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# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME L. TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1890—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.


# EXTRA!

6:15 A. M.

## M'VICKER'S IS IN RUINS.

### The Big Theater Gutted by Fire Early This Morning.

### IT STARTS IN THE BASEMENT

### A Good Headway Secured Before the Department Arrives.

### THE AUDITORIUM SOON ABLAZE.

### Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

### HOT TIME IN "THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY."

Fire was discovered in McVicker's Theater at 3:20 this morning. As far as can be learned it originated in the smoking-room under and to the west of the stage. The dry and inflammable material of the room furnished material for the blaze, and in a moment a fierce flame burst out through a side window in the alley and began licking the east wall of THE TRIBUNE Building.

The slowness with which the fire department responded was something marvelous. Occupants of THE TRIBUNE composing-room held their watches and are prepared to testify that it was full fifteen minutes before the first engine put in an appearance. All this time the streets were filled with a crowd yelling fire.

As soon as the firemen arrived on the scene they directed the streams of water through the window from which the flames were coming. The smoke filled the entire building.

The flames burned up through the ceiling of the smoking-room up through the floor of the auditorium, eating their way in several places up through the parquet, destroying the handsome furnishings and sadly marring the beautiful decorations and furnishings of the theatre.

The fire also extended to the floor of the foyer, necessitating the tearing up of the boards.

**The Fire Spreads.**

The fire continued to spread rapidly, and soon the flames shot out from one of the upper exits fronting on the alley next to THE TRIBUNE Building. At the same time smoke poured out of the upper story windows in huge volumes.

The fire made unexpected headway in the interior of the building, and in thirty minutes after its discovery made its way from the basement to the roof. The flames apparently enveloped the whole building, and at a few minutes before 4 o'clock were leaping from all the windows on the west and east sides of the theater. When it was seen what rapid headway the flames were making additional help was summoned, and every effort was directed to saving the front portions of the building.

At 4 o'clock the indications were that the entire rear portion of the structure would be destroyed, together with the interior portion of the theater proper.

Both galleries were burning fiercely, the flames extending to the roof of the auditorium.

A few moments later it became certain that all of the occupants of the building would be heavy losers, although none of them carried any considerable stock of goods, as the rooms were occupied chiefly as offices. At this time it was seen that the total loss would foot up in the neighborhood of $100,000.

Dense volumes of smoke poured from the front windows of the building, giving the impression that the whole structure from the ground to the roof was on fire.

The flames burst from the rear of the building with such fury that they extended across the alley and threatened the destruction of the Windsor European Hotel.

**Panic in the Hotel.**

Many of the guests of the house were awakened and a panic resulted. People occupying rooms in the eastern part of the hotel hastily gathered their belongings and made their way to the street. As the firemen guarded the house so well the flames had no chance of communicating with the hotel.

Two companies of firemen were on the roof of the Windsor and directed streams on the theatre building.

About 4 o'clock the flames extended to the front of the theater building and gave every promise of totally destroying the structure.

At ten minutes after 4 a. m. the flames extended to the top of the theater building and threatened the total destruction of the house.

The roof of McVicker's fell in shortly after 4 o'clock. The flames leaped many feet into the air, threatening the destruction of surrounding property.

When the roof fell in seven men attached to Fire Insurance Patrol No. 1 were in the auditorium at work. As the blazing timbers came crashing down the men were compelled to turn and flee for their lives. They all escaped as if by a miracle.

**Firemen Hurt by Falling Walls.**

At 4:30 o'clock a section of the rear wall of the theater building fell in, and it was said several members of Engine Company No. 7 were buried beneath the ruins. Fireman John Duffy of No. 7 had his skull fractured and probably will die. Two of his companions are known to have been dangerously hurt.

Horace McVicker, who was in the crowd watching the work of the destruction, said the loss on the theater would be $100,000, even if the front or office part of the building should be saved. The property is fully insured.

**Possibly Three Lives Lost.**

A portion of the west wall fell in the alley not long after the roof collapsed, and it is believed at least three firemen were buried in the débris. Others had narrow escapes.

The fears of the panic-stricken guests in the hotels mentionedwere not allayed until after daylight broke. They crowded the parlors and corridors, and many of them remained out doors where they had run at the first alarm.

The sidewalks were lined with men and women carrying bundles and grip-sacks. Several women fainted, but as far as known no serious results followed.

At 4:45 the fire threatened the destruction of the Bennett House, the rear of which is on Theater court. Here, too, a panic among the guests was created, and they fled to the street.

The total loss on building and to occupants, the Shenandoah company, and others will exceed $350,000.

At 5:15 a. m. the fire was still raging, and there was danger of the south and east walls falling in. The blaze was in such condition, however, that it could be said to be under control, and there was no danger of its spreading beyond the building in which it started.

No one as yet seems to knew how the fire originated, but it is supposed that some member of the company carelessly threw a lighted cigarette on the floor of the smoking-room, where the fire orignated.

The "Shenandoah" company lost all of its scenery, stage-settings, costumes, and other property, and a few of the members lost most of their personal effects. The loss to the company will aggregate $30,000.

The fire naturally revived the stories of alleged previous attempts at incendiarism, and more especially the story of two or three weeks ago told by the theater watchman to the effect that he believed a small fire which he had discovered and extinguished was the work of some unknown person. This story was pooh-poohed at the time by Assistant Manager Sharpe and the other attachés of the theater and was soon forgotten. This morning more than one person recalled it, however, and though the origin of the fire was a complete mystery there were those who thought the discredited watchman's story might have had a basis of truth in it.

## BIG TUNNEL UNDER THE ST. CLAIR RIVER.

### The Great Bore Completed—How the Work was Done and the Event Celebrated.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The great railway tunnel under the St. Clair River was practically completed at 9:35 o'clock this forenoon. At that hour the ringing of bells and the sound of whistles in the vicinity of the tunnel announced that something unusual had taken place. All the boats on the river commenced to blow their whistles. Hundreds of people rushed to the docks expecting to find some boat on fire. Some one sounded the alarm of fire, and soon the two hose carts were dashing down Military street toward the Grand Trunk elevator. The firemen soon discovered their mistake and returned to the hose-houses.

Chief Engineer Hobson of the Grand Trunk arrived at Sarnia early this morning in his private car. He was the first man to pass through the tunnel, followed by Engineers Murphy and Eames, the Hon. C. McKenzie, M. P., and Dr. Johnstone of Sarnia. The drift tunnel was practically finished at an earlier hour than stated above, but it remained for the Chief Engineer to remove the last shovelful of earth.

Sunday afternoon the working forces on the Canadian and American side were assing tobacco, etc., through the hole bored between the two shields, and conversation was carried on during the evening. It remained for "the 8 o'clock shift" to remove the last of the earth. The whole working force on both sides passed through the tunnel this forenoon. Six hundred people, all of whom are connected with the tunnel, have walked under the river from the United States to Canada and vice versa since its completion.

This marks the completion of the greatest river tunnel in the world and probably the greatest piece of engineering in this country. It is eleven feet longer than the Brooklyn Bridge, and the difficulty of underground work compensates for the finer work on that structure.

The tunnel will not be in use for some months, as an approach 13,000 feet long is to be dug on the Canadian side and one of 9,000 on the Michigan side.

**How the Work Was Done.**

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—When the Grand Trunk railway company purchased the old Chicago and Lake Huron railroad in 1880 it entered the field with a through line of its own to compete for the immense amount of through traffic between the northwest and the seaboard by way of Chicago. From this time the two big iron car ferries at this point were kept almost constantly at work. With the purchase of the Great Western railway of Canada came the possession of another through route from the Northwest, from Milwaukee to Niagara Falls by way of Detroit. Although the car ferries at this point and at Detroit did the work of transporting the trains between Michigan and Canada satisfactorily in the summer season, during the winter traffic sometimes has been blocked several hours on account of the ice floating in the river. In view of these facts the Grand Trunk officials began to look around for some surer and more regular means of crossing the river. Both a bridge and a tunnel were suggested. Various reasons were urged against a bridge. The banks of the river are comparatively low and to reach a height sufficient to clear the masts of vessels would necessitate the building of high towers and long approaches. The span of such a bridge would also have to be long—about 2,500 feet. Vessel men would raise objections should an attempt be made to build a low bridge. A tunnel was considered more feasible. Port Huron was selected for the location, as it is on the direct route to the Falls.

In 1886 a company called the St. Clair Tunnel company was organized, the stock being subscribed mostly by the Grand Trunk people. Permission for constructing the tunnel was obtained from the Governments of the United States and Canada and the test work begun. The borings proved satisfactory, showing a deposit of stiff blue clay between the bottom of the river and the bedrock. The depth of the water was nowhere found to be more than forty feet. The accompanying map shows the location of the tunnel.

Mr. Joseph Hobson of Hamilton, Ont., chief engineer of the Great Western Division of the Grand Trunk railway, proposed to start at the surface of the earth and bore downwards with the Beach hydraulic tunnel shield. His scheme also contemplated building the tunnel of cast-iron segments bolted together. The company finally accepted Mr. Hobson's plans and he was made chief engineer for the work. In January, 1889, work was begun.

The first half of the year was occupied mostly in making preparations for the work. An excavation was made at each end to the depth of about seventy feet before entering the tunnel proper. Besides making these excavations machine shops were erected and the operating machinery placed in position. The latter consists of a set of three boilers, only two of which are used at a time, the third being kept in readiness for emergencies, air pumps for furnishing fresh air to the men working in the tunnel, a duplicate electric light plant, an engine and pump for furnishing the power for forcing the shield forward, steam derricks for raising the excavated earth, planing machinery for smoothing the joints of the iron segments of the tunnel, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, etc. In August, 1889, everything was ready, the shields—one at each end of the proposed tunnel—were placed in position, and the start for the journey under the river began.

The shields were made in Hamilton, Ont., shipped here in pieces, and put together near the tunnel portal. The one on this side of the river (the mode of proceedure on both sides of the river being the same) was rolled down the side of the excavation on a tramway made of heavy timbers and placed in a pit made for the starting point. A heavy backing of timber was made and a few of the iron sections of the tunnel put together and placed in position in the open air before the shield was started on its underground trip.

As the shield is forced ahead two feet by a stroke of the rams one of the iron rings, eighteen inches in width, is placed in position. To lift the segments to their proper position a heavy circular crane is swung from an axle in the center of the bulkhead.

As the segments are put in place they are bolted together and the walls of the tunnel completed as the shield progresses. All this work is done inside the back portion of the shield. The diameter of the latter being six inches greater than that of the iron rings renders this possible, but leaves a space of three inches all around the tunnel walls entirely open. This space is filled with cement, which serves to protect the iron lining and makes it perfectly solid.

## MUST PLAY A LONE HAND.

### The Knights of Labor Left to Do Their Own Fighting.

### NO HELP FROM THE OUTSIDE.

### Decision Reached by the Supreme Council of the Federation.

### POWDERLY'S COURSE SANCTIONED.

### Constitutional Restrictions Prevent the Ordering of a Strike.

### HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED AT ALBANY.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The die is cast and it means peace. The decision is unanimous, so much so that it required not even a vote on the question of strike or no strike. Mr. Powderly's hopes for active support from the Federation of Railway Employés in the fight on the New York Central railroad are blasted. The Supreme Council will order no strike. The Knights of Labor must paddle their own canoe, aided only by such fair breezes as sympathy and moral support can create.

The decision of the Supreme Council is precisely as indicated in the dispatches to THE TRIBUNE yesterday. No general tie-up will be ordered; the brotherhoods will hold themselves aloof from the strike of the Knights of Labor; the strike at Buffalo, which switchmen attached to the federation commenced in violation of the laws of the federation, will go by default, the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association being at liberty to furnish those men enough support to keep them above want; the Knights of Labor are assured of the sympathy and moral support of the federation; the conduct of Mr. Webb is condemned, and the Supreme Council decides that, according to its laws, no grievances of any men under its jurisdiction are properly before it for consideration.

When the council convened at 8:30 this morning it was thought that only the formal action of adopting the report of the committee was required before the decision would be made public. It developed, however, that most of the members desired to have some of their ideas incorporated or others stricken out. The committee had worked under instructions from the council to embody the ideas expressed and approved at Saturday's meeting, but the members were not quite satisfied, and what with changing the wording, eliminating or inserting words or passages, and speeches made by nearly all the members the morning passed away before any action was taken on the document.

In the afternoon session the discussion was resumed and the report was adopted early in the proceedings, with some alterations and amendments.

**No Difference of Opinion.**

From the beginning, as soon as the facts had been all laid before the council, there never was any dissension on the question of ordering a strike. The matter was not even put to a vote, for the reason that the legal obstructions were insurmountable. Nevertheless, the question of a strike was seriously discussed. It came up in this manner: The reports of Grand Chiefs Sargent, Wilkinson, Sweeney, and Howard convinced the council that if the men belonging to the federation should have any trouble with the New York Central their representatives would be treated by Mr. Webb just as Mr. Powderly had been as the representative of the Knights of Labor. They also felt assured that the policy of the road had changed and that a fight on labor organizations was probable. On this point they were in doubt as to whether the fight was against the Knights of Labor only or against the brotherhoods as well.

If Mr. Webb remained the active manager, they were convinced that sooner or later a fight with the road would be forced upon the federation and the question was: Is the present time opportune to fight it out?

The desire of the conservative men was not to go into a fight now. The federation was young, it was argued, two of the organizations in it, the switchmen and conductors, were not so strong as the others, and because the prospect of success was not great, it was considered that preparations should be made to place the federation in fighting trim for the future, but no action was taken. The future relations between the brotherhoods and the New York Central, in fact, formed the principal topic of discussion.

Mr. Powderly said in his appeal that it was not a question whether the strike was opportune, but whether it was just. The council disagreed with him. If they entered on a strike and were defeated, the people would say they were wrong any way. Unless the chances of success were good no strike ought to be undertaken.

**Weighing the Chances of Success.**

What were the prospects of success? The council weighed them carefully. The federation was young. The Vanderbilt roads were a tremendous power to fight. They could afford to lose millions of dollars. The engineers were not in the federation. P. W. Arthur, Grand Chief of the engineers was the bitter foe of federation and would do everything in his power to defeat it. If the strike was successful the brotherhood of engineers would be forced to join the federation at once. If it was defeated the federation was destroyed for ten years to come. The drift of opinion among the engineers was coming towards federation in spite of Arthur. It was not necessary to take any desperate chances to bring them into it. There was one consideration that for a time almost made the council think that they could not help themselves, but must go into the strike.

It was brought out by Mr. Debs. If the federation refused to take up the fight of the Knights of Labor the latter would be defeated. This would throw 8,000 or more railroad men out of work. When the turn should come for the federation to fight the New York Central those men, with revenge in their hearts, would take their places and help defeat them. This glutting of the market with railroad labor must be avoided. But on consultation it was concluded that these Knights of Labor would probably do as others belonging to differents trades had done. Being defeated as Knights they would join the trades unions of their crafts, and thus only strengthen the brotherhoods instead of injuring them. Moreover it was found that the Knights of Labor were by no means so strong as they represented. They were far from controlling the New York Central. Altogether it was the opinion of the council that the prospect of success was not excellent.

**Deterred by Legal Obstacles.**

"Still, if the Knights of Labor had consulted us before going out, and the grievances had been submitted in accordance with the laws of our organization, they would either have been settled or else there would have been such a strike as you never saw the like of," said Grand Chief Sweeney of the switchmen.

As previously published, the legal obstacles were too great. Without absolutely breaking the laws of the federation to atoms the Supreme Council had no authority to order a strike. So tight were the bonds of these laws and so difficult the task of inducing the council to order a strike that before the afternoon session was over a resolution was introduced to amend the constitution so as to require only a two-thirds vote of the members instead of a unanimous vote of the organizations in order to order a strike. But a viva voce vote being taken the resolution was defeated by a vote of all the members except the mover of the resolution. These legal points are plain. Before an organization belonging to the federation can strike so as to be entitled to the support of the federation the grievance must be submitted to the Supreme Council and sanctioned by it. Even the sanction of the individual brotherhood is required before a strike is legal. The grand officers, after a grievance is submitted, are required to use all honorable efforts to bring about a peaceable settlement. None of these conditions have been complied with. The Knights of Labor never notified the brotherhood of their intention to strike or of any grievance. So the council had no legal authority to indorse their action no matter how much it might desire to do so.

**The Buffalo Strike Condemned.**

Even the switchmen at Buffalo who struck in support of two men who were discharged for refusing to take the place of strikers acted without authority and the Supreme Council was powerless to sanction their strike. Mr. Debs says the strike must be allowed to go by default. The sentiment of the council was, however, that the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association ought to see to it that they do not suffer want. The council has no authority to appropriate money for that purpose, nor can it direct the subordinate organizations to use their money in that way.

As to such members of the federation as are also Knights of Labor and on strike Mr. Debs says they are on strike as individuals, not as members of their organization; that they are out on their own responsibility and have no claim on the brotherhoods. So it will be if the strike is extended as the Knights say it will be, and if any more brotherhood men strike in obedience to the Knights of Labor, the federation cannot prohibit them leaving their positions, but it will furnish them no support. Mr. Debs said he did not think Mr. Powderly would be disappointed at the action or the council.

He had been informed by Mr. Sargent that Mr. Powderly did not expect the federation to join the strike, but that he did expect its indorsement and moral support, which he received.

There are other considerations which entered into the discussion of the strike which have been previously referred to in THE TRIBUNE dispatches. The Knights of Labor receive no financial support from the federation. There is even a suggestion of chilliness in the following dispatch sent this evening:

T. V. Powderly, G. M. W. K. of L., Stanwick Hall, Albany, N. Y.: The Supreme Council adjourned this afternoon after carefully considering the strike in all its details. You will get the result of our deliberations in tonight's dispatches, which it is hoped will meet with your approval. The council was unanimous in indorsing your position and the position of the Grand Executive Board and most earnestly hopes that the right of which you are the champion in the great conflict on the New York Central may finally and powerfully prevail. F. P. SARGENT, President.
W. R. SHEAHAN, Secretary.

**Made a Good Impression.**

The members of the council have made a favorable impression here. They are looked upon as conservative, cool-headed, conscious of the great responsibility resting upon them and the havoc and suffering which a strike would entail. They have preserved a cheerful demeanor throughout all the examinations they were put through, and their utterances and actions have caused frequent expressions by townspeople that Mr. Sargent's utterances in the East were either misquoted or entirely without warrant. Mr. Sargent said after the meeting: "I have nothing further to add; our public statement explains all."

John A. Hall, of the switchmen, said: "We kept the federation idea in our minds all the time and acted on that basis, not as representatives of district organizations. I think the people and the organizations ought to be satisfied."

John Downey, of the switchmen—"We remembered that we represented thousands of men and tried to satisfy our constituents."

S. E. Morrissey, of the brakemen—"I am satisfied with the result. The New York Central, I believe, is fighting organized labor and sooner or later the federation will have to meet it, but at present we have nothing on which to base action."

John J. Hannahan, of the firemen—"It is what I expected of the council. They acted coolly and never lost their heads. The result is of great moment to the labor world. No one can say we were not conservative or that we did not endeavor to look out for the best interests of labor."

## POWDERLY LEARNS THE NEWS.

### How the Action of the Supreme Council Was Received at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—A reporter showed Grand Master Workman Powderly the dispatch from Terre Haute saying that the strike would not be ordered by the federation. Mr. Powderly said that it was the first intimation he had received of such action, but declined to talk, saying that it would not be policy for him to make any comments upon it until officially notified. He did not seem to be very much surprised or downcast at the result, but went to his supper in good spirits. Local labor leaders, however, looked very glum, and were evidently very much displeased at the action of the council.

Secretary Hayes said: "If the dispatch is true it means a single-handed fight, with the Knights doing the fighting and the other organizations aiding financially."

The grand officers and Executive Board of District Assembly 246 held a session after the public meeting, which did not break up until midnight. The news from Terre Haute was considered, especially that contained in Mr. Sargent's dispatch to Mr. Powderly. Because of the ambiguity of Mr. Sargent's dispatch and the absence of the real facts Mr. Powderly would say nothing on the subject. Mr. Wright of the Executive Board said that they did not feel in the least cast down by the news from Terre Haute; in fact felt quite to the contrary. The Executive Board of District Assembly 246 had resolved to go to work at once and hold meetings all along the line of the Central, which would be addressed by good speakers. Tomorrow Mr. Powderly and Mr. Hays would return to New York, Mr. Holland to Washington to look after labor legislation, and Mr. Devlin to Buffalo, while Mr. Wright would make a trip along the Central, beginning at Schenectady and ending at Buffalo. All will address meetings at different points.

## THE COUNCIL'S OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

### Upholding Mr. Powderly and the Knights and Condemning Mr. Webb.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 25.—Following is the official statement of the Council:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE UNITED ORDERS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYES, TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 25, 1890.—To all Laboring Organizations—Men and Brothers: The night of Aug. 7 a strike began on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, involving about 5,000 men in the employ of said road who are members of a great labor organization known as the Knights of Labor. The reasons set forth by T. V. Powderly, chief executive or the order, may be summarized as follows:

The peremptory discharge of between fifty and sixty men, employés of the road and members of the Knights of Labor, because they were Knights of Labor without giving them any reason whatever for their discharge. Prior to the strike the men involved sought, through the representatives of the order, to have their grievances adjusted,

[Continued on second page.]

## IT'S THE SWITCHMEN NOW.

### They Further Complicate Matters at the Stock-Yards.

### ASK FOR A RAISE IN PAY.

### The Move Occasioned by the Success of the Strikers.

### PACKERS DEMANDING SOME ACTION

### Many Want the Railway Switching Association Dissolved.

### POLICE ORDERED TO GO TO THE YARDS.

The Stock-Yards strike is not yet over. The engineers and firemen succeeded in coming to terms with the Switching Association, and were preparing to go to work when a new obstacle presented itself in the shape of the switchmen. Inspired by the victory of their fellow-workers they struck immediately after the announcement of the association's acceptance of the engineers' and firemen's terms. Consequently not a bit of switching was done in the yards last night, and the situation at the Stock-Yards resolved itself into exactly the same position it was before the strike of the engineers and firemen was disposed of.

Pressed by the packers to give them relief and goaded by the actions of the switchmen to a decisive move, the railroad officials yesterday issued their ultimatum. All the switchmen who refused to work last night will be discharged and this morning the association will be dissolved and each road do its own work, employing those engineers and firemen who are willing to accept yesterday's compromise and using new switchmen. The question now is: Will the firemen and engineers refuse to work with the new switchmen? The railroad officials say they do not think so. The switchmen who are now on strike give it out that the ex-strikers will support them. The engineers and firemen refuse to say anything about it. They will not discuss the present situation, but from the talk on the outside yesterday afternoon they are loath to let the offer made by the railroad officials go by. They were extremely well pleased with the increase offered them and now they regret to see the happy termination of their affairs interfered with in so disagreeable a manner.

**Accept the Compromise.**

At a meeting yesterday morning the striking engineers and firemen came to the conclusion to accept a compromise of 18 and 29 cents, instead of 20 and 30. This resolution was carried to the railroad officials, who accepted it, providing the men would go to work at once. The news was carried to the men. They wanted to give vent to their delight at getting the terms, but a damper was put on their joy in the shape of a request for their support of the switchmen who had also determined to strike for an advance. The switchmen are getting 25 and 27 cents an hour for day men; they had resolved to ask for 27½ and 30. The night men were getting 27 and 29; they wanted 30 and 32. The engineers and firemen protested. They wanted the switchmen to wait a week or two, but the switchmen would not have it. They thought the opportunity a ripe one for a demand for higher wages. They held a meeting and sent a committee to the officials, but the cool reception they got and the answer given them proved quite a setback.

When the members of the Railway Switching Association adjourned Saturday night they had determined to give the firemen an advance to 18 cents, but refused to give the engineers an increase. They also said that if the men would not accept this and go to work Monday they would dissolve the Switching Association. This proposition was not considered by the men till yesterday morning. They held a meeting in Zeder's Hall, Forty-eighth street and Center avenue, to discuss the matter. The engineers' were ready to go back to work at the old price, but the firemen insisted that they, too, fight for an increase. After a stormy meeting the engineers concluded to insist on a raise, and in consequence a committee was appointed to wait on the railroad officials with power to compromise the strike by accepting a one-cent increase for the engineers and a cent and a half raise for firemen. With this proposition the committee started for the meeting of the railway officials.

The Superintendents of the various roads were in session at the Burlington offices shortly before noon, when the committee representing the strikers arrived with their ultimatum. The officials had a stormy session, the question being as to whether the proposition of the men should be accepted or the Railway Association dissolved. The packers present took a hand in the matter just then. They did not want the association dissolved. They wanted the strike settled, and wanted it settled at once; but they did not want the Switching Association abolished, as the benefits they were deriving from it were too great. The Superintendents finally came to the conclusion that they would give the men what they wanted providing they would go to work at once.

This conclusion they at once submitted to the General Managers of the various roads for approval. The managers were in session in another part of the building. They, too, had a stormy time of it in discussing the matter and finally approved the action of the Superintendents. They said they had been in doubt about granting the demands of the men, but such strong pressure had been brought to bear by the packers, by Board of Trade people, and by shippers that they thought it best to grant what the men had asked. The strikers' committee was given the answer and told that if their men would not go to work the association would be dissolved. The members of the committee expressed themselves as satisfied with the proposition and accepted it, saying they had no doubt the men would go to work at once. They added that they would submit the answer of the officials to the men for ratification. With this they left.

**Switchmen Take a Hand.**

Hardly had they gone when a committee of the switchmen pushed its way into the room and the spokesman said:

"We held a meeting today and the men want an increase in wages also." The officials were amazed. The switchmen presented their petition and waited for an answer. It did not take the Superintendents long to decide.

"We will not grant it," was the answer. "Furthermore, every switchman who does not go to work tonight will be discharged and we will fill the places tomorrow. We will dissolve the Railway Switching Association if necessary and let every road carry on its own business."

The committee left and carried the answer back to the switchmen. There was a lively time. The engineers and firemen had made preparations to go to work.

"Will you give us your help?" asked the switchmen.

The ex-strikers gave an evasive answer. They argued with the switchmen, and tried to induce them to postpone their strike for a week or two. The engineers, particularly, regretted any move on the part of the switchmen. The latter expressed themselves strongly in regard to the conduct of the engineers and determined that they would not go to work.

Now matters are in an extremely complicated condition. Will the engineers and firemen support the switchmen? Will switchmen on the other roads take up the fight of the Stock-Yards men? If the engineers and firemen who settled their grievances back up the switchmen will the engineers and firemen on the other roads object to handling Stock-Yards cars? These are the questions that have now arisen. The railroad officials say they are prepared to face them. They say that if they grant the demands of the Stock-Yards switchmen there will be strike after strike of switchmen on the other roads, who will want a like increase. In view of that fact they are prepared to meet the question now and fight it out. They do not think they will have any trouble in inducing the employés of the different roads to handle Stock-Yards traffic, nor do they believe the switchmen will receive the support of the ex-strikers. If they do they will dissolve the Switching Association and see if the railroads cannot carry on their individual switching. The outlook for the present is a bad one, and not till today will it be known definitely what the probable outcome of the switchmen's strike will be. Trouble is expected unless the demands of the strikers are granted, and in view of this fact the Chief of Police has taken measures to see that proper protection is given.

**Sending Policemen to the Yards.**

Chief Marsh and Inspector Hunt went through the yards yesterday afternoon to see how things looked. They came to the conclusion that police officers were needed, and today they will probably have 200 men distributed through the yards. This action was taken owing to numerous complaints on the part of the packers, who have met with great difficulty in loading or unloading cars and in hauling coal and ice. The packers were loud in their complaints yesterday because the Switching Association had not taken the engines away from the strikers. The latter ran engines through the yards yesterday and wherever they saw the packers loading or unloading cars hitched on the engine and pulled the cars away. At Silberhorn's house some men were unloading a car-load of hams. They had taken out about half the load when some strikers came up on an engine and pulled the car away so that it could not be unloaded. Swift met with similar treatment. Some of his men were at work on three cars loaded with meat. An engine was hitched to the cars and they were pulled away.

The entire police force of the city was ordered on reserve duty by Chief Marsh last night. This is in anticipation of trouble growing out of the strikes. There are 1,624 men to whom the order applies. Of the 1,000 men on night duty not one will be able to go home this morning, but will have to sleep in the stations to which they belong.

The packers expected the strike would be over yesterday and in consequence went on loading what cars they could as usual. Armour put all his butchers to work again, so that there were but few men idle yesterday on account of the strike. The packers are determined that their business shall no longer be interrupted, and if the present strike is not settled at once they will make an effort to have cars moved out of the yards whether the strikers are willing or not.

Yesterday on 'Change a petition was circulated asking the railroads doing business at the Stock-Yards to insist upon the dissolution of the Switchmen's Association and to do their own business themselves. The petition was numerously signed, among the packers being the Chicago Packing and Provision company, Allerton Packing company, Anglo-American Provision company, International Packing company, Jones & Stiles, and Moran & Healy. A great many shippers signed it, and also dealers in provisions on the Board of Trade. Nelson Morris & Co. and Armour & Co. were two prominent firms that did not sign the petition.

**Superintendent Williams Dismissed.**

An important effect the strike has had is to change the management of the Railway Switching Association. George T. Williams is no longer the superintendent of that body. The change was made yesterday, but as yet the railroad superintendents have put no one in his place. For the present the Executive Committee of the association is running the institution, and unless it is dissolved it will be placed under the supervision of a man who can handle a body of strikers with more firmness than the officials say Mr. Williams is displaying. So vigorous has been the protest of the packers in reference to the great interruption their business has had by so small a strike that the change has been thought advisable. The packers say that their business need not have suffered any interruption whatever if proper steps had been taken at once by Superintendent Williams. They complain because he did not take the engines away from the men after they struck, thus giving them an opportunity in various ways of interfering with the loading and unloading of cars; and they also think had he acted properly he could have brought outside engines into use, thus giving packers an opportunity of getting their perishable freight out of the yards.

## NAME YOUR CHOICE FOR SHERIFF.

### Who Is the Man Best Fitted for the Republican Candidacy?

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in order to give the friends of the Republican candidates for the office of Sheriff of Cook County, Illinois, an opportunity to express their choice, has begun a voting contest. The polls will be open until Monday, Sept. 8, at midnight. The result will be announced the following Wednesday morning.

Fill out the annexed coupon and send it to "THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE Voting Department, Chicago, Ill." No coupons will appear after the issue of Sunday, Sept. 7.

*Not more than one coupon will be accepted in one envelope; and, as it is desired that the contest shall be strictly legitimate, no person will be entitled to vote more than a single coupon in any one day. All coupons which have the appearance of being cut out and voted in bunches will be rejected.*

ONE VOTE FOR

.....

.....

AS THE

MOST POPULAR CANDIDATE

FOR

*SHERIFF OF COOK COUNTY*

ON THE

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

## AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

### The Illinois Central Willing to Aid the World's Fair.

### NEW PROPOSITION OFFERED.

### Plan to Fill in the Lake South of Sixteenth Street.

### SCHEME OF THE NORTHWEST SITE.

### Board of Directors May Make a Final Report Tonight.

### SOUTH PARK SYSTEM STILL IN FAVOR.

The Illinois Central company, it is understood, will be heard from at the last moment with a definite proposition. It will be presented, it is said, at the meeting of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings this afternoon, and will be in writing and have President Fish's name attached to it. The probability of the Fair being entirely located in the South Park system and the tender of the West Side Parks seem to have caused the company to realize that the directors feel that they can get along without the Lake-Front. It was stated in THE TRIBUNE some time ago that the Illinois Central company had gone to the trouble to carefully estimate the cost of reclaiming a certain amount of land on the Lake-Front. It is understood that the proposition which will be submitted this afternoon will be one that has some new features. The plan, it is said, is to fill in enough territory between Park row and the company's property south of Sixteenth street and north of Twenty-second street to make an area, including the present Lake-Front Park, of 125 acres. The company, it is understood, will move its tracks to the east, so that they will not in any way interfere with the Exposition. While the officials of the road are very anxious that the entire matter be kept a secret this portion of their plan has become known. A man in a position to know, in speaking about the matter yesterday, said that the company was ready to give everything rather than have the Fair located in some other part of the city. The meeting of the committee this afternoon will be a very important one, and it is altogether probable the final report on the site question will be made.

It was learned late last night that the north shore people have the Buena Park site in shape to present, and that they are armed with facts and figures. The representatives of the northwest site will also make a strong plea. It is understood that they will agree to dredge the North Branch of the Chicago River to make it navigable for vessels as far up as the site, and will spend $75,000 on an aqueduct from the lake to their park.

**MAY BE A FINAL REPORT.**

### The World's Fair Directors Will Consider Sites Tonight.

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings held a long session at World's Fair headquarters yesterday afternoon. Chairman Cregier, Mr. Gage, Col. Davis, Mr. Waller, Mr. Jeffery, Mr. Aldis, and Mr. Schwab were present. The meeting had the air of being one of unusual importance. After adjournment it was learned most of the time was occupied in listening to the formal tender of the West Park Commissioners. No action was taken on this proposition and no other sites were presented.

It was positively stated that no action was taken regarding the appointment of a consulting architect or a consulting engineer, and the matter of selecting a sanitary committee was not taken up.

Mr. Jeffery, when asked whether the committee would likely report on a site at the meeting of the directors this evening, said he could not tell. "We have information," he added, "that one or two sites will be formally tendered to us at our meeting tomorrow."

It is understood that the sites referred to by Mr. Jeffery are the Buena Park site and the one known as the "northwest site," which is being looked after by Mr. Washington Hesing and Gen. Walter C. Newberry. It is believed that the committee will either recommend a site or will present all the sites tendered to the directory and let that body settle the question. This may result in the disposition of the matter, but it is not probable unless the South Park Board holds a meeting today and decides to substitute Washington Park, the Midway Plaisance, and the north end of Jackson Park for its original tender.

**Jackson Park and the Plaisance.**

There are a number of directors who are ready to vote for Jackson Park and the Plaisance, but there is no doubt that if the South Park Board would substitute the property referred to for the original tender the site question could be settled at a single meeting of the directory. The strong pressure that is being brought to induce the directors to accept the West Side site will no doubt have its influence on the South Park Board, and if the question is not settled at this evening's meeting the matter will unquestionably terminate eventually in the location of the Fair on Washington Park. A number of the directors have their hearts set on this site. However, a number of the directors do not seem to have a great deal of faith in the ability of the committee to get a tender of Washington Park and are ready now to vote for Jackson Park.

The tender of the West Park Commissioners at the meeting of the committee yesterday was made by Col. Davis. It is understood that Mr. Davis was backed with facts and figures furnished by the West Park Commissioners and presented the site in the best style. He had statistics and documents showing the hygienic condition, figures on datum and distances, and talked a great deal about facilities.

The directors will meet this evening at headquarters, the meeting being an adjourned one. A week ago it was believed that if the Committee on Grounds and Buildings had another week the site question could be settled. A good deal of sharp criticism was indulged in, and the committee resumed its labors with the firm determination that it would have a report ready by this evening.

**The North Shore Site's Advantages.**

In connection with the gossip about the north shore site Mr. Volney W. Foster was seen and asked what he was willing to say in regard to the movements on foot in that district. Mr. Foster said that within a few days there had come to the north shore people generally expressions of the advantages of that locality, which has been particularly emphasized by the report of F. L. Olmsted. That after the report of Mr. Olmsted there was held a meeting in the Palmer House at which a committee was appointed, and since that time a committee meeting has been held elsewhere. The object of this was to set forth in proper form the advantages of the location on the north shore, and to offer it to the World's Columbian Exposition, and to get an option from the property-owners of that locality for the use of their property. Mr. Foster said he thought that it was hardly competent for him to enter into a discussion of the merits of the locality, for the reason he believed that all of

the directors knew of the prominent features of the site; but he wished to say for the information of those who have not been there and who have not been advised of what is offered, that the north shore site affords every facility for the Exposition. The location is from seventeen to twenty feet above water mark. The drainage can be had from that locality to the lake at a small expense. The drainage through the North Branch can also be had at little cost. The transportation facilities are excellent, giving the large aggregate of people who will attend the Exposition every reasonable means of getting there and back. At Morton on the west the Belt railroad intersects the St. Paul and the Northwestern railroads and would about intersect the site proposed. The St. Paul (Chicago and Evanston) road, with its double tracks, runs through the grounds. With the Northwestern road only a half-mile away, and with its usual energy in trying to compete with the St. Paul, it would undoubtedly land its traffic on the ground. Mr. Foster said he believed that, provided the World's Columbian Exposition could not go on the Lake-Front, which he favored at first, then it should go on the north shore.

Mr. Foster believed that the north shore people would be naturally embarrassed, perhaps, by the short time at their command to set forth the advantages of their location, and more particularly to offer a definite proposition from the many property-owners of that locality to the directors. It is reasonable to believe that a few days longer would be all that would be necessary for the north shore people to set forth in proper form a proposition for a lease or sale that may come from them. If they can but get the time they will make such a proposition as will be acceptable to the directors. The north shore people are fully advised of the difficulties under which they labor in presenting the advantages of their favorite location, but believe they can be surmounted if a reasonable time is granted for discussion.

It is reported that the friends of Gen. John B. Carson will make a determined effort to secure his appointment as Director-General.

### Still Opposed to the Lake-Front.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Col. James D. Butt, World's Fair Commissioner from West Virginia, tells a local reporter he is still against the Lake-Front site. He said:

"West Virginia and Delaware, at the meeting of the National Commission, led the fight against the Lake-Front site, and the wisdom of their opposition has been vindicated. The Lake-Front as the location of the World's Fair is no longer to be considered. I am in favor of an undivided site; to have the Exposition scattered about, in my judgment, would be fatal. But, let the prophets of evil croak as they will, nothing can hinder the grandeur of the success that this great enterprise is bound to be. The friction over a place of holding it, while somewhat annoying, is a trifling incident. All will be settled in a few days satisfactorily, and thenceforward the business will be conducted with the rush and vim characteristic of Chicago."

## PROPOSITION TO BUY THE MONON.

### The East Tennessee Said to Be Negotiating for the Road.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—It has been the talk of railroad circles in the last three or four days that the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway has made a proposition to buy the control of the Monon or Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway, which is at present a nondescript kind of property that appears badly in need of becoming part of some great system. A few months ago a number of men who had money in the road ejected the management and announced that in future it would be run on more strict business principles than had characterized it. They hinted that there was a chance of it becoming a part of the Pennsylvania system and in other ways showed a disposition to make alliances. The officers of the East Tennessee road, which is a part of the Richmond Terminal system, say that they are not yet ready to talk about the Monon matter, but they admit that the deal would round off the Terminal system and add greatly to its value. The latter now reaches Cincinnati and Louisville by its recent acquisition of the Queen and Crescent road. The addition of the Monon would give the Terminal lines an entrance to Chicago, and then they would have tracks direct from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico. Besides this it would give the Terminal connection with Senator Calvin S. Brice's Lake Erie and Western road, which runs west from Sandusky, O., to Peoria, Ill., and from Indianapolis north to Michigan City.

## CAUGHT BY THE AID OF A VOODOO DOCTOR

### Unusual Way of Running Down a Colored Murderer in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Voodooism was the means by which the murderer of Conductor Cabler was brought to justice. The night of Dec. 26, 1889, Cabler, who was the conductor on a Louisville and Nashville train, was shot by one of two men he had just put off. After all the other detectives had tried their hands on the case and failed Detective Stuart went quietly to work.

Alfred Brand and Alfred Hatchett, both colored, had been arrested the following morning after the murder on the outskirts of the city for carrying concealed weapons. The detective soon located Brand, but he knew that he had not sufficient evidence to convict him. Accordingly he continued the work of investigation, forming the acquaintance of a colored fortune-teller and alleged "voodoo" doctor. He made arrangements with him to pump Brand. The latter fell readily into the trap and then the "doctor" told his fortune. He said he saw in the cards that Brand had committed a great crime. He had killed a railroad man and another man had been with him, though he had taken no direct part in the tragedy. Brand admitted that the fortune-teller had seen things right in the cards. He also gave the name of his accomplice as Alfred Hatchett. The detective at once set to work to capture Hatchett, and was successful yesterday. Hatchett made a full confession.

## NOT GOING TO MARRY KING MILAN.

### Mme. de Barrios and the Ex-Monarch Not Even Acquaintances.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—A correspondent saw today some correspondence which cleared up the story of the engagement between Mme. de Barrios and King Milan. The letters were written by Mme. de Barrios to intimate friends of hers stopping in Bar Harbor. The widow of the ex-President of Guatemala and King Milan have never met. Mme. de Barrios was several times asked in London drawing-rooms last season whether there was any truth in the rumor, which started in London, as to her marrying the King, and she was always careful to deny the story. Mme. de Barrios' residence in Paris is situated on the Rue Cimerosa, and King Milan, who is a great equestrian, was accustomed to practice and try new horses on that street on account of its superior paving. His frequent visits in that neighborhood led to talk and the connection of his name with that of Mme. de Barrios. Mme. de Barrios has left Bar Harbor, where she was visiting Mrs. Kidd at the Hotel Malvern, and is now in New York. She expects to sail shortly for Guatemala, after which she will return to Europe and take up her permanent residence there.

### Masked Robbers Foiled.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25.—Near Jeffersonville, Ind., Friday two masked men entered the farmhouse of Thomas Gore when only his sister, Mrs. Bottorf, was at home and tried to force her to tell where her brother had hidden his money, a large sum. They beat her almost to insensibility, but failed to secure the money. Detectives are at work on the case.

### Contracting Freight Agents' Meeting.

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 25.—The contracting freight agents of the Middle States met in sixth annual convention today. They elected T. S. Rattle of Chicago President; Avery Moore, Denver, Vice-President. The place of the next annual meeting is Mackinac Island, July 7.

**For the best short story of personal experience associated with the Chicago fire of 1871 THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. No story should exceed 500 words in length. The competition will close Thursday, Aug. 28, at 6 p. m. Stories not awarded a prize may be printed without compensation. No manuscripts preserved or returned.**

# MUST PLAY A LONE HAND.

## THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR LEFT TO DO THEIR OWN FIGHTING.

### Nothing but Moral Support — Decision Reached by the Supreme Council of the Federation — Powderly's Course Sanctioned—Constitutional Restrictions Prevent the Ordering of a Strike—How the News Was Received at Albany.

[Continued from first page.]

but their appeals being disregarded a strike was inaugurated.

At this juncture T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, entered upon the task of adjusting the difficulty and of making such arrangements as would result in an honorable peace between the employés and the officials of the road, but his efforts were unavailing. Mr. Powderly, comprehending the purpose of H. Walter Webb, Third Vice-President of the company, to make war upon the Knights of Labor and ultimately upon all labor organizations represented on his road, sought a conference with the Supreme Council of the United Orders of Railway Employés.

The request of Mr. Powderly was granted to the extent that four members of the council, the chief executives of the federated orders, met him in the City of Buffalo, N. Y.—viz.: F. P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and President of the Supreme Council; George W. Howard, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors and Vice-President of the Supreme Council; S. E. Wilkinson, Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; and Frank Sweeney, Grand Master of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association.

At the conference with Mr. Powderly at Buffalo the members of the Supreme Council became satisfied that the officials of the road, by every consideration of fair and honorable treatment of labor organizations, should meet Mr. Powderly and adopt some just plan for the adjustment of the grievances of the striking employés. This conclusion having been reached, the members of the Supreme Council, in response to the request of Mr. Powderly, extended their journey to the City of New York to afford such aid as was in their power to bring about a settlement between H. Walter Webb, Third Vice-President of the company, the official having full authority on all matters pertaining to the strike, and T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, having the authority to negotiate such arrangements as might end the dispute.

### Could Get Nothing from Mr. Webb.

An interview having been secured, Mr. Powderly sought to have the men discharged heard in their own defense in the presence of Mr. Webb and himself. This fair and honorable proposition was refused. Mr. Powderly proposed arbitration, which was also refused.

There were other propositions made by Mr. Powderly, having for their object the honorable settlement of the existing trouble, all of which were refused on the part of Mr. Webb.

The members of the Supreme Council, while in Buffalo and the City of New York, had ample opportunities to thoroughly inform themselves upon all matters concerning the strike. They saw and heard both sides. They appreciated the gravity of the situation, and comprehending impending consequences to labor organizations, deemed it advisable to convene the Supreme Council for deliberation and such conclusions as facts should warrant. In response to the order of F. P. Sargent, President of the Supreme Council, that body was convened in the City of Terre Haute, Ind., Saturday, Aug. 23, 1890, and remained in session until noon Monday, Aug. 25.

In making their report to the council the members who went to New York to confer with Mr. Powderly found all the statements made by him fully corroborated by the facts. In an interview with Mr. Webb he refused to entertain any proposition looking to a settlement of the difficulty. He would not arbitrate any question nor make any explanation or concession whatever with regard to the discharged employés. He claimed the right to discharge employés at will without making explanation, or giving to the victims of his power any reasons for his despotic action. He would manage his road to suit himself without reference to any rights claimed by its employés or any rights claimed by labor organizations to interfere in the matter to protect their members.

### The Council's Conclusions.

The council having heard the statement of its members who had visited New York for the purpose of ascertaining the true condition of affairs, exhaustively discussed every important proposition and arrived at conclusions as follows:

First—That the position of the Knights of Labor, as set forth by T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman, and the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, meets with our unqualified approval.

Second—That the course pursued by H. Walter Webb towards Mr. Powderly and the Knights of Labor, notwithstanding his declarations to the contrary, evinces a purpose to disrupt and destroy labor organizations on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, as was done by Austin Corbin on the Philadelphia and Reading.

Third—That the policy of H. Walter Webb is despotic to an extent that outrages every principle of American citizenship and, if generally adopted, would, if successful, reduce American workingmen to a degraded condition.

Fourth—That H. Walter Webb, by the employment of Pinkerton thieves, thugs, and murderers, vile wretches from the slums and brothels of New York and other cities, to kill workingmen because they dared to protest against his rule and strike for their rights, is a crime of such enormity as will associate the name of H. Walter Webb forever with those who, dressed in a little brief authority, have used their money to secure power to degrade their fellow-men.

Fifth—That the resorts now being put forth by H. Walter Webb to destroy the Knights of Labor would, were circumstances changed in like manner, be made to destroy the organizations of engineers, firemen, conductors, trainmen, and switchmen; and if successful it is only a question of time when a similar effort will be made to seal the fate of other labor organizations.

Sixth—That H. Walter Webb, by the course he has pursued towards the Knights of Labor and the representatives of labor organizations, has shown a total disregard of those principles of citizen sovereignty desired by every American worthy of the name, and considering only his money power and the corporate power of the company he represents his acts, which speak louder than words, say, in the language of W. H. Vanderbilt, once the autocrat of the New York Central, "The public be damned."

Seventh—H. Walter Webb seeks to support his arrogant attitude towards workingmen and labor organizations by assuming that the New York Central and Hudson River railroad is private property, and that his acts in the treatment of his employés is in no sense a matter of public concern—that he can with impunity discharge men and remand them to idleness and poverty, and render them homeless wanderers, without giving any reason or explanation whatever for his conduct, disregarding the fact that the corporation for which he plays autocrat is a thing created by laws, in the making of which the men he seeks to degrade have a voice, which, once unified, will bring his corporation to the bar of justice, where his millions and the other millions he represents will cease to be potential in deciding questions of this kind.

### Indorsing Powderly's Course.

In view of the foregoing facts the Supreme Council puts upon record its unanimous and unqualified approval of the strike on the New York Central and Hudson River railway for the cause set forth by T. V. Powderly, General Master Workman, as also the efforts made by Mr. Powderly to bring the strike to an honorable termination.

In this general expression of approval of the action of the Knights of Labor the course of Vice-President Webb is as unequivocally condemned. The power of the Supreme Council in the matter of the strike has been exerted to aid the Knights of Labor through their representatives to secure the recognition of their order by the officials of a rich and powerful corporation to secure for workingmen, the victims of autocratic power, a hearing, and to perform such other kindly offices as were proper under the circumstances, demonstrating sympathy and good will, thereby aiding the Knights of Labor to bring the strike to a close upon principles of right and justice. In this the council met with failure, owing to the autocratic attitude of H. Walter Webb.

It now becomes necessary for the Supreme Council to say that, owing to the fact that the order of the Knights of Labor is not a member of the Federated Orders of Railway Employés the laws of the Supreme Council do not permit its doing more than it has done to aid the Knights of Labor, and its inability to participate otherwise in the strike is now known and appreciated by Mr. Powderly.

Referring to the laws of the Supreme Council relating to strikes the matter is concisely presented as follows:

In the first place, if the members of either of the organizations on any railroad have a grievance it is submitted to the proper officers of the road by the Local Grievance Committee. In the event of failure to obtain satisfaction the chief executive officer of the order having the grievance is called upon, and in connection with the committee seeks to amicably adjust the difficulty. If failure still attends the efforts to adjust the trouble, then the Supreme Council is convened at the headquarters of the railroad officials, with whom a conference is requested, and its influence is exerted to obtain a settlement, alike just to all parties. If failure still follows efforts to remove the cause of complaint and the council by a unanimous vote decides the grievance to be of such gravity as to justify a strike, it is promptly ordered, in which event all of the members of the various organizations employed on the road where the grievance exists—viz.: Firemen, conductors, trainmen, and switchmen abandon their work.

In conclusion the Supreme Council places upon record its high appreciation of the manliness of the Knights of Labor employed on the New York Central in struggling to maintain a principle sacred to every workingman on the continent and to all who love justice and hope for the triumph of right over wrong as flagrant as ever stained the pages of history.

### Words of Comfort.

*Resolved*, That the action of President F. P. Sargent, V. P. G. W. Howard, and Brothers S. E. Wilkinson and Frank Sweeney of the Supreme Council in responding to the request of General Master Workman Terrence V. Powderly to confer with him and the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor in the matter of the strike now in progress on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad meets with our hearty approval, and, having perfect faith in their integrity, as well as their ability to comprehend situations, we recommend their labors as eminently worthy, not only of our appreciation, but of the great orders they so ably represent.

Unanimously adopted.

FRANK P. SARGENT, President.

Attest: W. A. SHEEHAN, Secretary.

## OFFICIALS NOT SURPRISED.

### They Anticipated the Action of the Supreme Council at Terre Haute.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—There was no visible sign of a strike at the Grand Central Depot today, and so far as the actions of the high officials indicated anything they indicated a great lack of anxiety over the result of the doings at Terre Haute. When the news that the federation would refuse to take active part in the strike was received neither Third Vice-President Webb nor Superintendent Voorhees showed the slightest symptom of surprise. They had discounted this action in advance.

"I do not care to talk about the outcome of that meeting," said Mr. Webb, "save simply to say that it makes a short fight for us. I am not surprised at the result, for I have been aware all along what rules govern the federation, and I am sure that the firemen had no grievance of their own to be fought over."

In regard to repeated complaints against the company for putting Pinkerton men on guard at Albany Mr. Webb said that the company had five miles of track and $5,000,000 worth of property in Albany and there was something like eighty-five policemen there to guard it. In New York the same number of miles of track had 1,500 policemen to guard them. That was why it was necessary to get assistance in Albany and not in New York.

Later in the evening Mr. Webb said: "It is a queer commentary that the Supreme Council of the Federation can find no grievance upon which to order a strike, yet they have censured the New York Central and its officials. They also decline to give any support to the strikers, but appeal to the public to furnish it.

"This, I think, embodies all that I have to say."

Mr. Webb then reiterated that no man taken on and given employment in place of those that left the service of the company would be discharged. Relative to the affidavit of F. G. Pierce Mr. Webb said: "It is no new case. We have had similar complaints before, and in many instances have found that most of the Italians employed are under the padrone system. The matter, however, will be further investigated, and I have already given instructions to my subordinates to go to the bottom of it."

It is now stated here that possibly the next move of the Knights would be to boycott the road. In case a boycott is declared it is also stated that the Inter-State Commerce Committee will undoubtedly be requested to investigate the matter with a view of proceeding against Mr. Powderly, the General Executive Board, and the Master Workmen of the district and local assemblies of the Knights of Labor.

Under the National Conspiracy law this can be done, as under the first section it is a misdemeanor for an organization or any body of men to interfere with the course of trade and traffic of a corporation.

Mr. Webb furnished the reporter with copies of the affidavits of John Briggs and Roderick G. Pierce, the assistant chief foremen, in which they deny the statements contained in the affidavits of John Paul, Frank Saloon, John Providenza, and Mark Paul, to the effect that Pierce accepted money for employing men. Both assert that Pierce was not authorized to and never did employ men. Pierce says in his affidavit that he joined the Knights of Labor on the representation that it was a mutual aid and benefit association; that when he found out its true character he resigned from it; and that the action of the men in trying to injure his reputation was prompted by motives of revenge.

Some Knights of Labor spoke bitterly this evening regarding the action, or non-action, of the federation. Accusations of bad faith were freely made against Chief Sargent of the Firemen's Union, and many of the Knights predicted that an increase in firemen's wages might be looked for as a source of friendship between Mr. Sargent and Mr. Toucey. This is of course merely the talk of angry and disappointed men, as they offer no evidence to support the statement. No further word has been received from Mr. Depew.

Frank Reilly, a contractor on the New York Central railroad, was rescued by a crowd from Policeman Lober, who arrested him Friday night. Reilly and others of a crowd had assaulted Engineer Hopton and Switchman Brogan. Reilly was rearrested today and held in $300 bail. Michael O'Donnell was also arrested for assaulting the fireman and switchman, and was held for examination.

## MASS-MEETING OF STRIKERS.

### A Large and Enthusiastic Crowd Takes Part—Mr. Powderly's Speech.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The monster mass-meeting held in the rink tonight drew a larger crowd to that place than has ever before entered the building at one time. No one could get in the hall after the meeting was called to order. At least 4,000 men were present. Mr. T. V. Powderly entered the hall amid enthusiastic and prolonged applause. District Workman Lee called the meeting to order, introducing Master Workman Dulin of the local assembly. The latter then introduced A. W. Wright, a member of the General Executive Board.

Mr. Wright spoke emphatically and to the point. He referred to the lawful and orderly manner in which the strike was carried on and the broad and vital principle for the perpetuation of which it was found necessary to order this strike. He announced the indorsement of the Central strike by the federation at Terre Haute, reading a telegram from Chief Sargent to that effect. He said this strike had not been inaugurated without due deliberation. He denounced Chief Arthur and his organization unless the latter repudiated the position now taken by the chief in this strike. He said the position taken by the Central road would, if successful, not only destroy the Knight's organization, but was the beginning of a system of attacks on organized labor all over the United States. There will be but one issue to this strike. The Central road will shortly fall before the power of public opinion. He asserted that it would be but a few months after the strike was settled, in case the Central should win, when the engineers on that road would be confronted with a reduction in their wages which they would then like to resent, but could not do successfully without the assistance of the Knights of Labor.

### Thinks Chauncey Will Come Home.

Mr. Maguire then addressed the audience. He referred to the relation of Mr. Depew with the present situation. He said it would not take long to win the fight even without support from other labor organizations, but to do so the men should act like men and stand shoulder to shoulder in the battle. Of course he did not expect the strike would be successful until the Vanderbilts found their dividends decreasing, in which direction they are daily tending, and not until the stockholders set up a cry for Chauncey M. Depew to return from his vain pleasures abroad and his hobnobbing with royalty to look after the road's interest when the questions in controversy should be submitted to arbitration, as they eventually would be.

He went over the reasons which led up to the present strike, incidentally explaining the circumstances of the call issued by the engineers for a meeting at Schenectady of all employés on the line of the New York Central road for the purpose of forming a federation. The reason this meeting failed of accomplishing its purpose was principally the attitude the engineers took in refusing admittance to the employés on that road who were not engaged either in the freight and passenger train service or as switchmen. These engineers thought the man who labored on the road for $2 a day was too common an individual to associate with them, even as members of labor organizations. The plans of the engineers in trying to form an organization of Central employés which they could control in the interest of the road thus fell through when they took such a stand.

### Mr. Powderly's Address.

When Mr. McGuire had finished, Mr. Powderly was introduced and received with a perfect tumult of applause. He said that in the building were many agents of Pinkerton, paid to spy in the meeting, and he hoped that the speakers would not say anything that the fellows could carry to their employers. He advised moderation in speech and action. The strike was already won and he proclaimed it a victory. No man could say the cause was wrong. Justice was with the men and with justice came public sentiment and that was what was wanted, for some day in the near future that public sympathy would knock at the State Capitol and show that the State had acquired the rails of the State through this strike. The right of way was given the Central road through Albany for a lease of $6,000 per year. But that lease could not be found. It was stolen and a Knight of Labor had not stolen it. He said that the loss on dressed beef alone on the road was $1,000,000 by actual count, while other accounts would foot up to $2,000,000, and so, it was time for Mr. Webb to call off his strike.

He referred to the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and called upon them to commence an investigation, and the Knights courted such an investigation. The cause of the railroad men was the cause of all, as was proved by the immense gathering.

Mr. Powderly then asked if any member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was present. If there was one he spoke to him and he called upon that order to array itself on the side of labor, despite its unworthy chief. It was not until P. M. Arthur took charge that such nefarious doings were made public. The order must soon show its hand despite its bribed chief. He explained that the Reading strike was not a cause of grievance with the engineers, for the Knights had not only kept their hands off but had helped them. The Central road was refusing freight, although it was the law of the State that they should take all freight offered. The law should descend and, instead of calling out the militia, seize the road for refusing to do its duty. He called upon the men not to stop until the Pinkertons are driven out by legislation.

At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Powderly offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a storm of unanimous approval:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this meeting that the introduction of an armed force in the State of New York in a time of peace is an outrage against the laws of our State. It is in violation of every law of humanity and should be forever stopped at the next session of the Legislature of New York State.

## POWDERLY'S ALBANY INVESTIGATION.

### He Is Positive That Central Employes Were Discharged for Being Knights.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The events of the day were the presence of Mr. Powderly and the Central pay-car and the return to work of part of the strikers in the Delaware and Hudson railroad yards. This evening the police authorities swore in twenty-five special policemen and provided for as many more in the event of trouble.

The men who struck work Saturday in the Green Island yard of the Delaware and Hudson presented themselves in a body today and asked to be reinstated. Sixteen of the men were accepted, the remainder discharged. The yards of the company in this city were manned with new men today, who worked under police protection. There were two applicants for every place.

At the Central station many applications were made by striking Knights to be returned to their old places. In nearly every instance the request was refused. Where it was found that a man had been kept away from work through intimidation he was favored. The strikers were paid their wages in full, including the first eight days of August. The pay-car was guarded by Pinkerton men. Today is the first time since the strikers established a literary bureau that no bulletin was issued.

Powderly's visit here is purely in the nature of an investigation. He was accompanied by General Secretary John W. Hayes, A. W. Wright, John Devlin, and J. J. Holland of the General Executive Board. They came here by boat, Mr. Powderly declaring he would not patronize the Central railroad company. The party put up at the Stanwix, one of the best hotels in the city. Toward noon the general officers met with the delegates of District Assembly No. 246, and a conference of several hours in extent ensued. Reports were received from the various local assemblies relative to the character of the discharged men. These only confirmed Mr. Powderly's belief that they were discharged for no other reason than that they were Knights. Ten of these men were present and each declared himself to be a temperate man in the use of intoxicants, indulging only in a glass of beer now and then. They resented the charge of drunkenness or incompetency. Two of the discharged men declared that officers of the road asked them prior to their discharge if they belonged to the Knights.

### Appealing to President Trenholm.

A resolution was adopted requesting President Trenholm of the Railroad Employés' Protective Union at Boston to see that the New England roads refused to handle any more Central freight, and in the event of a failure to tie up the Fitchburg and the Boston and Albany. Under the law no railroad can refuse to accept any freight from another line. In conversation Mr. Powderly said he was going to examine every one of the discharged men personally. He continued: "I am more convinced now than before that the sole reason for the discharge of all the men was because they were Knights. I am quite positive of that."

Later he said that no matter what the news may be from Terre Haute the fight on the Central will go right on.

Mr. Powderly explained that the object of himself and his colleagues in calling the meeting was: First, they wanted the fullest possible information upon the causes of the strike, and they wanted to hear the statements of such of the discharged men as they had not yet been able to see.

Second, they wanted to know the exact conditions of affairs at every point, how many men were out, how many, if any, had gone back, how many of the men on strike were now members of the order, and what is now the condition of the train service of the company.

### Discharged Men Questioned.

At the afternoon conference twenty of the men who were discharged were admitted and closely questioned by Mr. Powderly relative to the causes which they thought led to their dismissal. Close questioning on the part of Mr. Powderly failed to disclose except in a single instance that any of the causes set forth by the officials of the Central road could have been the grounds for the discharge of the men. On the contrary it is claimed many facts were brought out which tended to show that the discharges were the result of a preconcerted plan to drop all the prominent leaders in the circle of the Knights.

Among those discharged were some who admitted that when they were dropped reasons not included in Mr. Webb's statement were given, but entirely different ones. Several of the men said they were charged with insubordination at the time of their dismissal and added that the only act of theirs which the officials of the road could construe as one of insubordination was where they had served on committees which had waited upon the officials of the road and presented grievances at different times. Other men when they asked for the reasons of their discharge were met with the answer that they "were working against the interests of the company." One man who had been given this answer said he had been threatened with dismissal on two separate occasions for being a Knight, the last time in February. Another discharged man said he was asked to go on piece work which would reduce his salary one-third. He refused. Shortly after, he said, he was discharged.

Mr. Powderly said it had been charged that the Knights of Labor was a "foreign organization," and that this strike was the result of their machinations. He asked all the delegates present who were born under the American flag to stand up. Sixty-seven delegates arose, and when those born abroad were asked to rise ten men responded. The men were asked what sort of persons were filling their places on the Central road so far as they knew personally. The general tenor of their remarks was that their places were mostly filled by former employés who had been discharged for incompetency, intoxication, and dishonesty.

A preamble and resolution was adopted calling upon the State Board of Arbitration to order a prompt investigation of the existing difficulties, saying that the strikers were ready and anxious for one. Mr. Devlin was instructed to inform the Board of Arbitration of the above action, and departed to perform his mission. At the office of the board in the Capitol the Secretary informed Mr. Devlin that a meeting of the board had been called for Thursday, but that he would inform the members of the nature of his visit. Mr. Devlin stated that the General Executive Board was in a position to make a good case, and anxiously awaited an inquiry. He said Mr. Donovan had informed him that the board could order an investigation without the consent of either party, and afterwards called the Secretary's attention to the fact that Mr. Webb had been quoted as favoring the investigation.

Before the meeting adjourned Messrs. Powderly and Devlin addressed the delegates, outlining the course which would be pursued in case the federation did not order a general strike. They also dwelt upon the means at the command of the order to support this strike, and said the major part of the money would be furnished willingly by the Knights all over the country. The conference then adjourned sine die.

## HAD A WARM DISCUSSION.

### Debate of the Grand Councilors on the Question of a Strike.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 25.—It is a common remark here tonight that the final decision of the conference could not have been more to Mr. Webb's taste had the Third Vice-President of the New York Central and his associates manipulated the wires and controlled the twelve men who composed the supreme body. The unfortunate Knights are left to their own resources. They are not even offered the balm of pecuniary support and their General Master Workman is referred by the chief of the federation to the press dispatches for the official reply to his appeal. The outcome may prove a death-blow to the Knights. The report of the committee was taken up and debated in detail. Douney of Chicago, one of the representatives of the Switchmen's Union, distinguished himself by a two-hours' speech, in which he brought sledge-hammer arguments to bear against the proposition to embroil the united orders in a strike. There was no lack of speakers on the other side, and the debate, waxing at times exceedingly warm, went on for nearly five hours. Finally a vote was reached—just how it resulted numerically is known only to the delegates and will appear only in the secret records of the order. It is believed, however, that the three delegates from the Switchmen's Union, two from the conductors', two from the trainmen's, and one from the firemen's voted in the negative. This would make the vote eight to four, and it required the vote of the two of the three members representing each order to decide which way that organization should vote, but it also required a unanimous vote of all four orders before a strike could be ordered. The delegates breathed a sigh of relief after the crucial test had been applied and then proceeded with alacrity to prepare a general statement for the public regarding the strike and the position of the federation on the affair.

## MR. TOUCEY IS SATISFIED.

### He Has No Doubt as to the Outcome of the Present Struggle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—General Manager Toucey, who has been here for several days, was interviewed tonight regarding the situation of affairs on the Central road. He said he was satisfied with the way things were going, and was not afraid of a general tie-up.

"Do you mean to say that a tie-up of your whole system would not do you any more harm than has been done?"

"I say they could not hurt us any more than they have. Of course, you know," continued Mr. Toucey, "that Mr. Powderly and the rest of them are anxious that the public should not suffer. How do you suppose it would be for the public if we could not run our own road in the manner we think best? Who would suffer then? We think we are in the right in this matter and are prepared to stand by it. It is just a question of whether we shall have the right to discharge our own employés or not. If we cannot maintain discipline on the road how long do you suppose we would be able to serve the public at all?"

"Then you don't expect any change in the views of the Central management upon this subject?" asked the reporter.

"No, sir; none. As I said before we think we are in the right and feel confident of the result. I believe that public opinion sustains the position we have taken."

"Have you enough men to handle your work here?"

"Yes, we have all the men we want. Our work is going all right."

## STILL PREPARING FOR WAR.

### The Central Hiring Large Numbers of Railroad Men in the West.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—One of the trainmen of a party of forty which passed through Pittsburg from the West this morning missed his train and was left in this city. He was seen later in the day, and in the course of a conversation said: "The New York Central is securing all classes of railroad men wherever it can. In anticipation of a general strike, engineers, firemen, and conductors are being massed at Buffalo, Albany, and New York, and are quietly kept at these points. Should a general strike be ordered these men will immediately be called into service. Our party came from Chicago."

A number of the yard employés and freight-handlers of the Pennsylvania railroad in this city have demanded higher wages and the redress of certain minor grievances. The men are reticent, but officials say there will be no strike.

## MR. WEBB WRITES A LETTER.

### He Informs the Manufacturers of Amsterdam That the Company Will Win.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The manufacturers of this city who sent a congratulatory letter to Acting President Webb of the New York Central on the action he had taken against the strikers have received the following reply: "At a time when there is so much adverse criticism in regard to the policy we have adopted it is exceedingly gratifying to hear from those who are most deeply interested and to know that our actions meet their approval. You may rest assured that the policy that has been outlined or laid down will be strictly adhered to. The result is inevitable—the company will win and maintain the position it has taken."

## AFTER THE PINKERTON MEN.

### Representative Quinn of New York Wants a Law Passed Against Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—In the House today Representative Quinn of New York offered for reference the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report by bill or otherwise what legislation within the province of the Federal Government may be proper and necessary to prevent corporations engaged in inter-State commerce traffic from employing unjustifiably large bodies of armed men denominated "detectives," but clothed with no legal functions. The employment of such so-called "detectives," operating at the City of Albany and other places, as recently demonstrated, to place the lives of peaceable and unoffending citizens at the mercy of persons acting without legal authority, direction, or responsibility, and to the great injury and detention of inter-State commerce.

### Non-Union Men at Work.

LYNN, Mass., Aug. 25.—Three shops of the Morocco Manufacturers' Association were declared free shops this morning. Lenox & Co. of Peabody were the first and have received forty men, paying what they consider the men worth. Lynch Bros. of Beverly have a force of non-union men on, and N. Weber has six green hands at work. This move will be followed soon by other shops. The locked-out finishers have maintained perfect order.

## WILL ASK FOR MORE PAY.

### Switchmen on the Illinois Central to Ask for a Raise.

Delegates of trainmen of the different divisions of the Illinois Central, some thirty in number, have been in session in this city for the last several days preparing a new schedule of wages, which they will lay before the management of the road for acceptance. A committee consisting of Messrs. Hart and Mullen was appointed by the meeting. They waited upon General Manager Beck yesterday morning to ascertain when that official could meet a deputation who would present and discuss the new schedule with him. Mr. Beck was unable to meet them during the day, but will receive them and give them a hearing this morning.

The new schedule calls for an increase of about 15 per cent over the old wages. Baggagemen now are paid $50, brakemen from $45 to $50, and conductors $70 to $75 for a month's work, calculated upon a total run of 2,600 miles. Any additional mileage made is paid extra. Trainmen, so an employé stated, can make from 30 to 50 per cent extra mileage during the month, and it is to make up this advantage which the switchmen do not possess that the demand is made.

# MEMORY IS DEAR TO THEM.

## CHICAGO'S BAND OF PIONEERS SHAKE HANDS ONCE MORE.

### Sixteenth Annual Reunion of the Old Settlers at Ogden's Grove—Waltz-Dancing by 200-Pound Women of Advanced Age—Medals and Bouquets Given to Celebrate the Event—Biographical Sketches of Old-Timers—Other Picnics.



THE old timers of Chicago were out in great force yesterday at Ogden's Grove renewing acquaintance with those who with themselves first helped to make Chicago what it is today. It is not exaggerating to say that with their relatives they assembled to the number of six or seven thousand and fully 4,500 registered their names to be compiled in a book. About 4,000 registered last year.

The picnic was given under the auspices of the Turngemeinde of Chicago, and the following gentlemen were responsible for the excellent arrangements made for the comfort of the old folk, many of whom were as sprightly as if they had seen only thirty years of life:

Henry Carr, Charles Ehman, Edward Fieldler, A. Georg, C. F. Giesenschlag, F. Goetz, W. Hammermiller, Thomas Harz, F. Haverkamp, J. Heinmann, William Hettich, John Hochbaum, A. Imhof, L. O. Kohtz, W. Kuecken, J. Loehr, L. Mattern, A. J. Meyer, J. C. Miller, L. Nettelhorst, G. Schlotthauer, A. G. Schmidt, Max Stern, D. Weyl, J. D. Zernitz.

Prof. Rosenbecker's orchestra played all afternoon and evening in the large pavilion and the young folks made up a merry dancing



THOSE GOOD OLD DAYS.

party. In a smaller pavilion was an orchestra composed entirely of old settlers whose musical efforts tempted the older ones to dance. Here were to be seen many comical sights. Mrs. Annie Wollmann, age 58, and weighing 200 pounds, danced a waltz with Mrs. Ellen Vichn, aged 53, who weighed 240. It can be better imagined than described what it would look like to see 440 pounds of flesh and bone dancing a waltz. Another aged couple was Peter Engel, 64 years old, and Maggie List, 76. Both of them came to Chicago in 1849. Catherine Ahrendts, the prize dancer of last year, 83 years old, was on the floor, and she managed to tire out many partners years younger than herself. Leonard Hillinger, aged 85, who came to Chicago in 1847, also managed to show the young people that he had not yet forgotten how to keep time to the music.

Among the crowd were to be seen Henry Best, who came to Chicago in 1833 and built the first house on the Buffalo settlement, at Dearborn and Lake streets. Mr. Best is 83 years old. Mr. James Lawe came here May 20, 1835, and is 90 years old. He carries his years so well that one not knowing his age would not think he was over 70. Thomas Armstrong, who was also there, came to Chicago in 1836. Mr. Armstrong says he witnessed the execution of John Stone, who was the first man hanged in Cook County. He claims to have had $250,000 worth of property, the most of which he lost during the great fire.

During the early part of the afternoon L. Nettelhorst, President of the Turngemeinde, gave a short address of welcome, during which he reviewed the growth of Chicago from its earliest days down to the present time. The address was delivered in German and English, and interested a majority of those present.

### Medals and Bouquets Awarded.

Max Stern was kept busy until 6 o'clock recording the names of those who desired to register themselves as competitors for the various gold medals presented. These were presented in the evening by Mr. Nettelhorst to each successful candidate. When pinning them on their breasts the President made a few appropriate remarks. Henry Ackhoff of No. 1778 Deming street, was awarded the medal as the oldest German male settler. This gentleman came to Chicago Nov. 14, 1836, from Pennsylvania, and is 59 years old. Mrs. Henry Best of No. 11 Best avenue took the medal as the oldest German woman settler. She is 73 years old and came here in 1837. James Lane of No. 19 Lane place was given the medal for being the oldest male settler not a German. Mr. Lane was probably the oldest man on the ground, having seen his ninetieth birthday. He




THE REGISTRATION BOOTH FOR OLD SETTLERS.

arrived in Chicago in 1833. Mrs. Arch Clybourn took the lady's medal in the same class, being 78 years old. She came to Chicago in 1826, but left and returned again in 1829, since which time she has lived in Chicago. Caspar Hahn wears the medal for being the oldest business-man who has carried on a business at the same stand for the greatest number of consecutive years. He is 65 years old, and has dealt in paints and oils since April of 1852 at No. 37 Clybourn avenue. Henry Versema of No. 11 Wilmot avenue was decorated with a medal for being the oldest member present of the A. O. U. W. He is 63 years old and has been a member of Concordia Lodge, No. 41, since Feb. 3, 1877. The medals awarded to the married couple whose united ages figured the highest were taken by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Feil, aged respectively 87 and 80. Bouquets were awarded to the two oldest couples who for their age displayed the greatest agility in dancing a waltz. William Fischer, aged 78, and Catherine Ernst, aged 83, took first prize and Leonard Hillinger, aged 85, and Catherine Kraeckman, aged 69, took the second.

The smiling face of James A. Marshall was also seen on the grounds renewing old acquaintances. He commenced business as an auctioneer here in 1836. For the last sixteen years Mr. Marshall has been present at every reunion and is past his three score and ten. After graduating from a medical college in Baltimore he removed to this city April 20, 1830. From 1848 to 1853 he represented the Canal Commission and negotiated the sale of its land.

Mrs. Charles M. Gray of No. 2556 Wabash avenue came here in 1838 and can tell many interesting stories of early life in Chicago.

Mr. Gray did much for this city during the trying times from 1833 to 1853. He was Contracting Freight Agent of the Michigan Southern and was Mayor of Chicago from 1852 to 1854.

Judge Bradwell was also there. It was just fifty-six years ago when the Judge left his home in Jacksonville, N. Y., to seek his home in the wild West. C. C. P. Holden is another settler who can remember when Chicago was little more than a desert plain. There were no piers here then, and when the steamer on which he arrived, June 30, 1836, came down the lake it was necessary to take the passengers off in a scow a half-mile from shore.

### The Oldest Child of American Parents.

John L. Haslett claims the honor of being the oldest child born in Chicago of American parents. It was in 1840 that he first saw the light of day in a house that stood about a block from Ogden's Grove. Mr. Haslett has been a member of the Fire Department for a number of years and will soon be placed on the retired list.

The medals were very neatly gotten up, having on one side a design indicative of the special object for which it was awarded and on the other side the inscription. The name of each recipient will be engraved on the pin. The children were by no means forgotten. Special arrangements were made for their enjoyment and handsome prizes were awarded for competition in various games.

During the evening the grounds were gorgeously illuminated with hundreds of Chinese lanterns, and at intervals colored lights were fired and a display of fireworks was given. Among the oldest "old-timers" on the grounds may be mentioned August Sternhauser, who came here in 1845; Henry Best, a resident since 1853; Elizabeth Felsch, here since 1839; Fredericke Gruppe, a settler in 1852; Mrs. A. Ortmayer, who arrived with her husband in 1850; Anna Apfel, 1848; Margarethe Knost, 1843; Mrs. Louis Haas, 1839. Mr. Arthur G. Burley, one of Chicago's oldest business-men, came in 1835; O. D. Als in 1842; John Voice, 1836; John N. Hazlitt, 1840; Mrs. Maria Healy, 1836; Mrs. Elizabeth Copage, 1837; Mrs. Maria Nevans, 1834; Mrs. Martha P. Holst, 1842; Carl Edelmann came in 1862 and has been the organist of the Michels Kirche since that time.

Very few of those who attended the first picnic sixteen years ago are alive to tell of it today, and no doubt the same will be true sixteen years hence of those who were there yesterday. The occasion brought together many who seldom see each other from year to year except at this event, and talks of old times were freely indulged in. Many remember when Indians were plentiful, and when buffalo and antelope grazed where now stand some of Chicago's finest buildings.

Court Protection, No. 98, I. O. F., held its annual picnic at Clybourn Park yesterday. The chief attraction was a bicycle race for young ladies. Miss Anna Beth Swanson, a very graceful rider, received the gold medal and Lillian Carqueville the silver medal.

The Cottage Grove Avenue Cable Literary and Athletic Club held a picnic and dance in Jackson Park yesterday. About 400 members with their families arrived at the park at 10 o'clock, with the Second Regiment Band perched on the grip-car. The afternoon was devoted to sixteen events of the usual athletic order, for which there were prizes ranging from a box of soap to a pair of pants. Supper was then served and the evening was devoted to dancing in the pavilion.

## BIG TOBACCO-HOUSES TO BE UNITED.

### How Cincinnati and Louisville Concerns Are to Be Brought Together.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—A Cincinnati dispatch today says it is reported that an English syndicate has closed a contract whereby the great tobacco warehouses of Louisville and Cincinnati are to be united, thereby controlling the market for Western tobacco. The earnings of the warehouses, it is further stated, show that the new syndicate—or Western Tobacco Warehouse Trust, as it is already called—will be able to pay an interest to investors of 6 per cent on bonds, 8 per cent on preferred, and 20 per cent on common stock. The news from Cincinnati did not surprise New York dealers, and it was learned today from them that the warehousemen of Cincinnati, Louisville, and Paducah have entered into an agreement to dispose of their properties, leases, and the good will of their business. The warehousemen of Clarksville, Tenn., which is an important point in the Western tobacco industry, have not yet signed the agreement, but are expected to do so at an early date. The tobacco stored in the warehouses in the cities named is of an inferior quality and is generally spoken of as "black" tobacco. It is principally used in export, the bulk of the supply going to France, Italy, Spain, and Austria. The warehousemen are really auctioneers and commission merchants. The consignment of the crop is solicited in advance by agents of the various houses. Advances of money are made to the planters upon the shipment of the goods. The merchandise is inspected at the warehouses and sold by auction. For years the growers have had to endure great hardships from the system of handling the crop, and it is not thought that their condition will improve under the new order of affairs.

## WENT DOWN WITH THE WRECKED SHIP.

### A Survivor of the Oneida's Crew Tells the Story of the Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The survivors of the ship Oneida, wrecked in the Arctic Sea last April, reached here today. Several of the crew tell thrilling stories of the scenes when the seventy-six Chinese on board went down with the vessel. The ship left here in March with two hundred Chinese for a salmon cannery at Wine Point, Alaska. John Ericsson, a sailor, said: "The ship struck on a sunken rock in Cook's inlet, during a thick fog, at 9 o'clock at night. The shock was so sharp it threw every one off his feet. The water flowed into the ship at a furious rate and the order was given to get out the boats. The scene that followed was terrible. Twenty minutes after we struck there was nothing to be seen of the ship. She broke in two. As she settled down the dories were washed out of the hatches. There was a scramble for them by the Chinese but only four of them floated off the ship in them."

## INTER-STATE STOCK-YARDS COMPANY.

### Object of a New Concern in Which Chicago Men Are Interested.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 25.—The Inter-State Stock-Yards company has filed articles with the State Department. The organization has a capital of $1,000,000. Its objects are to establish, construct, acquire, sell, and exchange stock-yards, to deal in live stock, and to slaughter, pack, and can meats. Its incorporators are Nelson Morris of Chicago, who has all the shares but four, which are held by Abraham Rothschild and Edward Morris of Chicago, Lewis H. Heyman of New York City, and Henry E. Alexander of Brick Church, N. J.

## SIXTY FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS.

### A Cloud-Burst in the Town of Juarez Does Great Damage.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 25.—Between twenty-five and thirty houses were washed away last evening in Juarez and sixty families were rendered homeless by a cloud-burst. One of the streets traversed by the International street-car lines was almost obliterated. The dwellings on both sides were submerged and destroyed. Both the railroad and street-car tracks formed dams for the flood and many narrow escapes were made. Two persons only were drowned.

### Those Cartridges for Mexico.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 25.—The Minister of Customs was asked if any representations had been made to him in reference to the alleged refusal of the United States Government to allow the consignment of cartridges from the establishment of the Dominion Cartridge company to pass through the United States in bond for Mexico. He replied that representations had been made to him by Capt. Howard that the United States Government had refused to allow him to send not only cartridges but even cartridge-shells through the States in bond.

### Failure of a Savannah Firm.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 25.—Epstein & Wannbacher, wholesale dealers in groceries, liquors, cigars, and tobacco, were closed today. The liabilities are $175,000, nearly equally divided between Savannah and Eastern and Northwestern creditors. The assets are: Stock, $75,000; accounts, $100,000. The firm did an annual business of $250,000.

**Sunday, Aug. 31, "Namgay Doola: A Study in Heredity," by Rudyard Kipling, illustrated by H. Pruett, will appear in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**

# WHOSE PIPES ARE THEY?

## QUEER WORK GOING ON IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE CITY.

**Some Unknown Company Preparing to Lay Pipes in Many of the Streets—Superintendent McGann Makes an Investigation, but Discovers Almost Nothing—Two Runaway Husbands from Cleveland Captured by Their Wives—More Complaints Against the Smoke Nuisance.**

J. Frank Aldrich, the manager of the Hyde Park Mutual Fuel Gas company, caused the city authorities to be informed yesterday that the wrought-iron pipes being laid along Cottage Grove avenue and other thoroughfares in the southern section of the city do not belong to his corporation. They belong to some other fellows. Some of the Hyde Park Aldermen think the pipes belong to the Standard Oil company, and that they are to be put down in virtue of an old ordinance recently revived. This is supposed to be the Metropolitan Gas ordinance passed by the Hyde Park Trustees in August, 1882. Soon after its passage an injunction was obtained against the promoters preventing them from proceeding. The case was taken up to the Supreme Court, where it was decided about a year ago in favor of the company. The ordinance provided that the pipes should be laid within five years, but the time taken up by litigation is not counted in this.

The original promoters of the ordinance it is said have not much capital, and the suspicion is that they have some capitalistic backing which has a pipe-line connection with the Standard Oil. The reasons for this suspicion are good. The pipe now being laid along Cottage Grove avenue is wrought-iron of the pattern used by the Standard Oil company both for fuel gas and oil.

It is thought that the Standard Oil company has in some manner obtained control of the Metropolitan ordinance in order to make connection with the pipes of the Consumers' Gas company in the city, on which it has on option. The company has now permission to pipe either natural gas or oil to the Indiana State line and along certain streets in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Wards. The Metropolitan ordinance gives authority for the other connections.

The people of the sections along which the pipes are being laid are certainly considerably alarmed. They fear that if laid oil will be piped through them. The experience of the people of the Colehour section is sufficient warning against permitting this without protest.

When Superintendent McGann heard of the pipes being scattered around yesterday he notified the police at the Hyde Park Station to look up the matter. But the officers were not able to learn much. They could not see any of the principals, and all that the foremen and workingmen could tell them is that the pipes were being laid by some company interested in the Indiana natural gas fields. What the company's name was they could not tell. All they could say is that they were liberally paid for their work. When Superintendent McGann heard of the failure of the police investigation he started out on one of his own. He struck the pipe at Fifty-seventh street on Cottage Grove avenue. It is laid all the way to Ninety-fifth street along this thoroughfare, and on Ninety-fifth street into the yards of the Calumet Gas Works at South Chicago, thence to Ewing avenue and to the Indian Ridge or boulevard which is followed to the Indiana State line. The investigation left no doubt in the mind of Superintendent McGann that the purpose is to pipe natural gas from Indiana to the city. But he does not know under what ordinance the work is being done.

The pipe is eight inches in diameter and is the same as that used in Toledo and other places by the Standard Oil company. The same pipe can be used for oil or gas.

Another circumstance connected with the queer and unexplained procedure is that the Calumet Gas company, which supplies South Chicago with the illuminating fluid, has recently changed hands. It is now controlled by the natural gas syndicate, which is an outgrowth of the Standard Oil. But the ordinance of this corporation is rather limited in its scope and does not permit the piping of natural gas, nor does it permit the piping of manufactured gas along the route on which the pipe is laid.

No portion of the pipe has been put under ground so far, and that will not be permitted without a full investigation of the ordinance and the law in the case. Superintendent McGann will resume his investigations this morning, and will be prepared to take action later in the day. If there is not the ordinance giving the power to lay the pipe it must be taken off the ground without unnecessary delay. The strangest part of the whole proceedings is that the Department of Public Works has not been applied to for a permit for laying the pipe. This and the attempt at secrecy give rise to the suspicion that there is no ordinance authorizing the work.

### CONVENTION OF MAIL CLERKS.

**Employes of Uncle Sam's Railway Service to Meet in Denver.**

The sixteenth annual convention of the United States Railway Mail Service Mutual Benefit Association will be held in Denver Sept. 2 and will continue in session for three days. The National organization sprung from the association formed some fifteen years ago by the railway mail employés in this State. Its object is to provide an insurance fund for the families of its members in case of sickness or death. Only employés in the railway mail service under 50 years and able to pass a satisfactory medical examination are eligible to membership. The annual assessment for the last year has been but $25 per member. In case of death a member's family is entitled to and receives $2,000 insurance.

Mr. L. L. Troy, Assistant Superintendent of the Chicago Division, stated that the convention would be composed of 150 delegates, representing the eleven divisions in the country. The total membership of the organization now is 1,338, although all the employés in this department of the Government exceed 5,000. The risks to which railway postal clerks are subjected are as great as the average employé of a railway company. No provision is made by the Government for the care of either the clerk or his family in case of injury or death while in the railway mail service. The unprotected condition of this hard-worked servant of Uncle Sam made a mutual benefit organization a necessity.

The Eastern delegates will rendezvous here and proceed with the Chicago delegates in a special train of five Pullman sleepers, tendered by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad company. The train will leave here at 1 o'clock next Sunday afternoon, reaching Denver the following evening. It will carry about 300 people, delegates and their families, from this point. Among the delegates will be R. C. Jackson of New York, Superintendent of the Fourth Division, and wife; Edward J. Ryan of Boston, and wife; Alonzo Burt of Cincinnati, wife, and daughter; and Capt. James E. White of the Sixth (Chicago) Division. The latter is now in Washington on business connected with his office and will endeavor to induce J. Lowrie Bell, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, to attend the convention and accompany the Chicago delegates.

The officers of the association are Millard Wood of Washington, President; one Vice-President from each division; and John Sargent of Chicago, Secretary and Treasurer. Its principal office is located in this city.

The members of the association belonging to the Denver division have planned after the convention excursions to the Grand Cañon of the Colorado and to Colorado Springs, and will otherwise entertain their visitors so as to insure them a pleasant social time.

### CAUGHT THEIR RUNAWAY HUSBANDS.

**Two Cleveland Wives Find Their Eloping Lords in Chicago.**

There was a pleasant reconciliation at the Desplaines Street Station yesterday morning between two eloping husbands and the deserted wives. Three weeks ago Henry Steeble of Cleveland eloped to Chicago with Mrs. Lillie Huberg, a grass widow. Mrs. Steeble had a neighbor named Mrs. Ella Breesman whose husband had also eloped six or eight weeks previous. The two women put their heads together and decided that they would find their husbands, and from certain circumstances they were led to believe that Messrs. Steeble and Breesman were in Chicago. Last week they began the hunt. Mrs. Breesman found her better half at No. 235 Washington street, and she was overjoyed to see that he was alone. He said that he hadn't eloped. They made up, and Mrs. Breesman told the police she didn't want Mr. Breesman arrested, as she at first intended. They will reside in Chicago and bring their children here.

Mrs. Steeble had her husband yet to find, however, and secured the services of Detectives Halley and Long of the Desplaines Street Station, who tracked Steeble to No. 150 Randolph street. The widow, Lillie Huberg, was with him and the two were arrested. When she had secured her husband Mrs. Steeble's resolve to prosecute him faded away and she decided that she would take him back. The officers, however, wanted a prisoner for their trouble and both Steeble and Mrs. Huberg were locked up. Mrs. Steeble got a hearing before Justice Eberhardt just as the court held the prisoner to the Criminal Court in $500 bail.

"My goodness, Judge," exclaimed Mrs. Steeble, "I've got my husband and he says he will come back to me. What am I going to do now that you have got him locked up under $500 bail?"

"I haven't the least idea," said the court.

Mrs. Steeble did a great deal of hustling around to get bail for the man she was going to prosecute so mercilessly, but up to a late hour last evening she hadn't gotten him out. She had a chat with her husband and they made it all up and Steeble will probably be out today. Both he and his wife will reside in Chicago. The widow who caused all the trouble is very ill at the hospital.

### SUPPRESSING THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

**Two Railroads Agree to Help the City—Old and New Offenders.**

The officials of the Pan-Handle and Grand Trunk railroads have signified their intention to coöperate with Inspector Young in abating the smoke nuisance. The following parties will be prosecuted for contaminating the air with smoke: H. M. Kinsley, No. 105 Adams street; Warren Springer, No. 140 Monroe street; Edison Electric Light company, No. 145 Adams street; Reid, Murdoch & Co., Nos. 1 to 13 State street; Spalding & Merrick, No. 9 Rush street, and L. G. Yoe & Co., No. 25 River street. Kinsley, Springer, and the Edison company are booked as "old offenders." They have been up before.

### THE BOSSES WANT MORE MONEY.

**Their Fight Against the Striking Carpenters an Expensive One.**

The old Boss Carpenters' Association is being stirred up by the efforts of the carpenters to arouse a feeling of public sympathy and induce non-union men to join their various unions. That the prolonged boycott placed upon members of the Master Carpenters and Builders' Association has reduced their finances is evident from the letter issued by Secretary James John. The letter says "if you have not paid your second assessment of $10, please do so at once, as money is needed for current expenses." The last word is underscored, a fact that means much to those who are aware of the heavy expense incurred holding out against the carpenters.

The carpenters of the West Side will hold another mass meeting at Bricklayers' Hall this evening. All the unions in the West Division are expected to be present.

Mass meetings of carpenters will be held this week at Hyde Park, Grand Crossing, and Englewood. At the meeting in Grand Crossing Wednesday evening President William Kliver of the National Union will address the meeting.

The boss lathers of Chicago held their second meeting at No. 106 Randolph street last evening, a good representation of the bosses being in attendance. The Boss Lathers' Protective Association is a new move, instigated by a desire on the part of the bosses to protect one another. Should the new association become a strong one an agreement will be entered into between them binding themselves not to accept work at a lower rate than has been set by another man. The union of the journeymen is recognized, and an agreement will be made whereby the journeymen, in consideration of certain concessions, will refuse to work for any but a member of the association. Wages of the workmen will be kept at the present scale until next spring, when an advance will probably be made.

Union No. 1 of the Sash, Door, and Blind Workers was held last evening at Zeph's Hall, Desplaines and West Lake streets. The rumor to the effect that the Sash, Door, and Blind Workers would go out on Sept. 1 with the carpenters is a little premature, and while a strike is looked for next spring the union will not engage in any struggle this fall. The moral and financial support of the unions will be tendered the carpenters in their struggle.

### LEATHER ADVANCES IN PRICE.

**Manufacturers and Jobbers Excited—Shoes May Go Up.**

The price of leather is now higher than it has been for ten years, and both manufacturers and jobbers are excited at the state of the market in the East. Grain leather has advanced 10 per cent this month, calfskin 40 per cent, and raw leather (calfskin and kip) has taken a 120 per cent leap. The only effect this advance has had upon the jobbing trade is to make women's fine shoes 25 cents a pair dearer. The manufacturers are afraid of the market and have delayed issuing their samples to the trade one month, waiting and hoping that the market will right itself soon. Competition is so strong between the Chicago and the Boston and New York manufacturers that the Western houses have shown pluck enough to resist the advance of shoes made in the East, expecting a downward turn in the market.

The Stock-Yards strike has not affected the price of hides because the tanners here and in the East have laid in a big stock, which will tide them over the difficulty. The cause of leather going up and keeping up is generally attributed to a short kill of cattle and the short ice crop of last season. Farmers would not kill their stock because they couldn't get ice cheap enough, and the scarcity of green hides added to an unusually large exportation of fine leather to Europe created a demand for leather in the Eastern markets which brought about the present boom in prices. The tanners are masters of the situation and refuse to sell large quantities of leather ahead of the day's prices because of the market's uncertainty.

H. D. McFarland of M. D. Wells & Co. does not believe the current prices will be sustained, and Harry Selz of Selz, Schwab & Co. has the same firm conviction. Manufacturers here have not raised the price to dealers yet, as they are working with leather bought before the boom set in.

### BOOM IN THE TOWN OF WORTH.

**Purchases of the Chicago Central Railroad—Other Sales in Realty.**

The heavy transfers of acres in the eastern sections of the Town of Worth are again attracting attention to the probable movements of the Chicago Central railroad. It is claimed by parties interested that almost all the right of way has been secured, and that work on the roadbed will begin within ten days. The uncertainty in regard to the route north of the Belt Line still exists, but the Blue Island terminus has been definitely located. Two purchases have been made by the railroad company of property in Blue Island, between Vermont and York streets. F. C. Balling sold a lot just east of the Grand Trunk railroad for $8,000, and William Vandenberg sold a lot adjoining for $3,500. One of these lots with a frontage on York street is to be used as a depot site. The right of way through the village is to be parallel with and adjoining that of the Grand Trunk on the east as far as One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street. From that point it will diverge to the east through a ravine to One Hundred and Nineteenth street, where it will strike the quarter section line leading directly north.

"The village ordinance granting the right of way through the village has been passed and accepted by the agent of the company, A. Wiswall. The condition imposed by the officials was that the company pay $3,000 to build a town hall," said Jacob F. Rehm, the President of the Blue Island Village Board. He added the information that a certified check for the above amount had been left with him by the Chicago Central officials and that he had just turned it over to the Treasurer. The $3,000 paid to the village board was raised by subscription along the line of the road, it is said, and nothing was paid by the railroad company. One of the real-estate men who has been interested in obtaining the right of way said that all the property necessary had been obtained with the exception of a few lots in Blue Island, and that the road was being pushed as a suburban enterprise without regard to any terminal complications with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Among real estate men handling subdivision property it is reported that a great many small purchases are being made by outsiders. The percentage of lots sold to non-residents varies among dealers and amounts to from 8 to 20 per cent of the entire sales. In E. A. Cummings' Fifty-fifth Street Land Association seventy-seven shares have been sold to parties living outside Chicago to fifty-five sold to residents of this city. Representatives of the Jones Safety Nut-Lock company of Syracuse are negotiating for a site in South Chicago. It was reported that they had purchased a part of the land owned by the John Mohr & Sons boiler company, but this report was denied at the office of this company. It is reported that the Illinois Central railroad has bought eighty acres in the Town of Thornton, near the Village of Homewood, at $150 per acre.

A. Forsberg sold to A. Jernberg eighty acres lying at the southwest corner of Western avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth street yesterday for $115,000. The same property sold May 21 for $100,000. Firth & Cochran sold fifteen acres in the northwest quarter of Sec. 24, Proviso, for $16,500. This property lies along Desplaines avenue.

Work has begun on the bank building at the Town of Harvey. Nissen & McRoberts have purchased a lot, 82x175 feet, opposite the site of the Harvey Steel Car Works. This is to be used as a hotel site, and negotiations are being completed for the building of a brick and stone hotel.

L. A. Raven paid $250 per front foot for twenty feet on Wabash avenue south of Thirty-first street, and F. F. Hynes bought a lot on Prairie avenue, 200 feet north of Thirty-eighth street, at $120 a foot.

D. W. Storrs yesterday sold 200 acres in Sec. 17, Worth, at the junction of the Wabash and Calumet Terminal railroads for a syndicate represented by H. D. Judson to a syndicate represented by J. T. Dale for $80,000. May 24 Mr. Storrs sold this property for Adolph Shire to the Judson syndicate for $58,000, the net profit of $22,000 being made by them in less than forty days.

### THE TROUBLESOME CABLE-CARS.

**Col. Bailey Dawson Is Feeling Sore—Legal Rights of a Passenger.**

Col. Bailey Dawson, the well-known politician, was on a South Side cable-car Saturday evening, and wishing to get off at Twenty-third street he told the conductor several blocks ahead, but when the crossing was reached the bell-puncher failed to pull the cord. Mr. Dawson rang it himself and was about to step from the platform when the conductor rang to go ahead. He was thrown sprawling in the gutter, and when he attempted to rise fell back unconscious, striking the back of his head against the curb. The Colonel is now trying to find the conductor, and is nursing a bruised head, an injured wrist, two nailless fingers, and a bad knee which may cripple the old man for life.

Andrew Cardell was injured yesterday on West Madison street, near Bishop court, by a grip-car. Amputation of the left foot may be necessary.

Peter Widdig, a North Side cable conductor, appeared in Justice Going's court yesterday to prosecute John Conlon for assault. The passenger called a newsboy for the purpose of purchasing a paper and the conductor ordered him off. Conlon asked that the boy be allowed to remain on the car long enough to get the change out of his pocket, but Widdig at once put the boy off the car. Conlon then struck the conductor in the face. "I don't deny that I struck him and I don't want to take up the time of this court," said the defendant. "Go ahead and fine me. I am going to take this case to a higher court and see if I have not the right to purchase a paper and receive my change while riding on a street-car." He was fined $10 and costs.

### STARVED HER OWN CHILD.

**Shocking Discovery by the Humane Society—Water Instead of Milk.**

The emaciated form of a four months' old child lies in a wretched little room in the rear of No. 106 Austin avenue. It has been starved into a dying condition, and the physician sent by the Humane Society to see what could be done said it would die within a day. The mother is Miss Mary McAllister, and the father has eluded the officers of the law. She is 27 years old, is half dead herself, and at times demented. Her brother William has been living with the woman. He is a wreck; is dying with consumption and is on the verge of the delirium tremens. Their father is 70 years old, and works in the iron foundry at Fulton and Desplaines streets.

The neighbors complained to the police that the woman was starving the infant. "She's crazy, I guess," said Mrs. Resch, a neighbor. "Her father gave her a little money, but her son does nothing. When any money is given the daughter he steals it to buy whisky with. He drove her out of the house once and threatened to kill the baby. It was a plump, healthy child when born and as pretty as a picture. The mother told me she fed it on 'water from the nurse-bottle.'" The child weighed about ten pounds. The skin was drawn tightly over its head and face and its hands were like so many bones. Its face was a pale blue and the lips were bloated. There was no sign of breathing.

### FRANK H. COLLIER ON TRIAL.

**Defending Himself Against the Charge of Insanity Again.**

Attorney Frank H. Collier appeared in the County Court yesterday to defend himself against the charge of insanity preferred by his wife, Fannie G. Collier. He argued his own case, while Mr. Wing appeared in behalf of relatives for the prosecution. Judge E. H. Gary sat on the bench, and Collier moved for a continuance and for release on bail, which were refused. Collier read an affidavit claiming that the proceeding was the result of a conspiracy between his wife, her adopted parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Brown, Miss Dora S. Gibbs, and Charles Nelson Bishop. Collier's request to produce witnesses to show that he was not violent was refused.

Three petitions for change of venue from Judges Gary, Prendergast, and Goodrich were presented, stating that these Judges were all prejudiced against the petitioner; that Judge E. H. Gary would be summoned as a witness, and therefore he could not sit on the bench to try the case. He wanted a change of venue to Lake County. These applications were denied. Collier then argued that a special venire, as in his case, could not be summoned until the regular venire was exhausted. The court held it was customary to impanel a special jury. A jury of six was selected, and Officer Hurley was called as the first witness. He testified that he was sent to the Collier domicile by his superior, Lieut. Beaubien, to protect Mrs. Collier and the children. During his stay of six or seven weeks Frank acted eccentric.

Mr. Collier spent the night at the Auditorium Hotel in custody of Bailiffs Gilday and Best.

### FIGHTING THE SUGAR TRUST'S PLAN.

**Big Dealers Say It Is to Their Advantage to Keep Prices Low.**

"It is to our interest financially and to the interest of our customers to have sugar as low down in price as we can," said O. S. A. Sprague yesterday in speaking about the latest efforts of the Sugar Trust to defeat adverse legislation. "We have to pay the prices asked by the trust because we cannot buy elsewhere. Prices this season, however, have been lower than any year for some time, for in August of last year granulated sugar was 8⅛ to 8¾ cents, and the present month's price is 6⅛ to 6¾. The market has been relatively lower all season. There is only a nominal profit in sugar for us, and the trust cannot raise the price on the consumer to an exorbitant degree because it would be against their own interests. I am a free lance in politics, and would like to see sugar admitted as freely as is consistent with a protection of our industries and a cheap market for the millions of consumers. We wholesale dealers cannot do anything at Washington to counteract the machinations of the Sugar Trust because we do not pull together, while the trust is composed of a few refiners who want the same thing and know how to get it and have the means to get it with."

### SET FREE ON A TECHNICALITY.

**Judge Prindiville Dismisses a Case Which Had Been Continued Too Long.**

When the case of The People vs. A. P. T. Elder was called yesterday afternoon in Judge Prindiville's court the attorneys for the defense called attention to the fact that it had been continued longer than the ten days allowed by law and therefore asked for its dismissal. The court sustained the point and threw the case out. The case had been continued a number of times, and when it was last set the attorney for the complaining witness suggested that as the tenth day fell on Sunday it should go over to Monday, which was satisfactory to the other side. Upon examination of the statutes the latter found they had a technical advantage, of which they promptly made use in the interest of their client and obtained a victory to the great chagrin of the prosecution.

Elder was arrested charged with the embezzlement of $300 belonging to H. B. Kelly. The transaction out of which the arrest grew took place in Indiana. Elder was a book-agent, and becoming financially hard up, persuaded Kelly to turn over to him $300, promising him employment. Elder failed thereafter in business and came to Chicago. He was followed by Kelly, who, not succeeding in getting his money, began criminal proceedings.

### SEVERAL POLICEMEN ON TRIAL.

**Officers Charged with Various Offenses Brought Before Their Superior.**

The proceedings before the Police Trial Board were enlivened last night by the belligerent attitudes assumed by Miss Susie Thorne, the complainant in the case against Officer W. H. Smith of the Larrabee Street Station. The young woman is a decided brunette, and her big, black eyes literally flashed fire every time a witness failed to corroborate the story built up by herself and friends. For a moment it looked as if she would slap Witness Reinhold Stadtenger in the face, but she quieted down when Inspector Ebersold told her she must not do any fighting in the room. The charge against the officer was drunkenness, but he had no trouble in proving the charge false. The young woman appeared as the complainant in the interest of her brother and had no grievance of her own.

Officer Thomas Cullen of the First Precinct was charged with assaulting a brother officer in the station. Tom Foley was the complainant. He said Cullen struck him over the eye, cutting the flesh, and otherwise disfiguring him. Cullen explained how Foley attempted a liberty with him, which he resented. Officer Deery of the Fifth Precinct, who went into a saloon while on duty, was fined ten days' pay. The cases of Joseph A. Hillier of the Twenty-third precinct, charged with entering a saloon while on duty; Olaf F. Stray of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, charged with mistreating Citizen Soren Housen of No. 100 North Center avenue; Ernest F. Jarvis of the Twenty-fourth Precinct, conduct unbecoming an officer, and Peter Longlund of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, drunkenness, were continued.

### GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

**Fined Several Gamblers.**

"Whiskers" was the pass-word to the gambling house at No. 667 West Van Buren street. The place was kept by Ben Price, alias "Whiskers." Officers got in and captured seven players and Price. Justice Eberhardt held Price to the Criminal Court in $500 bail, fined two of the men $10 each, and forfeited the bail of the others, who failed to appear.

Justice Prindiville yesterday morning fined P. Philips, keeper of a "crap-shooting" resort, $10, and twelve inmates $3 each.

Mr. W. S. Sharp, the proprietor of the Glenarm Hotel on Madison street, near La Salle, says regarding the report that gambling games were being operated in his house that two men rented a room last week and said that they might have a few callers in the evening. Everything ran along quietly for three evenings, when Mr. Sharp found a regular poker game going on in the room, and told the men to get out. They claimed to have police protection and offered me $50 a week for the room. The next night they came back and were put out.

**Two Female Pickpockets Captured.**

Yesterday Mrs. Rhodes of No. 1021 North Paulina street reported at the Central Station that her pocket had been picked by a woman while she was on State street. Officers Connolly and Farrell were given a description of the thief and her confederate, and they were arrested on the charge named. They were searched at headquarters, and besides Mrs. Rhodes' property, four pocketbooks were found. They gave the names of Nellie Adams and Annie Farley. One of the books had a receipt reading "Aug. 22, 1890, received of Hattie F. Altgether, $50. The police give the prisoners a bad record. The Adams woman, they say, is one of the famous O'Brien family and the wife of "Bobby" Adams, now doing time in Minnesota. She has also, they claim, served a five-year sentence in the State penitentiary. Annie Farley is not well known here. Both are described as skillful pickpockets,

**Thinks the Verdict Was Unfair.**

Attorney R. A. W. James is preparing an appeal to the Supreme Court in the case of Julius Spahn, who was convicted of burglary and sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years. James Blake was a co-defendant with Spahn and was granted a new trial by Judge Grinnell. The men were charged with entering the house of Thomas Collins, at No. 201 Center avenue, on the night of May 16. Collins testified that he was knocked down by Spahn, and Blake then held him while Spahn secured the money. Mr. James contends that his client was very imperfectly identified and yet was given a penitentiary sentence, while Blake, who was satisfactorily identified, was granted a new trial.

**New Soldiers for Fort Sheridan.**

"We are awaiting the arrival of our new commander, Gen. Miles," said Gen. Williams yesterday, "and we have heard unofficially that he will not leave San Francisco until after Sept. 1." Is is announced officially that Company H, Fifteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, will arrive at Fort Sheridan today under command of Lieut. Thomas B. Davis. The company has been for the last week en route from Fort Buford, Dakota. Capt. Chambers McKibben has been at the fort for a week or more awaiting the company's arrival, of which he will be commander when stationed at Fort Sheridan.

**Why Flour Is High-Priced.**

"Wheat goes up, flour goes up." This was the explanation given by the Norton Milling company for the present high market price for flour. The advance in wheat has been going on for the last two weeks, and the retail price of flour as well as the wholesale has also been on the jump during that time. Two weeks ago the best flour sold for $5.85 per barrel, but yesterday the price was $6.25 and $5.75 for winter-wheat flour. The millers are expecting to see a sudden drop in wheat soon, and flour will then go back to its old place.

**Electric Fountain Now Running.**

The electric fountain at Lincoln Park will be in operation each evening this week. It is now perfect in all its parts. It is patterned after the great prismatic fountain which was the great center of attraction at the Paris Exposition, but is larger, it is said, and capable of producing even grander effects. It will run between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, with slight intermissions.

**Unknown Man Killed by the Cars.**

An unknown man was run over on the Kinzie street bridge by engine No. 166 of the Northwestern railroad, yesterday afternoon and instantly killed. The body was horribly mangled. The man was evidently a Scandinavian, about 30 years of age, and wore a brown suit of clothes. The engineer, James Winter, did not see him until too late.

**To Investigate Chicago Appraisements.**

Collector Clark yesterday received a dispatch from Chairman George C. Tichenor of the General Board of Appraisers for the United States, saying that he would arrive here from New York this morning. There are a number of cases awaiting his action, as the local appraisements have been appealed from.

**P. D. Armour Returns Home.**

Mr. P. D. Armour returned home Sunday evening from his trip to Europe. He arrived in New York Saturday on the steamer Umbria and at once came on to this city. He was away for but three weeks and spent most of his time in London.

**End of the Pool-Room Cases.**

The last case in the pool-room war was dismissed by Justice Blume, no person appearing to prosecute. The case was that of J. J. Hoffman, acting for Ed Corrigan, against Al Hankins.

**Wanted at Springfield.**

James Hoolihan, who lives on North Halsted street, was arrested last night on a charge of embezzling $150 from his employer, Ben Harris, a commission merchant of Springfield, Ill.

**Items.**

Will Thomas Pember please call at THE TRIBUNE office?

Wallie Goodman, a 14-year-old boy, left Cincinnati, his home, Saturday to visit W. E. Goodman of No. 495 Indiana street, Chicago. Mr. Goodman reported at police headquarters yesterday that the boy had not been seen.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 67° above zero; 9 a. m., 69°; 10 a. m., 72°; 11 a. m., 75°; 12 m., 77°; 1 p. m., 77°; 3 p. m., 73°; 6 p. m., 70°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.43; 6 p. m., 29.49.

The public is cautioned against a woman who has been imposing upon charitable people by representing herself as manager of a branch of the Foundlings' Home and soliciting money and subscriptions to *Faith's Record*. The Foundlings' Home has no branches and has no solicitors whatever.

Fred Scheible, 16 years old, living at No. 63 Will street, was lighting some set pieces for the fireworks display at the Old Settlers' picnic at Ogden's Grove last night, when a lot of fireworks exploded, burning him badly. He was removed to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital and will probably lose his eye-sight.

An appeal has been made by the Superintendent of Chicago Avenue Sunday-school for clothing for his flock. Packages may be left with the sexton, who lives in the church, corner of La Salle and Chicago avenues, or if a postal is sent to Superintendent Hitchcock, No. 165 Howe street, packages will be sent for.

# WANT LAWLER TO GIVE UP

## DEMOCRATS OPPOSED TO HIS POLITICAL ASPIRATIONS.

**They Object to His Candidacy for the Shrievalty and Think That He Should Be Contented with the Nomination for County Clerk—Edmanson a Gainer by the Attack on Hopkins—Bitter Fight Against Capt. Farrell for Senator.**

Frank Lawler is expected home from Washington today. All of the candidates for Sheriff and Treasurer on the Democratic side want to interview Frank. They want him to take the nomination for County Clerk. They will show him that it is more profitable than the Shrievalty. Lawler is not in a mood to be convinced, however. Edmanson, as a candidate for Sheriff, has gained by Lawler's attack on Hopkins. Charley Kern would rather have Edmanson on the ticket than Hopkins. Kern and Hopkins come from the same section. On the Republican side it seems to be conceded that the best policy will be to nominate Gen. Stockton for Treasurer. Louis Hutt is the only person who actively opposes this. The contest for the Shrievalty on the Republican side will be between James H. Gilbert and ex-Marshal Benner.

The Senatorial nominations are now engrossing all the attention of the Democrats. A bitter fight is being made on Capt. Farrell in the Sixth District to prevent his nomination by the Democrats. "Alphabet" Allen, who was the last man to get off the Democratic ticket in 1887—when he was nominated for City Attorney, is the candidate of the City Attorney's office, and he hopes to pull through. Farrell is likely to win, however. "Ike" Abrahams wants to be the Democratic candidate for Senator in the First.

The Telephone Users' Association proposes to take an active part in the Senatorial canvass this fall. It will vigorously oppose every member of the last General Assembly who voted against or who refused to vote for the Baker Telephone bill and has already listed quite a number, including Carmody, McElligot, Quinn, Meyer, Getman, and Welsh. The Democrats will pay little attention to the Telephone Users, but the Republicans may do so. The association is a powerful one.

Kirk Eastman is a candidate for the Assembly in the Fifth District. He resides in the same ward as Senator Monahan, who will be a candidate for reëlection on the Republican ticket—that is against Eastman. Samuel Parker Jr., an able lawyer and a deservedly popular man in his section, is being urged to become a candidate for Senator in the First District to succeed Mr. Eckhart, who declines a renomination on account of ill-health. The nomination will go to Mr. Parker or to Mr. Hutchings. Young Noonan will be the Democratic nominee.

There is a strong sentiment against the nomination of Senator Knopf in the Ninth District. The district is close. Palmer carried it against Fifer. The Democrats are going to put up a strong German-American, Dr. Leininger, who will get the socialistic vote. Knopf is handicapped by his connection with the Coroner's office, which has ridden roughshod over the Republicans of the district. It is believed that it would be perilous to run any Hertz nominee. William F. Weimers, a young lawyer of much ability and of good address, is named as a possible compromise candidate. He could be elected. The office of Chief Deputy Coroner, with $2,000 per annum and moderate duties, ought to satisfy Mr. Knopf's ambition for a season.

The call for the Thirteenth District Democratic Senatorial Convention makes the date Thursday, Sept. 4, instead of Wednesday, Sept. 3.

Judge Prendergast and others of the Drainage Trustees have returned to the city from the watering places and other pleasure resorts. There will be a meeting of the Drainage Board tomorrow.

### PROHIBITION CANDIDATES.

**I. H. Pedrick for Congress and A. J. Bassett for State Senator.**

The Prohibitionists of the First Congressional District to the number of eighteen men and two women assembled at Oxford Hall on Forty-fifth street, near Cottage Grove avenue, last evening. D. D. Burnett was in the chair and George Lawser acted as Secretary. After taking up a collection, I. H. Pedrick was unanimously chosen for Congress. The convention then adjourned, and reassembled as delegates from the Second Senatorial District, and nominated A. J. Bassett for State Senator.

The hat was again passed to make up a deficit of $2. Adjourned.

**In No Congressional District.**

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Considerable comment was created in political circles in this city yesterday by the announcement that Riverside-Storrs, a tract of land comprising about 200 acres and including a part of the Village of Riverside, a suburb of Cincinnati, is not in any Congressional district. It is claimed that this was brought about by the gerrymander of the State last winter by the Democrats and that Riverside-Storrs was left out of the city limits and also out of an adjoining township, thus disfranchising about 200 voters who reside in the district. It is also claimed that the chattel mortgages given by the property-owners are invalid by reason of there being no proper official with whom to file them.

**Woman Suffragists in South Dakota.**

MITCHELL, S. D., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The Equal Suffrage State Convention held its first session this evening, at which speeches were made by leading advocates of the cause. The Committee on Resolutions consists of the Rev. John Himes of Union County, Col. Sheets of Kingsbury, and Henry B. Blackwell, editor of the *Woman's Journal*, Boston. Every effort will be made to induce the Republican State Convention which assembles here Wednesday to indorse equal suffrage. Many of the Republican delegates are now here. The candidates are all on the ground and have established headquarters. Two counties, Douglas and Brookings, come with contesting delegations. The Republican State League meets tomorrow.

### HE SOLD MORPHINE FOR QUININE.

**The Mistake of a Tennessee Drug Clerk Costs Two Lives.**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—A horrible mistake occurred near Concord, fifteen miles west of this city, yesterday, which resulted in two deaths and others may occur. What was supposed to be quinine was bought in a Concord drug store and taken to the home of State Superintendent of Education Frank M. Smith and given to his child, also to two of his brother's nieces and to the children in the family of W. D. Hudgins, a neighbor. In a short time all became deathly sick. A doctor was summoned and it was found that the supposed quinine was morphine.

The 17-year-old son of Superintendent Smith is dead and also the daughter of Hudgins. Two children of W. S. Smith are at death's door, and all would have died but for the quantity of the dose. It was a mistake of the drug clerk, as the bottle containing the poison was labeled "Sulphate Quinine." Smith had left an hour previous for his office at Nashville.

**"Scully de Robber" in Trouble.**

Eugene Scully, better known as "Scully de Robber," will probably have added murder this morning to the catalogue of his many crimes. Charles Eldrell, a negro, living at No. 269 West Lake street, was assaulted early yesterday morning by three young toughs, one of whom was Scully. Eldrell was stabbed in the left side, and the doctors at the hospital said it was next to impossible for the wounded man to live. Scully, Pat Welch, and John Connors were arrested for the cutting, and a bloody knife was found upon "the Robber." Justice Eberhardt held the three men without bail until Friday. Scully is but 18 years of age and has been arrested scores of times.

**For the best short story of personal experience associated with the Chicago fire of 1871 THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. No story should exceed 500 words in length. The competition will close Thursday, Aug. 28, at 6 p. m. Stories not awarded a prize may be printed without compensation. No manuscripts preserved or returned.**

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

| | Age. |
|---|---|
| Vaclav Cerny, Marie Vancura | 23—22 |
| John Robinson, Lizzie Hendrickson | 22—20 |
| John J. Madden, Helen McNulty | 35—29 |
| Bernhart Lriedenmann, Minnie Liemer | 22—18 |
| H. Volckening, Hanover, Ill., E. Thies, same | 20—22 |
| James J. Haley, Margaret McGorvan | 30—25 |

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Warren J. Seymour, Anna T. Smith | 28—22 |
| Herman W. Martin, Mathilda Bettau | 20—23 |
| John A. Gehringer, Lena Rush | 22—18 |
| Saveno Malpede, Filomena Janella | 25—17 |
| C. J. O'Rourk, Denver, Colo., Mary F. Holling | 35—31 |
| August Blaab, Anna Neumann | 21—20 |
| John L. Schmidt, A. Maria Weaver | 52—39 |
| Alexander Johnson, Emma Anderson | 26—28 |
| Martin Zattowski, Clara Wisotzka | 29—21 |
| E. A. Hogan, Carrie C. Hardine, Galesburg, Ill. | 21—21 |
| James B. Bennett, Susan M. Barron | 22—25 |
| Daniel McGinn, Irene Servis | 23—18 |
| Edward Hanlin, Rosie Kaufmann | 25—20 |
| Henri Thill, Katie Koppenhoffer | 32—20 |
| John F. Rumsey, Lizzie Patterson | 30—21 |

### OFFICIAL WEATHER FORE CAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Tuesday:

For Indiana, showers, variable winds, slightly cooler in southern, stationary temperature in northern portion.

For Illinois, showers, cooler in central, stationary temperature in eastern, southern, and northern portions, variable winds.

For Missouri, showers, cooler, except in southeastern portion, stationary temperature, variable winds.

For Iowa, local rains, cooler in southeast, stationary temperature in northwest portion, variable winds.

For Lower Michigan, light local showers, southwesterly winds, slight changes in temperature.

For Upper Michigan, showers, winds shifting to westerly, slightly warmer.

For Minnesota, local showers, northwesterly winds, warmer in northwest, slightly cooler in southeast portion.

For North Dakota, generally fair weather, slightly warmer, westerly winds.

For South Dakota, generally fair, northwesterly winds, slightly warmer.

For Nebraska, fair, except local showers in extreme southeast portion, cooler in eastern, warmer in western portion, northerly winds.

For Kansas, rain, clearing in northwest portion, variable winds, cooler except in extreme northern portion, stationary temperature.

For Colorado, local showers in southern, fair in northern portion, warmer in northern, stationary temperature in southern portion, northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Wisconsin, light local rains, variable winds, slightly cooler in western, stationary temperature in eastern portion.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Aug. 25, 7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Generally fair weather, slightly cooler, winds becoming variable.

| Place of observation. | Height of barometer | Thermom'r | Max'm temperature | Direction of wind | State of weather | Precipit'n for 12 hours |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene, Kas. | 29.74 | 88 | 90 | S. E. | Fair | .... |
| Bismarck, N. D. | 29.50 | 80 | 70 | N. W. | Fair | .... |
| Boston, Mass. | 30.02 | 68 | 72 | S. W. | Clear | .... |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 29.92 | 68 | 72 | S. E. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Cairo, Ill. | 29.92 | 78 | 80 | S. | Fair | .... |
| Charleston, S. C. | 30.06 | 78 | 82 | S. E. | Clear | .... |
| Cheyenne, Wyo. | 30.06 | 64 | 78 | N. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Chicago | 29.86 | 68 | 78 | S. E. | Fair | .... |
| Cincinnati, O. | 29.88 | 78 | 82 | S. | Fair | .... |
| Cleveland, O. | 29.92 | 68 | 82 | S. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Fort Custer, Mont. | 29.90 | 76 | 76 | N. W. | Fair | .... |
| Davenport, Ia. | 29.86 | 70 | 82 | Calm. | Clear | .... |
| Denver, Colo. | 29.90 | 72 | 76 | N. E. | Fair | .... |
| Des Moines, Ia. | 29.84 | 76 | 86 | W. | Rain | .... |
| Detroit, Mich. | 29.90 | 64 | 70 | S. | Cl'udy | .10 |
| Dodge City, Kas. | 29.80 | 66 | 88 | S. | Cl'udy | .38 |
| Dubuque, Ia. | 29.82 | 74 | 82 | S. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Duluth, Minn. | 29.74 | 52 | 58 | Calm. | Fog | .01 |
| El Paso, Tex. | 29.74 | 78 | 86 | S. E. | Cl'udy | .06 |
| Erie, Pa. | 29.92 | 64 | 70 | N. E. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Galveston, Tex. | 29.90 | 84 | 88 | S. E. | Clear | .... |
| Grand Haven, Mich. | 29.84 | 62 | 68 | S. W. | Clear | .... |
| Green Bay, Wis. | 29.78 | 66 | 74 | S. E. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Helena, Mont. | 29.96 | 72 | 76 | W. | Clear | .... |
| Huron, S. D. | 29.74 | 72 | 78 | N. W. | Clear | .... |
| Indianapolis, Ind. | 29.88 | 76 | 82 | S. W. | Fair | .... |
| Jacksonville, Fla. | 30.06 | 78 | 90 | E. | Clear | .... |
| Kansas City, Mo. | 29.86 | 68 | 84 | S. W. | Rain | .82 |
| Keokuk, Ia. | 29.86 | 76 | 84 | S. W. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Knoxville, Tenn. | 30.02 | 74 | 82 | S. W. | Cl'udy | .... |
| La Crosse, Wis. | 29.82 | 74 | 80 | N. W. | Fair | .01 |
| Manistee, Mich. | 29.82 | 64 | 66 | S. | Fair | .... |
| Marquette, Mich. | 29.76 | 60 | 62 | S. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 29.82 | 68 | 76 | S. W. | Clear | .... |
| Minnedosa | 29.78 | 58 | 74 | N. | Fair | .04 |
| Montreal | 29.92 | 52 | 68 | S. W. | Fair | .... |
| Moorhead, Minn. | 29.78 | 68 | 68 | N. W. | Cl'udy | .06 |
| Nashville, Tenn. | 29.98 | 74 | 76 | S. | Cl'udy | .... |
| New Orleans, La. | 29.96 | 80 | 80 | S. E. | Fair | .... |
| New York City | 29.96 | 70 | 76 | S. E. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Norfolk, Va. | 30.04 | 72 | 80 | S. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Omaha, Neb. | 29.82 | 70 | 84 | N. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Oswego, N. Y. | 29.94 | 64 | 70 | N. E. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Pensacola, Fla. | 29.96 | 80 | 84 | S. E. | Clear | .... |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 29.92 | 68 | 80 | S. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Port Huron, Mich. | 29.90 | 68 | 70 | S. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Rapid City, S. Dak. | 29.80 | 72 | 76 | W. | Fair | .... |
| Rochester, N. Y. | 29.94 | 64 | 72 | E. | Cl'udy | .... |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 29.88 | 80 | 84 | W. | Cl'udy | .... |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 29.78 | 68 | 74 | W. | Fair | .... |
| Salt Lake City, Utah. | 29.88 | 76 | 78 | N. W. | Clear | .... |
| Sandusky, O. | 29.92 | 66 | 72 | S. W. | Cl'udy | .06 |
| Sioux City, Ia. | 29.86 | 68 | 78 | Calm. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Springfield, Ill. | 29.86 | 78 | 86 | W. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Springfield, Mo. | 29.88 | 76 | 86 | W. | Cl'udy | .... |
| Toledo, O. | 29.90 | 68 | 70 | Calm. | Clear | .12 |
| Vicksburg, Miss. | 29.96 | 76 | 90 | E. | Fair | .66 |
| *Portland, Ore. | 30.06 | 58 | 56 | N. | Clear | .... |
| *San Francisco, Cal. | 29.82 | 56 | 56 | W. | Clear | .... |

*Morning reports.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Southampton—Arrived, Werra, from New York.
Glasgow—Arrived, State of Nevada, from New York.
New York—Arrived, Ethiopia and State of Nebraska, from Glasgow.
London—Sighted, Virginian, from Boston.
Philadelphia—Arrived, British Prince, from Liverpool.

### DEATHS.

*Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.*

FUNERAL TRAIN—DAILY ON CHICAGO AND Grand Trunk railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office, 305 Phenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts. daily at 12:30 p. m.

ARNDT—164 West Eighteenth-st., Louis Arndt, aged 23 years.

ALLEN—Cook County Hospital, William Allen, aged 40 years.

ASPINWALL—At Canfield, O., Aug. 25, Miss Mary W. Aspinwall, sister of Mrs. L. L. Bond.

BRUNKI—140 Clybourn-av., Emilia Brunki, aged 30 years.

BEDROW—32 Ontario-st., Annie Bedrow, aged 10 years.

BURKLI—At 32 Wendle-st., Oscar Burkli, aged 17 years.

BROCKHAUSEN—At Hegewisch, Ill., William Brockhausen, aged 40 years.

COL—Cook County Hospital, Prince Hines Col, aged 34 years.

CARLSON—At 5918 Green-st., Ellen C. Carlson, aged 1 year.

DAY—207 Watt-st., Brutus S. Day, aged 3 years.

DOREMUS—309 63d-st., Edward Doremus, aged 19 years.

DAILY—Cook County Hospital, Mary Daily, aged 48 years.

DOOD—John Dood, 296 Fifty-third-st. Funeral from his late residence at 6:45 a. m. by carriages to Northwestern depot. Interment at Janesville, Wis.

DAKER—Aug. 23, at 347 Swan-st., Hannah Daker, aged 73 years, beloved mother of Ralph, John, Alfred, Walter, and Mary Mooney and Hattie Russell.

DRAPER—Aug. 24, Ellen Gertrude, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Draper, aged 4 months and 16 days. Funeral from family residence, 69 E. Ohio-st., Tuesday, Aug. 26, by cars to Calvary.

EDWARDS—1404 Lexington-av., Alice Edwards, aged 35 years.

ELLS—At Marseilles, Ill., Sunday, Aug. 24, James Ells. Funeral under the auspices of St. Bernard Commandery, Wednesday at 2 o'clock, at Marseilles. Train leaves C. and R. I. R. R. depot at 8 o'clock a. m.

FISCHER—At 41 Fairfield-st., Mary Fischer, aged 44 years.

FITZGERALD—Cook County Hospital, Smith Fitzgerald, aged 50 years.

GRAVES—At 5440 Wright-st., James P. D. Graves, aged 43 years.

GURNEY—At 8700 Commercial-av., Hamestaw Gurney, aged 2 years.

GAUGHEN—At St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Annie Gaughen, aged 28 years.

GILLESPIE—At the residence of Mr. S. M. Shepherd, Indianapolis, Saturday, Aug. 23, Celestine, beloved daughter of Samuel and Sarah T. Gillespie, aged 20 years. Funeral from the family residence, 404 Center-st., Chicago, Wednesday, Aug. 27, at 2 p. m. Friends are invited. "He giveth His beloved sleep."

HAYES—At 5228 State-st., Elizabeth Hayes, aged 19 years.

HERMANN—73 Cornelia-st., Martha Hermann aged 38 years.

HALLENAN—1073 W. North-av., Joseph Hallenan, aged 29 years.

IVERSON—306 West May-st., Laugna M. Iverson, aged 26 years.

JARUSCH—46 Sheffield-av., Ernest Jarusch, aged 43 years.

KEARNS—At Mercy Hospital, Frank Kerns, aged 28 years.

KILDE—George Lang Kilde, aged 29 years, of typhoid-fever. Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 27, from 1610 Milwaukee-av. to Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

KENT—Aug. 24, 1 a. m., John Percy, beloved and only child of Edward and Annie Kent (nee Collins), aged 9 months. Funeral from grandmother's residence, 178 Superior-st., Tuesday, at 11 a. m. to Northwestern depot, thence by cars to Calvary.

LUTES—At Ellis-av. and Seventy-ninth-st., Robert Abner Lutes, aged 35 years.

LINDENSEN—18 Mark-st., Carl A. Lindensen, aged 42 years.

MERZ—1211 Fulton-st., Willie Merz, aged 6 years.

MYOCIK—887 West Nineteenth-st., Peter Myocik, aged 38 years.

MONAHAN—Central Park-av., near Twenty-second-st., Michael Monahan, aged 28 years.

MORGAN—Aug. 25, William Morgan, aged 86, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. B. Davies, 35 32d-st. Funeral Aug. 28 at 3 p. m. Burial at Bloomington, Ill.

NIHILL—723 South Halsted-st., Carry Nihill, aged 13 years.

OTIS—Mary Ruth Otis, at the residence of her brother, Ephraim A. Otis, 294 Huron-st., Aug. 25, in the 57th year of her age.

O'CONNELL—252 North Franklin-st., Mary O'Connell, aged 21 years.

OSBORNSON—Alexander Lewis Osbornson, Aug. 25, at his residence, No. 755 Bloomingdale-road, aged 23 years 1 month and 25 days. Funeral Wednesday at 10 a. m. from Grace Congregational Church, corner Powell-av. and Cherry-place, by carriages to Rosehill. Jacksonville (Ill.) papers please copy.

PETERSON—166 North Elizabeth-st., Christian P. Peterson, aged 36 years.

POTTINGER—At C., R. I. and P. R. R. track and 43d-st., John Pottinger, aged 62 years.

ROOT—At the residence of his son-in-law, C. R. Wollensak, Edgewater, Ill., Charles Root, aged 70 years. Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 27, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Oakwoods.

SCHULTZ—566 Center-st., Mary Schultz, aged 18 years.

SEBASTIAN—190 Forest-av., George Sebastian, aged 13 years.

SIMONSON—671 Shober-st., Josephena Cartin Simonson, aged 3 years.

SCHENDEL—142 Sherman-st., Nicholas Schendel, aged 9 years.

SEIDLER—Aug. 24, 1890, Rosa Seidler, at the residence of her uncle, Joseph Styer, No. 1 Warren-av., aged 17 years and 8 months. Funeral at the residence Tuesday, Aug. 26, 10 a. m. Cleveland papers please copy.

VLASA—28 Burleigh-st., Frank Vlasa, aged 6 years.

VANSON—Cook County Hospital, John Vanson, aged 41 years.

VOGEL—7132 Greenwood-st., Rose Vogel, aged 28 years.

VAIL—Seventy-fifth-st. and Storms-av., Mary Vail, aged 25 years.

WALKERS—At No. 4809 Indiana-av., Edward L. Walkers, aged 57 years.

### DEATHS.

WALLENBERG—151 Cleaver-st., Mary Wallenberg, aged 1½ years.

WYNAART—At 467 Fourteenth-st., Elizabeth B. Wynaart, aged 1 year.

WHITE—2040 Archer-av., Michael White, aged 38 years.

WATTS—Aug. 25, suddenly, of paralysis of the heart, at his residence, 4814 Evans-av., Charles H. Watts, aged 40 years. Funeral services Wednesday at 2 p. m.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION of the Illinois Industrial Training School for Boys will be held at Club-Room A, Grand Pacific Hotel, Thursday, Sept. 25, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of voting on the proposed change of name of the school to that of "Illinois School of Agriculture and Manual Training for Boys."

THE LADIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD will give the girls of the Illinois Industrial School at South Evanston a picnic on the grounds of the institution Thursday.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Bohemian Republican Club Lincoln of the Eighth Ward at 386 West Eighteenth-st. this evening at 8 o'clock. Important matters will be discussed.


THE ALHAMBRA—Cor. State-st. and Archer-av. H. R. JACOBS............Lessee and Manager.

SALE of SEATS FOR THE INAUGURAL WEEK New Alhambra Theater, WHICH OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 1, WITH THE FAMOUS

EMMA JUCH GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY,

Will be held every day from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. AT THE PIANO WAREROOMS LYON, POTTER & CO., 174-176 Wabash-av.

Scale of Prices for This Engagement Only:
Parquet Circle and Front Balcony.......$1.00
Balcony, Reserved.......75c and 50c
Parquets.......$2.00
Divans, seating two.......$4.00
Private Boxes.......$15 and $10

THE HAYMARKET—WILL J. DAVIS. West Madison and Halsted-sts.

EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE, HARRY LACY, AND THE STILL ALARM!

By JOSEPH ARTHUR. All New Scenery and Effects. The Wonderful Trained Horses.
Next Sunday—CHAS. A. GARDNER in FATHERLAND.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

GRAND TONIGHT. MATINEE WEDNESDAY. LAST NIGHTS. GRAND TONIGHT.

M. B. CURTIS AND FRANK MORDAUNT IN The Shatchen

NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, Primrose & West's Minstrels.

WEST SIDE PARK.

Running Races!

5 RACES TODAY, WITH 44 ENTRIES,

ADMISSION, 75c.

Trains leave depot, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st., at 12:01, 1:15, 1:30, 2:15, and 3:15 p. m.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof. DAVID HENDERSON............Manager.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

CRYSTAL SLIPPER.

Positively Its Last Presentations.

EVES. AT 8:10. NEXT MAT. TOMORROW.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.

Evenings at 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. 3d Annual Visit. Daniel Frohman's NEW YORK LYCEUM THEATER COMPANY.

SECOND WEEK THE CHARITY BALL. By Belasco and De Mille.

M'VICKER'S THEATER.

13th and Last Week But One!

SHENANDOAH.

Grand Souvenir Event TONIGHT. The handsomest Souvenir ever given in the city will be presented in commemoration of the 100th performance. THE THEATER RICHLY DECORATED. Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday.

THE COLUMBIA.

Matinees Tomorrow and Saturday.

It Hits Them Hard. House Packed. HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

THE COUNTY FAIR! WITH ITS GREAT RUNNING HORSE RACE. EVERY NIGHT.

EDEN MUSEE—Open 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Entire Stage Programme at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

Four Gaiety Dancers, Two Hungarian Dancers, Cerita Barton, Grotesque Soloist. THE GREAT HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA. New Wax Groups, including Execution by Electricity, Lincoln Relics, &c. Admission to all, 50c. Children, 25c.

JACOBS' ACADEMY—Halsted and Madison.

This Afternoon at 2. Tonight at 8. LAWYER SWIFT, —OR— THE DIAMOND MYSTERY.
Next Sunday—LOST IN NEW YORK.

NEW WINDSOR—N. Clark and Division-sts. M. B. LEAVITT..................Lessee and Manager

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

TONIGHT AT 8. THE KINDERGARDEN

Prices $1.00, 75, 50, 35, 25, 15.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM. Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.

LIBBY PRISON.

The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

HAVLIN'S—To Secure Seats Telephone 8127.

"99" Every Night—Thursday and Saturday Matinees. Henry Dickson's Great Scenic Melodrama. Prices 15, 25, 35, 50, 75.
Next Sunday Tom Sawyer.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.

WELCH'S STAR SPECIALTY COMPANY In the Laughable Comedy, —HUMBUG— 10c—Admission—10c.

THE PEOPLE'S—State-st., Near Harrison. Good Reserved Seats, 35 and 50c.

TONIGHT—REGULAR MATINEES.

Jack's Little Game

With WM. MULDOON and JAKE KILRAIN. Sunday Next—LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. Madison-st., near State.

Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees. First Appearance of Alexandroff Bros. The Grand Dutch S. Sheridandoah.

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Sunday paper.....3 cents

*Foreign.*

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1890.

THE Elgin butter market closed steady yesterday at 24 cents. Twenty thousand pounds were sold at that price and 15,000 pounds at 23½ cents.

THE latest price for silver paid yesterday by the Government was $1.19¾ per ounce. This is equivalent to 92.615 cents for the pure silver in the United States dollar.

THE Pope says he is deeply grieved at the death of Cardinal Newman, who "by his learning, his writings, and his singular piety gave great splendor to the Sacred College." There will be much curiosity as to how the Pope will fill the vacancy made by Dr. Newman's death. Will the red hat be conferred on some prelate of learning, piety, and literary ability like Archbishop Ireland or Archbishop Williams of Boston, for instance, or on some obscure Italian or Spanish priest famed for neither? Or will it be given to some blue-blooded British prelate like Archbishop Vaughan or Mgr. Stonor?

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 4,297,774 bushels of wheat, 3,422,630 bushels of corn, 885,080 bushels of oats, 267,662 bushels of rye, and 29,619 bushels of barley. Total, 8,902,765 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 8,339,875 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 18,289,885 bushels of wheat, 9,493,330 bushels of corn, 2,792,711 bushels of oats, 507,949 bushels of rye, and 363,236 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 163,138 in wheat and by 528,052 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago increased 74,344 bushels.

GEN. LIEB in his address before the Secular Union Sunday excused his colleagues of the County Board and himself for not giving effect to the pledges of the platform on which they were elected by saying they were "waiting for the decision of the courts in the city's case." What case? There was some talk some time ago about suing the present City Treasurer and several ex-City Treasurers to recover the interest on the public funds which they have pocketed. No action has been taken. No case has been brought. Gen. Lieb ought to know that. He ought to know also that the city's case is not parallel with the county case. What has the city's case or supposed case to do, anyhow, with the Sheriff's jail-dieting bills? Gen. Lieb is not candid.

LATER advices indicate that the decree against the identity of William Tell was issued, not by the Republican Government of Switzerland, but by the Cantonal Government of Schwyz. The latter officially pronounces the Tell stories to be pure invention, owing their origin to a German legend and their survival to a German poet, Schiller. It is well to bear in mind, however, that while the Canton of Schwyz orders the reference to Tell to be expurgated from the authorized school histories, the Government of Uri, another Canton, has ordered the pamphlet of the Bernese pastor which seeks to prove Tell a myth to be burnt publicly, as little less than sacrilegious. All the Swiss are not ungrateful.

MR. GLADSTONE in one of his political sermons, delivered from the home pulpit at Hawarden, advised British farmers to take more to the cultivation of fruit and the raising of poultry. He referred to the practice of the French in this respect, and called attention to the fact that France supplied a large part of the poultry and eggs sold in the English market. More recent French statistics bear witness to the extent of the French poultry industry. According to the market returns the French peasants last year sold 337,100,000 francs' worth of poultry products. This is exclusive of the products sold at the poultry-yards, which may be 20 per cent more. Northern France and Belgium are the market gardens of London and other Southern English cities.

PROF. ASAPH HALL, who has used the big telescope at the United States Observatory in Washington for measurements of Saturn during the last fourteen years, finds the time of rotation of the planet to be about 10 hours 14 minutes 24 seconds. This is nearly fifteen minutes less than the period stated in most of the astronomical text-books published in the latter half of the present century, but is remarkable as being only one hundred seconds less than the period assigned to it by Sir William Herschel. That astronomer of a century ago obtained his results in this particular by the aid of an instrument far inferior to many of the so-called smaller telescopes of today, and the fact is testimony to the wonderful ability of the man whose name was for years given to the planet he discovered, now generally called Uranus.

IT has been agreed by the owners of the Fall River cotton mills and by the Weavers' Association to shut down for another week, in order to give consumption a chance to catch up with production. No one can say that foreign importations are interfering with the sale of home-made goods because the total value of the printed and plain cottons imported in 1888-'89 was $3,900,000 while the total value of the goods of the same kind exported was $8,400,000. The home market may be said to be controlled by the home manufacturer, and there is no need of additional tariff protection. What is needed is a wider foreign market to absorb the surpluses of American manufacturers. If the South American markets were opened wide to the Massachusetts cottons there would be no stocks piled up on the shelves of the manufacturers, and it would not be necessary to shut down for a week or so at a time to prevent the surpluses growing too large. The cotton-spinners begin to see that, and hence they are for Blaine's reciprocity plan. They know what a market for their goods the Latin American countries would furnish, and they see that if Congress will display a little common sense that market can be almost monopolized by the United States, the condition of reciprocity being only the abolition of the duties on sugar and the continuance of coffee on the free list.

MR. MORETON FREWEN writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* a stinging letter on the loss which is entailed on the British farmer by what he stigmatizes as an unwise application of the Cattle Diseases act. He says it has deprived him of an invaluable supply of the raw material, which he could feed at a profit to himself if allowed to do so for the home market. At present he is unable to compete on equal terms with the shipper of dressed beef from the United States. He says the price of stores (cattle for fattening) has now risen to such a height in the United Kingdom, and has fallen to such a depth in this country, that "either the American supply must be permitted to come or grass and roots to rot in the ground." The absurdity of the present arrangement is sufficiently exposed by the fact that Scotch farmers are scrambling for Canadian cattle at fully three cents per pound above the prices which would attract the animals from the United States in shoals if the latter were permitted free ingress. The writer ventures the statement that there is today more pleuro-pneumonia in the one County of Dublin than in the whole of the United States. The discrimination not only prevents the British farmer from making money by feeding, but it tends to impoverishment of the soil by keeping from it the natural fertilizers which enrich the ground wherever the animals are brought into condition fit for the butcher.

## AN INVASION OF PRIVATE RIGHTS.

The strikers at the Union Stock-Yards have carried their strike beyond justifiable limits by interfering with the operations of the packers, who have nothing to do with the strikers or with any of the issues involved in the strike. When the engineers and firemen at the yards struck they struck for an increase of wages against the Railway Switching Association and for pay for the time they were employed in cleaning their engines Sundays. The association agreed to regulate the last demand and to take the question of increase of wages under consideration. The packers of the yards had no more to do with the controversy than the dry-goods men of State street or the commission men of Water street, and from no fault of their own were placed in a position to suffer considerable losses by their inability to move their products and to obtain supplies of coal and ice for their houses. The duty of the strikers in this case was clear. It was their right to strike if they felt they were not receiving sufficient wages. It was equally their duty quietly and peacefully to await the decision of the Railway Switching Association. It was a necessity imposed upon the packers by the strikers themselves that they should supply themselves with coal and ice, otherwise they must close their works and throw thousands more of operatives out of employment.

In this emergency the packers scoured the city for teams and began hauling supplies to their houses. The strikers, in violation of the rights of the packers and in open violation of law, interfered and prevented them by force and intimidation from supplying their wants. In taking this position the strikers wantonly infringed upon the rights of business-men who are in no way connected with the strike or responsible for it. An unjustifiable attack was made upon private property, and the strikers made themselves amenable as transgressors of the law. So long as they confined themselves to their original position they had a justifiable cause and one which called for prompt adjudication by arbitration or otherwise. When, however, they resorted to force and threats in order to cripple the business of those who had no connection with the strike, and against whom they had no grievances, they rendered themselves liable and the police should have dealt with them promptly and resolutely. Were any other Administration in power than the present weak, cowardly, and inefficient one the rights of business-men who are not concerned in the strike would be protected and the strikers would have been notified promptly not to interfere with the packing-houses so long as the packing-houses were not interfering with them. The strikers have violated the municipal laws and become invaders of private rights. What are the police for if not to protect private rights and private property?

## OBJECT OF THE NATIONAL ELECTION BILL.

The Republican campaign in Maine was opened Saturday at Portland. The chief speech was made by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge. As he is identified so prominently with the National Election bill his remarks related almost exclusively to that measure, which has been so abused and misrepresented by the Democrats, who fear that it will end frauds by which they have been the sole gainers. The general object of the bill, said Mr. Lodge, was to protect the purity of the ballot. That that object was an undesirable one no man of any party would venture to assert. It had been for years part and parcel of the Republican creed that every citizen of the United States should be enabled to cast his ballot for whomsoever he pleased, and it had announced its intention to pass the necessary laws when it had the power. It now had this power and had therefore prepared a bill, which had gone through one House of Congress.

While the Democrats did not dare to say they were for fraud and against the honest elections which this bill was designed to secure they had attacked its provisions and sought to make it odious by gross misrepresentations. One of these was that every poll would have soldiers stationed at it to overawe the voters. Mr. Lodge's answer to that was an arithmetical one. According to high Democratic authority there are 35,000 polling places. There are only 25,000 United States soldiers. There would be therefore but five-sevenths of a blue-coat and five-sevenths of a musket and a bayonet at each poll. How much terrorizing and overawing could be done by this vulgar fraction of a soldier the speaker left it to the Democratic arithmeticians to cipher out.

As Mr. Lodge says, neither he nor anybody else wants soldiers at the polls, nor are there any bayonets in the bill. But there are bayonets behind it, as behind all laws, Federal or State. Gen. Jackson let South Carolina see that there were bayonets behind the Tariff law when that State said it would nullify it. Federal bayonets were employed for four years to secure the enforcement of all the laws of the United States south of the Ohio and the Potomac. There is force behind every statute, but it is not exerted till it is disobeyed. The National Election law will not be an exception.

Another Democratic cry is that it is sectional. That objection should have been made when the first bill on the subject was adopted, which applied only to the City of New York. That law might have been called sectional, but the pending bill, which covers the whole country and is to end frauds in Northern cities as well as at the South, is a National measure. The South calls anything which may interfere with its peculiar methods "sectional."

Nor does the bill interfere with the Australian ballot system or any State law which aims at making elections more honest. As Mr. Lodge is a strong friend of the Australian system and of its workings in Massachusetts he would be the last man to get up a law which clashed with it.

The enemies of the bill charge that it is designed to give the Republicans more seats in Congress. Its primary object is to secure honest elections. If the Republicans profit thereby they are entitled to the gain, which will show how much they have been cheated in the past. It is no discredit to the Republicans that they are trying to do a right thing because they will incidentally profit by it, but it is a disgrace to the Democrats that they will not consent to do what is right because they think it will hurt them politically.

All that the bill does is to give publicity to every step in the election of a Congressman if the people of the district ask for it. That publicity touches no local officers, interferes with no local systems, calls for no soldiers and no bayonets, and involves a resort to "force" no more than any other Federal statute does. All it aims at is the stopping of fraud wherever it may exist North or South. Its object being so praiseworthy, and its methods so inoffensive, it has been necessary for the Democrats as the only way to defeat it to make those false assertions which Mr. Lodge has met and disposed of convincingly in his Portland speech.

## INEQUALITIES OF TAXATION.

Gen. Lieb's lecture on the inequalities of taxation is opportune. The County Board Committee on Equalization, of which Gen. Lieb is a member, is considering the inequalities of the real-estate assessments in this county. The State Board of Equalization is in session at Springfield considering the inequalities of county assessments and the under assessment of railroad properties. Gen. Lieb's arguments ought to be produced before the County Board. Other arguments in the same line, though of another kind, ought to be presented to the State Board. There are undoubtedly iniquitous inequalities. Gen. Lieb points out that Mrs. Hetty Green's property is assessed at one-twelfth of its value by Mr. Cantwell of the West Town, who has assessed cottage property at one-fifth of its value. The same Assessor has put a valuation of $600 per acre on a Chinaman's property for which $12,000 per acre has been offered. The Democratic North Town Assessor has assessed a block of property worth $500,000 at $6,006. There are other inequalities as glaring. Gen. Lieb and his colleagues can apply a remedy. They can equalize in these and other cases.

But the task of the State Board of Equalization will be greater. That body usually devotes the time of its annual session to discovering ways and means to saddle the bulk of the State taxation on Cook County. While engaged in this work the members ought not to overlook the glaring inequalities of the railroad assessments as compared with those upon personal and real-estate property. The railroad track property in this county is valued at about the same sum each year. That sum ranges about $7,000,000. The real value is nearer $700,000,000, but the Board of Equalization cannot be convinced on that point. This year the assessment is $7,743,000. Strange to say, the returns made of such tracks this year show that there are fewer miles of track in Cook County than there were last year. The falling off has been from 873 to 646 miles—a reduction of 25 per cent. Yet it has been understood that there was much new track-laying during the year for the Madison and Northern, for the Topeka and Santa Fé, for the Wisconsin Central, for the Belt Line road to the Stickney tract, etc. There have been innumerable new switch tracks, turn-outs, and side tracks put in in connection with the old roads. There is no evidence that a mile of track was abandoned or taken up. Why then this decrease of 25 per cent in the mileage? This is a matter which the State Board ought to investigate. What do the Chicago members of the board say about it?

It would be proper for them to point out also that the railroad companies pay little or nothing in the way of taxes on the valuable real estate which they own, outside their right of way in Cook County. This never has been listed. Most of it never has been assessed. The inequality should be remedied.

What is the State Board going to do about it?

## SPAIN IS WILLING TO RECIPROCATE.

The Senate will reach soon the sugar schedule of the Tariff bill. But little remains to be acted on of that dealing with metals, and the wood schedule, which comes next, is short, and will not take up much time. When it has been disposed of, the Senate will have to decide whether it will throw away the sugar duties, without a ghost of an equivalent, or whether it will use them to open to American products markets which are at present closed to them wholly or partially.

It has been asserted by some men who claimed to be wise beyond what is written, that reciprocity was impossible with those two Spanish islands whence most of the raw sugar is imported to this country, because Spain would not abate or take off its oppressive import duties on articles sent to Cuba and Porto Rico. But while the amateur statesmen, who never were in Cuba or Spain, who know nothing of Spanish sentiment, nor of the special conditions of this question, are telling what Spain will not do the American Consul-General at Havana, who is for the moment in Washington, says to the members of the Finance Committee:

> If the markets of the United States were not opened to the world for free sugar, but were only opened to such countries as were willing to enter into a just reciprocal arrangement for the benefit of American products, a most advantageous arrangement could be made with the Spanish Government whereby the free admission into Cuba and Porto Rico could be secured not only for all agricultural products of the United States, but even for a considerable list of other products of this country.

What members of Congress from Iowa, or Ohio, or Maine may say has no weight when their assertions are contradicted flatly by a person who is in a position to know what Cubans will demand of their home Government and what that Government will grant. The statements of the Consul-General were backed up by those of the ex-Minister to Spain, who negotiated the reciprocity treaty of 1883, which failed of confirmation, and the members of the Finance Committee, with the exception of Messrs. Morrill and Sherman, were convinced that they were correct and should be acted on. Just what amendment the committee will report is unknown, but to be practical it must be one which leaves the duties on till the President sees what the sugar-producing countries will do in the way of fair trade. The moment one of them wheels into line and opens its ports the duty should be removed from its sugars, and not before. To repeal the duty and ask the Secretary of State to make reciprocity treaties when he has nothing left to reciprocate with is folly.

The public sentiment of the country, East and West, among farmers and manufacturers, has declared itself so strongly for reciprocity that there would be little room for apprehensions as to the course of the Senate were it not for the Sugar Trust. It is understood that that organization, which has had so much quiet influence over legislation, is against reciprocity. It wants no free sugars. It would prefer to have the duties remain about as they are, thinking that it will make the most money then. It was able to induce the Finance Committee to raise the duty on refined sugar from four to six tenths of a cent per pound, and to put a duty of three-quarters of a cent per pound on the yellow sugars, which the House bill put on the free list. Will the trust have influence enough to twist and mold reciprocity legislation so that it shall meet its requirements rather than those of the people?

It will be known in a few days whether this profitable trust has more power with Senators than the unanimous demand of all classes for reciprocity. Shall the farmers of the West and the manufacturers of the East be denied new markets for their respective surpluses because to give them what they want will interfere with one of the wealthiest of monopolies? The course of Senators will be watched with interest.

## THE RAVAGES OF THE CYCLONE.

The year 1890 bids fair to be memorable as a cyclone year. Every month, except February, has contributed to the list of fatalities by this cause and the localities of disaster are so widespread as to controvert the favorite theory that Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Missouri, and Iowa are the principal centers of cyclonic disturbance. In January, 11 lives were lost in Kentucky; in March, 440 in Kentucky; in April, 15 in Arkansas; in May, 20 in Texas; in June, 27 in Nebraska and Illinois; in July, 110 in Minnesota and 9 in Massachusetts; and in August, 35 in Pennsylvania. The total number of lives lost by cyclones in 1890 in the United States (including all kinds of wind-storms), is 915, as compared with 163 in 1889; 350 in 1888; 188 in 1887; 272 in 1886; and 111 in 1885. It would not be surprising if the completed record of 1890 should show an aggregate larger than that of the last five years combined. The Old World has not been spared in this record. It adds 3,531 to the list as follows: In February, Japan, 3,000; in May, Siberia, 300; in June, Bulgaria, 20; in July, Arabia, 700, and Poland, 25; in August, France, 10, Germany, 26, and Switzerland, 150.

The record shows that no fixed laws can be laid down for the cyclone. It is liable to come anytime in any locality. January has its cyclones as well as July and August. As to locality, the only part of the country which thus far has escaped has been the Pacific coast. New England, the Middle, the Southern, and the Western States all have been visited. The broad distribution of the cyclone is indicated in the following condensed statement of the Signal Service observations, printed by one of our contemporaries:

> From observations made by the Signal Corps in the last score of years, together with such data as that body has been able to gain on the subject for previous years, Missouri and Kansas are more subject to attacks from the tornado than any other States. In the eighty-seven years covered by the statistics which the corps published a year or two ago Missouri had been visited 156 times and Kansas 153 times. It would naturally be expected that some State in the immediate neighborhood of these would stand next on the list, but this assumption is shown by the records to be groundless. After Kansas Georgia, with 128 calls, receives more attention than any other State, followed closely, however, by Illinois with 127 and Iowa with 118. Then a skip must be taken to the far South again, where Alabama stands with 102 to its credit. Nearly or quite every State east of the Rocky Mountains has a place on the tornado records.

It will be seen from this statement that cyclones by no means are confined to the so-called prairie States. As it is not possible to lay down any law as to the time of year or the locality in which they may occur, so it is impossible to fix a general cause. This clearly is settled by the recent cyclone in Wilkesbarre, in the mountain regions of Pennsylvania. That cyclone had all the characteristics of its Western brethren, the whirling motion, general direction, brevity of notice, and rapidity of operation. But unfortunately for the general cyclone theory of the meeting of columns of air at different temperatures there was no such meeting at Wilkesbarre. There was no general storm in that vicinity and no appreciable difference in temperature for hundreds of miles away from that locality, and yet here was a fully developed cyclone of tremendous velocity and force without any of the cyclonic conditions or any sign in the sky that anything unusual was likely to happen. Evidently the cyclone offers a fruitful theme for observation and investigation to the students of physical science.

## THE TARIFF BILL PROGRAM.

The Republican Senators having agreed on an order of business for the Tariff bill Senator Aldrich communicated it to the Senate yesterday, and the Democrats, through Senator Gorman, expressed themselves satisfied with it. While the matter went over for a day there is no doubt that the arrangement will be carried out. From now until and including the 3d of September the Senate is to consider the bill to the exclusion of everything but appropriation bills and reports of conference committees. The 4th, 5th, and 6th are to be given up to five-minute speeches. On the 8th the voting on amendments will begin and will be continued till they are disposed of. That will be followed by six hours of general debate, each side to have three, and then the vote will be taken.

As the Senate has in four weeks of tolerably close application—for that body—disposed of only forty-three out of the 181 pages of the bill, and as a fair share of the working days between now and the 3d will be taken up by the reciprocity debate, it is apparent that there are a large number of items, some of them of much importance, which will receive no consideration. But, contrary to the course pursued in the House, there will be unlimited opportunity to offer amendments.

The only Senator who was not willing to agree to this order of business was Mr. Plumb. He feared that it would not give time enough for the thorough discussion of some questions which remain yet to be passed on, such as reciprocity, the effect of the tariff in encouraging or discouraging trusts, and also whether the necessary revenue can be had under the bill. This is a point which has received no attention since the time it was drafted early in the spring. It is possible to tell now much better than then what the expenses of the Government will be and to see whether the revenues will be excessive or too small under the McKinley bill. This important subject should not be neglected.

The prompt acquiescence of the Democrats in a proposition to expedite the passage of a tariff bill which they have been denouncing as hopelessly bad was due of course to the fact that it means the shelving of the National Election bill for the present session. Had the Republicans insisted, as they should, on taking up the Election bill before adjournment and not leaving it exposed to the chances of the short session the Democrats would have talked tariff to the day of doom. As it is, they will probably have little more to say on the subject. Their course shows that the tariff is a matter of little consequence with them as compared with the political advantage of holding a number of seats in the House now secured by fraud and which they hope to retain by the same methods. So insincere are they in their economic creed that they would probably vote for the McKinley bill if it were the only way in which the passage of the National Election bill and the prevention of the frauds they profit by could be hindered. A more unprincipled party never existed.

## AN ABSURD COPYRIGHT ARGUMENT.

A dispatch from Washington states that several residents of that city have united in a petition to the House of Representatives urging the passage of the International Copyright bill upon the ground that the enactment of such a law will give a stimulus to American authors, who "are now subject to "an unfair competition with foreign literature." This at least has the merit of being a somewhat new argument for the international copyright monopoly. The advocates of the scheme heretofore mainly have urged it as a measure of so-called justice to distressed foreign authors, who are not willing to take a fair royalty for their works, but want to get foreign prices, which are two or three times as high as American. Now, however, it is the distressed American author who is prejudiced in his rights by cheap foreign reprints. Has it ever occurred to the inventors of this argument that when an American author writes a book which is wanted by the American people the profits enrich both him and his publishers? If a book does not sell it is *prima facie* evidence the people do not want it. Foreign competition cuts no figure in the case. American authors already are amply protected by copyright and there could be no objection to any bill which gave the same measure of protection to foreign authors. The English books which are issued in this country in cheap reprints do not seriously compete with American books of a high grade. There is a wide difference, however, between such a measure and that which the Eastern publishing houses are advocating. Their campaign for international copyright means simply the creation of a monopoly under which English prices can be charged for English books and American authors can shove their prices up to English standards. It means the establishment of a powerful Eastern trust in books, with absolute control of the market and the privilege of cutting off the cheap reprints from the people. If the motive power in this conspiracy were not the establishment of a monopoly in British books so that American authors and publishers may establish a similar monopoly they would not be working so desperately for this scheme. So long as they refuse to accept the principle of a reasonable royalty to foreign authors on the sales of their books in this country it is a fair inference that there is a dishonest purpose behind their scheming. If they were honest they would consent to the insertion of such a clause in the bill now in the hands of the Committee on Patents. The argument of the Washington residents is absurd.

INCREASING sales of commercial paper indicated an easier feeling in the local money market yesterday, though there is no change in rates. Loans are made at from 6 to 7 per cent, with a few banks endeavoring to make 7 per cent the inside rate. Considerable purchases of bonds and silver by the Secretary of the Treasury had a quieting effect on the New York money market, and the call loan rate went off to 3 per cent. The New York stock market rallied under the effect of easier money and closed at the highest for the day. The local stock market was quiet and prices showed small changes.—The Chicago produce markets were fairly active and weak. Wheat was depressed by alleged news from the Vienna congress indicating an increase of 20 per cent in the European production as compared with last year, corn by the fact of rain, and provisions by the strike at the Stock-Yards. As compared with Saturday wheat closed 2⅛ cents lower, corn 1⅛ cents lower, pork 15 cents lower, lard 7½ cents lower, ribs 10 cents lower, oats ⅜ cent lower, rye weaker, barley 1 cent lower, and flaxseeds 1½ cents lower.

CAPT. EBENEZER MORGAN first raised an American flag in Alaska twenty or more years ago, and little else has been raised there since.

MRS. ELLA WHEELER WILCOX'S last poem contains these lines:

> It is folly to fight with the Infinite
> And go under at last in the wrestle.

We gather from this that Mrs. Wheeler Wilcox imagines that a struggle of the sort she has in mind would be conducted under the rules of the London prize-ring, which permit wrestling. It would be of interest to know upon what she bases her supposition.

PRESIDENT ROBERTS of the Pennsylvania railroad, who was once a poor laborer, has an income of $100,000 a year. If he hadn't been such a poor laborer he might be a laborer to this day.

MR. DION BOUCICAULT need never fear that a reporter will have to "sneak into the privacy" of his house "to gather a few spicy details" so long as the walls of the Boucicault house are transparent.

A DOCTOR says sitting is a habit; it is not so pernicious a habit, though, as lying.

FOR all that there are no flies on Webb.

IT doesn't look as though any one in Wisconsin loves poor old Gen. Bragg "for the enemies he has made."

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Newport, R. I.: The pronunciation is Terry Hut, according to local authorities. O, no, indeed, it is not the biggest town in America. Does it look big, Cornelius?

THEY have a 4-year-old boy over in England who murders his companions, and the Coroner has asked the Home Secretary to punish him. The Coroner shows good judgment. Little Johnny Noakes is about the present Home Secretary's size.

IT would be good policy for the carpenters to do all their striking at tenpenny nails.

THE critics who are howling about the delay in choosing a site do not stop to think that a month or two more of indecision will settle the thing for good. Just let the summer go by without a selection and we can hold all the fair that is held in a director's back yard.

## PERSONALS.

Mrs. Mary S. Howell of Albany is the first woman to make an address to a college graduating class. She did it last Thursday to the class of Dakota College.

John Tinsley of Toronto, aged 107 years, says he remembers Washington, but inasmuch as he fails to remember anything else some doubt rests upon his statement.

In his private study Lord Randolph Churchill has on the mantelpiece a fine portrait of his dearest enemy—Mr. Gladstone. Lady Randolph told a friend that he put it there out of "pure cussedness."

George Meredith, the novelist, looks younger than his years, which are 62. In addition to his novel writing he is a "reader" for a big firm of publishers in London. He is the most indulgent of readers, and often enters into correspondence with the ambitious authors and gives them advice.

That mysterious quality called "gift" strikingly revealed itself in the childhood of the distinguished French artist, Mme. Jeanne Madeline Lemaire. As soon as the little girl could move about, a pencil was her greatest joy, so that, even at the age of 5 or 6, she busied herself in "making pictures."

A report that Garibaldi's widow is about to remarry is confirmed by the *Sardegna*, of Sassari, where we read: "Dr Gabriel Tanferna, who is engaged at the Naval Academy in Leghorn, pursued his studies in Sassari. The widow of Gen. Garibaldi made his acquaintance on the occasion of the illness of her son, Manlio, about two years ago."

Prof. F. W. Newman, the brother of the Cardinal, is now 85 years of age. He says that he was a practical abstainer from intoxicating liquors from boyhood, when he dined alone. At 62 he turned vegetarian and since then he has needed no physician. He is as well now, he says, as any one of his age can expect to be, and he laments because vegetarianism makes no greater progress with the world. He is as confirmed in agnosticism as his brother was in Catholicism.

President Pellegrini of the Argentine Republic is a cousin of Jacob Bright, the English Radical member of Parliament, and of the late John Bright, the Reform orator. Pellegrini's mother was the favorite sister of the Brights' father, Jacob Bright of Green Bank, Rochdale. She married a Quaker gentleman of London named Bevan, who went out in the interests of science to Buenos Ayres. Mr. and Mrs. Bevan in their South American life maintained very religiously all their Quaker principles, and were much respected in consequence. Mrs. Bevan had two daughters, each endowed with great mental ability, one of whom married a Mr. Pellegrini, an Italian engineer, and the President of the Argentine Republic is one of the sons of this marriage.

## CURRENT NOTES.

An echo is a kind of holler mockery.—*Binghamton Republican.*

The Sugar Trust is trying to reorganize. So far its efforts have not crystallized.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A great many of our would-be reformers are like the man who stays up all night trying to get people to go to bed.—*Terre Haute Express.*

The poet's remark about "sermons in stones" recalls the lesson that David taught Goliath with a slung-shot.—*Washington Post.*

Mrs. Fidgett—"Going to church didn't improve your father's temper any. He came home like a wild beast." Dutiful Son—"After his prey!"—*New York Herald.*

"Uncle Abe, what is your idea for having the camp-meeting held in another place this year?" "Wal, sah, the chicken cholera been ragin' pow'ful in de ole neighborhood."—*New York Herald.*

Father (who wouldn't give his daughter a new hat)—"Good sermon, Sophy? What was the text?" Daughter—"I cannot remember the words exactly, dad, but something to the effect that if you have one spark of generosity in you water it well."—*Buffalo Express.*

## MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The principal feature of "The County Fair," as presented at the Columbia, is the realistic horse-race which brings the play to a close. By a simple expedient this is made at once a striking and legitimate illusion. Three horses are seen galloping at full speed under the wire. Motion without progress is attained by applying the treadmill principle, and the effect of progress is supplied by the panoramic movement of the scenery. The result is surprising in its fidelity to nature, the lover of racing being wrought up as if he were on a real course. While one objects to the employment on the stage of animals under any circumstances (they can never be depended upon with absolute certainty), it must be admitted that this illusion, created by imitative means, is superior to the gross realism which has been so often employed of late years. Such devices as tanks, etc., are repugnant because their reality makes a discordant note in the general harmony of simulation. The horse race however is an illusion, and therefore admissible. As it is carried out it is admirable.

The play itself is merely a series of rough sketches of country life in New England, evidently suggested by that invertebrate drama, "The Old Homestead," and having as a central figure a spinster instead of a farmer. In "The Old Homestead" a country boy goes to New York, becomes intoxicated, repents, and returns home. In "The County Fair" the old maid is wooed by two eccentric admirers, and finally accepts one of them. These stories are extremely attenuated, and one is unable to go into ecstasies over them, Mr. Howells to the contrary notwithstanding. The strength of both plays and the secret of their hold on public favor lie in the quaint and truthful bits of character which are interspersed through their respective scenes. Graphic and lifelike characterization is a great merit, but it does not alone constitute a meritorious play, nor excuse farcical extravagance. The people who applaud these productions utter a protest against the artificiality towards which all theatricals tend; but no one should be deluded into thinking that playwriting has ceased to be an art because a few bold approaches to nature are warmly encouraged. "The County Fair" and "The Old Homestead" will have their vogue and may have a healthful effect on American playwriting in general; but they will hardly survive among the classics of the National literature.

In the New York production, which is about to enter on the third year of its successful run, Mr. Neil Burgess plays the part of the spinster. Chicago players may feel thankful that they are spared the unpleasant spectacle of seeing a man masquerade as a woman. How skillful a female impersonator Mr. Burgess may be one does not know and one has no desire to learn. The character is satisfactorily portrayed by Miss Fanny Denham Rouse, and one cannot imagine it done as unexceptionably by a male.

The first act discovers Miss Abby's sitting-room, where the good woman is pestered by the attentions of an old skinflint named Solon Hammerhead, who has a mortgage on her farm. His wooing is breezy and original. Miss Abby will marry him, he informs her, or he will foreclose the mortgage—and he leaves her to choose an alternative. Mr. James R. Smith plays this part keenly and dryly, and one is afterward disappointed when Solon fails to figure as prominently in the play as one was led to expect. There are several protégés of Miss Abby in the first act. One is Sally Greenaway, a servant, who dresses too prettily for the character she plays. But it is not hard to excuse a pretty girl for looking her prettiest. There is also a rough soubrette, who is given to overdoing her part. And there is the inevitable bad boy, who in the end becomes Miss Abby's good genius and raises the mortgage for her by riding her colt to victory at the county fair.

Here are all the materials for an enjoyable comedy; but unfortunately comedy is not now the fashion, and "The County Fair" breaks into farcical drivel. Aunt Abby and her protégés appear in their nightgowns. The bad boy cries "Rats!" and on the scene of consternation that ensues the curtain descends.

The audience roars. It is worth while looking at a Chicago audience when it is convulsed with merriment; one has an opportunity of measuring popular intelligence in the bulk.

In Act II. one is treated to a view of a barnyard; and in Act III. the height of bucolic beauty is reached by the display of a barn interior. A husking bee is in progress and all action is suspended while the quartet exploits itself. It opens the exercises with the "Kerry Dances"—as if a barnful of Yankee farm hands would be likely to pay this charming compliment to old Ireland! But music and common sense were divorced some time in the remote past, long before Patti introduced "Home, Sweet Home" into "Semiramide."

In the fourth act the race is run and won in the truly novel and exciting manner already described; and the barnyard drama is at an end.

The first audience packed the theater to the doors. Messrs. Hayman and Davis are to be congratulated on the auspicious opening, which augurs a return of the old glories of the Columbia.

⁂

The spectators who filled McVicker's last evening were surprised to find the auditorium richly decorated with the American colors. The draped flags were tastefully arranged, and the always handsome interior never before looked so attractive. Its gala appearance was in honor of the 100th performance of "Shenandoah," which will come off tonight. The souvenirs are worthy the occasion. They are bronze tablets bearing an excellent likeness of Gen. Sheridan. The background of each tablet is purple velvet.

Chicago managers are delighted with the large patronage which accompanies this cool weather. There was not a seat unsold last night at Hooley's, where "The Charity Ball" entered on its second week. "The Crystal Slipper" at the Chicago Opera-House is nearing the end of its run; but the patronage is increasing rather than falling off. "The Shatchen" at the Grand promises to do a larger business this week than it did last.

Two pugilists sparred on the boards of the People's last night and the admirers of what is called the manly art were present in force. It would be a good idea if the ex-prize-fighters and divorced women who are now going on the stage would form themselves into a single company and thus, as the base-ball reporter would put it, 'bunch their hits.'

Mr. Henry Dickson plays the principal part at Havlin's in "99," an adaptation made by himself of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." His Jean Valjean is spoken of as respectable. Miss Dorothy Dickson plays Fantine, and Mr. D. F. Fox is the Javert. Mr. J. N. Wheeler is the Marius.

The spectacular production of "Prince and Pauper," in which Master Tommy Russell plays the dual rôle, will have the advantage of a week's presentation on the road before its opening at McVicker's.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett will begin his season Sept. 29 in the West. He will play alone for four or five weeks, then he will be joined by Mr. Edwin Booth, and they will continue as joint stars.

The sale of seats for the Emma Juch Opera company at the Alhambra opened yesterday morning at the warerooms of Lyon, Potter & Co. The receipts were in the neighborhood of $5,000.

"Lawyer Swift" is the name of the play given at the Academy in place of "Among the Pines," which was originally billed. It is apparently giving satisfaction.

The Haymarket is once more open. Its attraction is familiar to its patrons—Mr. Harry Lacy in "The Still Alarm."

**Sunday, Aug. 31, "Namgay Doola: A Study in Heredity," by Rudyard Kipling, illustrated by H. Pruett, will appear in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**

## QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

EDWARD ZIPF, City: Postal cards cannot be redeemed.

MATHEMATICS: To every 1,000 males in London there are 1,123 females.

A. B. K., Sangamon Street, City: The lucky guessers will be named probably Sept. 1. Watch and wait.

JOB: There is no society in Chicago other than the benevolent orders that buries the dead of any family.

JAMES D. TRACY, Erie, Pa.: The average amount of coal consumed daily by such steamers as you name is 350 tons.

W. L. H., Chicago Avenue, City: Address your query (inclosing stamp for reply) to editor of *Free Press*, Detroit, Mich.

D. M. A., City: Pope Pius IX. occupied the papal throne from 1846 to 1878. His was the longest papal reign on record.

A PATENTEE, Chicago: There are such places as you ask about, but the city directory is the place for you to go for information.

S. P. HEATH, Parkersburg, Ia.: When the temperature sinks below 32° F. dew is deposited in needles of ice, which constitutes white or hoar frost.

ARCHIE GRAY, Chicago: There is no such word in the dictionary as neckwear. The tradesmen have made such a word, and custom has permitted it to live.

HENRY FULTON, City: You can find out the names of the factories that employ many workers by asking at the office of the Inspector of Factories in the City-Hall.

CONSTANT READER (evidently a young lady): It is proper for a young lady to "go out riding" with a married gentleman if the married gentleman's wife accompanies or gives her consent.

"A TRIBUNE Admirer" asks for the name of the author of the poem entitled, "When the Cows Come Home." The poem is one of Mrs. Scott Siddons' readings. Who can answer the query?

SUBSCRIBER, Milwaukee: See address of President of Girls' Club in Chicago in THE TRIBUNE of the 19th and write to her for information concerning boarding-houses for girls in Chicago.

T. R.: Ask the local agent of either of the Pacific roads in this city for information about cabin passage to the point you mention. The location of their offices can be found by consulting the city directory.

A. B. CLUB, City: You ask too much. Because THE TRIBUNE gave the distances from central points to Jackson Park is no reason why it should be expected to give miscellaneous distances in which the public has no interest.

WM. LARSON, Eighteenth Street: Get an atlas. You can find one at the public library. The question you ask about distances can be ascertained by consulting the scale of miles on each plate. Also the county you ask about in Wisconsin.

A. Y. MANN, Chicago: The statutes of Illinois do not fix the marriage fee for ministers. That is left for the "happy man." He can pay what he chooses, and if he doesn't choose to pay anything the minister cannot annul the act. The fee of a Justice is $2.

P. F. ALEXANDER, Jacksonville, Ill.: The word "saturate" in the item to which you refer is out of place. A bullet can be laid in vaseline and become coated with it, and when the bullet is fired the vaporizing of the vaseline makes the bullet visible in its passage through the air.

A READER (a lady), who submits a long legal question in regard to legalizing marriages between divorced people who have been divorced in one State and married again in another, should submit her query to the "prominent lawyer" to whom she refers. He probably knew what he was about.

"CARVER" asks for the name of the author of the following:

> "Despair is never half so deep
> In sinking as in seeming.
> Despair is hope, just dropped asleep
> For a better chance of dreaming."

### The Town of Mattituck, L. I.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In what part of Long Island is the Town of Mattituck situated? INQUIRER.

[On the eastern end, about eighty-five miles from Brooklyn.]

### Omit the Title.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In addressing a lady whose husband's name is Col. P. J. Brown, which is correct: Mrs. P. J. Brown or Mrs. Col. P. J. Brown? SUBSCRIBER.

[The title should be omitted in addressing the lady.]

### Edward Stokes.

MARINETTE, Wis., Aug. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Was not Ed Stokes convicted of murder and sentenced to be hung for the shooting of James Fisk, and afterwards granted a new trial and sent to prison for four (4) years? TRIBUNE READER.

[Yes.]

### Again the Census.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) What are the corrected or revised figures as to population of this city? (2) Did THE TRIBUNE ever claim the population of Chicago to be 1,200,000 or 1,500,000 since the census was taken?

[(1) There have been no revised figures. (2) No; neither before nor after.]

### Murders in the United States.

DELAVAN, Wis., Aug. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can you give the number of murders committed in the United States between the years 1884 and 1889, and the number of executions? LAW STUDENT.

[14,779 murders; 558 legal executions.]

### Loss of the Lady Elgin Again.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Inform me through the columns of your paper when the steamer Lady Elgin was lost, how many survivors there were and where I would be able to learn the names of them. WILLIAM H MCCULLOUGH.

[Sept. 8, 1860. (This query is due every thirty days.) For a list of survivors go to Public Library and ask for newspaper files of that year.]

### Remedy for Nose-Bleed.

VASSAR COLLEGE, Aug. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have read that chewing gum is good for nose-bleed. Is this true or is it a joke. '89.

[Dr. Gleason, a noted medical lecturer and professor, says the best remedy for bleeding at the nose is a vigorous motion of the jaws, as if in the act of mastication. It is the motion of the jaws that stops the flow of blood and not the chewing of gum. A wad of white paper will do as well. You will have to find some other excuse for chewing gum.]

### As to the Hon. Frank Lawler.

In reply to the queries of James McGuire of No. 389 West Taylor street, city: Congressman Lawler's majority over Gleeson was 16. Mr. Lawler was called to the Speaker's chair to preside once by Speaker Carlisle. Don't know whether he "presided all day" or an hour. Mr. Lawler has devoted a great deal of his time to the interests of the "toiling masses." A boy born in this country, of foreign parents, is a citizen, if he stays here (and does nothing to forfeit his citizenship), without "taking out any papers."

### The Centennial and the Paris Exposition.

GLENWOOD, Ia., Aug. 19.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) What was the greatest number of people in attendance at the Centennial in any one day? (2) Same of the Paris Exposition? A SUBSCRIBER.

[(1) 257,286. That was "Pennsylvania Day," Sept. 28, 1876. The Centennial opened May 10, 1876, and closed Nov. 10 of the same year. The total attendance during the six months was estimated at 9,789,392. The average attendance per diem was 62,333. The largest weekly receipts from admissions amounted to $308,834.25. (2) The greatest attendance at the Paris Exposition was 387,877. That was Oct. 13, 1889. The smallest attendance was May 10—36,322. The total attendance was 28,149,252. The number of exhibitors was 60,000. The total number of awards, 34,800. It was open 180 days.]

### Pay of First-Lieutenant—Use Common Sense.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) What pay does a Lieutenant in the United States army receive? (2) Is it good taste for a young woman having a surname for her middle name to write it in full—thus: Mary Brown Smith? A READER.

[(1) First-Lieutenant, mounted, $1,600 a year. First-Lieutenant, not mounted, $1,500 a year. (2) Common sense should govern all cases. If a young lady, or an old one, either, writes her middle name in connection with her other as an affectation she had better quit it. On the other hand there may be good reason for it. Sometimes it is done in consideration of the person for whom the writer was named. There is no impropriety in writing the name where this is the case. It may be done with good taste where the person in whose honor the name has been given bequeaths to the person bearing his or her name. But simply as a fad, a notion, or because it is English, the practice is an abomination.]

**For the best short story of personal experience associated with the Chicago fire of 1871 THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. No story should exceed 500 words in length. The competition will close Thursday, Aug. 28, at 6 p. m. Stories not awarded a prize may be printed without compensation. No manuscripts preserved or returned.**

# LABOR TROUBLES ABROAD

## SERIOUS CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AMONG BELGIUM'S MINERS.

### Over 16,000 Men on Strike—Soldiers on Guard—Dr. Peters Highly Honored in Berlin—The Guatemalan Government Makes a Demand for Men and Money—Ex-Empress Eugenie and the Franco-Prussian War—General Foreign Intelligence.

MONS, Aug. 25.—The Government is making active preparations in anticipation of a possible outbreak as the result of the miners' strike in the Borinage district. Both the miners and the mine-owners refuse to yield from the position they have taken. The owners offered as a compromise to allow the regulations which were regarded by the men as obnoxious to become a dead letter for the present, but the miners absolutely refuse this, and insist on their entire abolition. As a consequence of this state of affairs 16,630 men are out. Twelve more fires have been extinguished. At the mine shafts the guard of Chasseurs and Lancers has been considerably increased, but the presence of the military is objectionable to the men, and serious trouble is certain.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 25.—The strike of the coal-miners in the Borinage district continues to spread. Today 4,500 more men quit work. Meetings of the miners have been held, at which it was resolved to continue the strike.

Public sympathy is with the strikers. The attitude of the employers is condemned.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The French Minister of Commerce, M. Jules Roche, proposes to make an elaborate inquiry into the conditions of labor and laboring men in this country, and intends to make the scope of his investigation so wide as to include about everything that bears directly upon the well-being of the working classes. Lists of questions which have been decided upon will be sent to the chief manufacturers and employers, who will be directed to see that they are answered in the fullest manner, so that the plan of the Government may be completely successful in eliciting information. The statistical department of the Ministry of Commerce will tabulate the results of M. Roche's investigation. The Chamber of Deputies will be asked for a credit of 400,000 francs to defray the cost.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 25.—The shipowners of Melbourne and Sydney, whose business has been interfered with greatly by the demands of the Seamen's Union, have addressed a letter to the union, refusing to employ any officer belonging to the union on the ground that such a course would be utterly subversive of discipline. The letter adds that the average profits of the trade are under 5 per cent, and that as a compliance with the demands of the men would entail an annual loss of £200,000 the only alternative is to lay up the vessels. Non-union labor is abundant in Sydney.

The conference of shipowners today offered to increase the regular pay of officers and men and also to increase the pay of the men for overtime.

The coal-trimmers and trainmen at Sydney and Newcastle have gone out on strike.

DUBLIN, Aug. 25.—The bakers at Newry went out on strike today. It is feared there may be trouble, and the town is swarming with police. A boycott has been declared against "blacklegs."

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Twenty thousand miners held a meeting at Chesterfield today and voted in favor of a working day of eight hours. The National Blast-Furnace Men's Association has also approved the eight-hour system.

## DOING HONOR TO DR. PETERS.

### Welcomed by a Dense Crowd in Berlin—An Evening Banquet.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Dr. Peters arrived here today with Lieut. Tiedemann, his comrade in Africa. They were welcomed at the station by a dense crowd of people, among whom were many Deputies and representatives of German colonial societies. The Emin Relief Committee has formally thanked Dr. Peters for the devotion, perseverance, courage, and foresight shown by him as head of the relief expedition. The manner in which he fulfilled his task, the committee says, fully justified the confidence that was placed in him.

A banquet was given to Dr. Peters at the Kaiserhof this evening. Minister Hoffmann having toasted the Emperor, Dr. Schweinfurth proposed the health of the guest of the evening, whom he referred to as the intrepid man who had secured Germany's lead in East Africa and who had unconsciously regained Heligoland. "This expedition," said the speaker, "was intended to relieve Emin and not to bring him forcibly back."

Dr. Peters expressed his thanks with emotion and proposed the health of the Emin Relief Committee.

The father of Lieut. Tiedeman referred to his joy on embracing his son after the many reports of his death and lauded Baron Wissmann and Emin Pasha. Several other toasts were proposed and responded to. Many distinguished explorers were present.

## DEMAND FOR MEN AND MONEY.

### The Guatemalan Government Issues Objectionable Decrees.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CITY OF GUATEMALA, Aug. 25.—The Barillas Government has just issued a decree whereby it is ordered that all Guatemalans between the ages of 18 and 50 shall present themselves, within twenty-four hours after the publication of the decree, at the different military posts in their respective departments or they will otherwise be declared traitors. This decree is causing many people who come within its limits to leave the territory of Guatemala, and not a few are joining either the insurgents in Chiquimula or the Salvador troops across the frontier.

By another decree the Government has directed the Secretary of the Treasury to effect a forced loan of $1,000,000 to meet war expenses. The loan is to be confined to the cities of Guatemala and Quezaltenango, and two committees of merchants have been named and ordered to produce the money within three days from the subscribers on a list furnished by the Government. There are heavy penalties attached to the non-compliance with the subscription, and the $1,000,000 will have to be contributed in the following ratio: Guatemala, $600,000; Quezaltenango, $400,000.

With the similar object of obtaining funds for the army and having a retroactive effect the Government has also issued the following decree:

Art. 1. From Aug. 1 of the present year $2 will be paid as export duty on each 100 pounds of coffee sent out of the country, instead of $1 as heretofore.

Art. 2. The tax on real estate will be $6 per $1,000, instead of $3 as formerly, and this new rate is to take effect from July 1, 1889.

Art. 3. Each bottle of spirits taken from the Government Administration of Liquors will pay an additional five cents internal revenue tax from Aug. 1.

Art. 4. Decree No. 101, issued by Congress, granting the free manufacturer of salt, is hereby revoked and a duty of one-quarter of a cent per pound is imposed.

Art. 5. The artificial and natural products of the Republics of Central America which may be or have been imported into Guatemala since or from Aug. 1 shall be, with the exception of common salt, soaps, paraffine or stearine candles, liquors, and tobacco, taxed the same as similar goods from foreign countries.

Art. 6. The increase in duties herein referred will remain in effect for the space of one year.

These decrees have caused great consternation and indignation among the merchants here, principally those who deal in coffee. Many go so far as to accuse Barillas and his Cabinet of not handling the national finances in a proper way. Only $12,000 has been subscribed to the loan, and the two committees referred to in the decree for a loan have refused to act. It is greatly feared that forcible measures will be taken by Barillas to collect the money, and nearly all the capitalists are utilizing the banks to send their money out of the country by means of bills of exchange.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

AGAJUTLA, Salvador, Aug. 25.—Provisional President Ezeta met Minister Mizner here today and held a conference with him on the subject of peace. Ezeta said peace must be established on a basis honorable to Salvador, otherwise the war with Guatemala would be reopened this week.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 25.—Advices from Guatemala are to the effect that the truce continues and that the probabilities of the restoration of peace are strong. A dispatch from Tegucigalpa says that all is quiet on the Honduras and Salvador frontier, and that the rumors of fighting on the border are untrue. President Diaz laughs at the idea that he is secretly aiding Salvador, and says: "I repeat that Mexico will observe the strictest neutrality in this affair."

## GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### Blaming Ex-Empress Eugenie for the Franco-Prussian War.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Once more the blame of the Franco-Prussian war, which destroyed the French and completed the German Empire, is laid wholly at the door of the ex-Empress Eugenie. Her accuser this time is a writer in a newspaper who signs himself "Pierre de Lano." He quotes in his article letters of Eugenie which contain references to the war of 1870, and he declares that the Emperor Napoleon III. at first tore up the ministerial decree for the commencement of hostilities, and that, despite his positive attitude against the projected advance upon Germany, the Empress had the decree rewritten and compelled the Emperor to sign it while he was seriously ill and not at all master of himself.

### Forging Courbet's Name to Pictures.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Mlle. Courbet, sister of the celebrated painter, has discovered the existence of an establishment which has been for some time past turning out canvases signed "Courbet" by the score. These forgeries were, on the whole, admirably done, and they were put upon the market by a Brussels dealer who was supplied principally by two artists, one of whom had been a pupil and close friend of Courbet. This latter has so well succeeded in imitating his master's work that one of his forgeries was accepted for the Paris Exhibition last year, while the real Courbet was refused by the jury.

[Gustave Courbet, being an artist of singular versatility, grace, and power, had a life of remarkable vicissitudes. He was born at Ornans, France, June 10, 1819, and died in Switzerland the last day of the year 1877. Destined for the bar he determined, against the wishes of his family, to devote himself to painting, and from 1844 to 1870 was a regular contributor to the Salon, painting portraits, genre pictures, landscapes—anything—all with skill and fidelity. During the troubles of 1848 M. Courbet was an ardent Radical and in 1871 was a powerful and strenuous advocate of the Commune, which rewarded him with office. He was also placed in charge of the demolition of the Column Vendome and superintended the overthrow of that monument. On the surrender of Paris to the Versailles troops Courbet was tried and sentenced to six months' imprisonment for his share in the work of the Commune. In 1872 his works were refused by the Salon for the same reason, and he never again exhibited. He was forced by the Government to defray the expense of restoring the Column Vendome, which ruined him financially, and he retired to Switzerland, where he remained until his death.]

### Military Scandal in Wurtemberg.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

STUTTGART, Aug. 25.—The Honorary Court Council, in its session today, began taking evidence against certain officers of the King Karl Uhlans, the crack regiment of the Kingdom, on charges similar to those which were brought against members of the English aristocracy in the celebrated Cleveland street scandal about six months ago. The persons implicated are officers of the Casino, and the names of several members of the highest aristocracy of the Kingdom have been mixed up in the affair. King Charles of Wurtemberg is very much concerned at the charges and has given the strictest orders to have a thorough investigation of the matter.

### Vienna's Corn Fair Opened.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—The corn fair was opened today and was well attended. In the estimates of the crops of the world America is credited with 414,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,600,000,000 bushels of maize, against 491,000,000 bushels of wheat and 2,113,000,000 bushels of maize in 1889. For England an average yield is estimated.

### Bismarck Wouldn't Talk.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Herr Albranyi, the Hungarian Deputy, who recently published an account of an interview had by him with Prince Bismarck, but whose assertions were repudiated by Bismarck, has sought another interview with the ex-Chancellor, which has been refused. In consequence of this refusal Albranyi now publishes a letter in which he reproduces his former statements and insists upon their entire correctness.

### The O'Dwyer-Dillon Affair.

LIMERICK, Aug. 25.—In response to the demonstration made here yesterday as a protest against his course in regard to Mr. Dillon, Bishop O'Dwyer writes that the shouts of the multitude do not settle the controversy. It is improper of Mr. Dillon, the Bishop says, to attempt to rouse the passions of the people against their Bishop while ignoring his explanation of the charges brought by him against Dillon. In conclusion Bishop O'Dwyer withdraws all imputations of personal dishonesty against Mr. Dillon.

### An Omen of Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 25.—The St. Petersburg *Zeitung* attaches political significance to the bestowal upon Chancellor von Caprivi of the highest Russian decoration, and says there is ground for belief in a peaceful coexistence of Russia and Germany.

### A Check for $6,250,000.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A check has lately been drawn by the Great Indian Peninsula railroad company on the London and County Bank for £1,250,000 ($6,250,000). This is supposed to be the largest ever written, the famous Vanderbilt check for £700,000 ($3,500,000) having hitherto stood at the head of the list.

### Minister Lincoln Will Not Resign.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Mr. Lincoln, the United States Minister, strongly denies the report that he is about to resign his office.

### Destructive Storm in Austria.

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—A severe hurricane has prevailed at Maisan, Austria. During the storm lightning struck twenty goods trucks on the Franz Joseph railroad, throwing them down an embankment and smashing them. The guards on the train were knocked senseless.

### Col. de Sancy's New Post.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, has appointed as a member of the general staff Col. de Sancy, who will hold himself at the disposal of the military attachés of the foreign embassies in Paris.

### Stanley's Health Not Yet Restored.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Mr. Henry M. Stanley's agent has written a letter in which he says Mr. Stanley is far from being restored to perfect health.

### Emperor William at Memel.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Emperor William arrived at Memel at 6 o'clock this evening. He was received by Count von Waldersee, Baron Marschal von Bieberstein, and the local officials. The Emperor drove to Tauerlauken and was warmly cheered along the route. The streets were beautifully decorated.

### Cholera Spreading in Toledo.

MADRID, Aug. 25.—Cholera is spreading in the City of Toledo. Thirteen cases and five deaths were reported yesterday. The Madrid Health Department has sent officers to Toledo to take sanitary measures.

### The Bishop of Worcester to Resign.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Bishop of Worcester has made public his intention to resign in the autumn.

### Briefs from Abroad.

Russian capitalists are forming a Russo-Japanese trading company to establish factories in the principal cities of Japan.

A statue of Louis I. of Bavaria was unveiled in the Walhalla Temple, near Regensburg, in the presence of the Prince Regent, the royal Princes, and the Cabinet Ministers.

The military maneuvers at Montiachiari with smokeless powder were a great success. The batteries of artillery were fired half an hour without their presence being discovered.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* learns that the former cordial relations between Germany and Russia have been reëstablished as a result of Emperor William's visit to Russia.

A dispatch to the London *News* from Odessa says that in spite of protests the anti-Jewish edict will be promulgated in October with a supplement justifying such repressive severity on the ground that it is intended to satisfy foreign opinion.

The *Moniteur de Rome*, referring to the many converts gained to the Roman Catholic Church in England, declares that if the work of conversion continues at the rate maintained for the last half century Catholicism will be dominant in England a century hence.

**Sunday, Aug. 31, "Namga Doola: A Study in Heredity," by Rudyard Kipling, illustrated by H. Pruett, will appear in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**

# ACCUSED OF A BIG CRIME.

## A MAN FROM DENMARK DETAINED BY THE NEW YORK POLICE.

### He Is Charged with Being the Person Who Committed a Fiendish Murder in Copenhagen—Charitably-Inclined Ladies Preparing to Establish a Hospital for Cats and Dogs—Arrangements for Henry George's Reception—General Metropolitan News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—A horrible murder was committed at Copenhagen, Denmark, last spring. It was made public when the mutilated body of the victim was found packed in lime in a barrel in the United States Appraiser's stores in this city and consigned to some fictitious personage in Racine, Wis. There is now detained at the barge office one Alexander Phillipsen, who is supposed to be the person who committed this fiendish crime, and who is held a prisoner awaiting advices from the authorities at Copenhagen. After committing the murder Phillipsen set fire to his house in order to collect the insurance. He then fled to Hamburg, where he was arrested and taken back to Capenhagen, where he was locked up charged with arson. In jail Phillipsen confessed to the murder of Meyer. He was tried, adjudged insane, and committed to an insane asylum.

At the time of the murder E. C. Jacobsen, now a bartender at No. 84 Greenwich street, was stopping in Copenhagen on a visit to some relatives. He claims to have known both Phillipsen and Meyer intimately. When Jacobsen saw Phillipsen in the office of the hotel this morning he approached him and said: "Is not your name Phillipsen?"

"Yes," was the response.

"Adolf Phillipsen?"

"No, Alexander."

Jacobsen once more looked at the man closely, and, as he states, became convinced that he was none other than Adolf Phillipsen, the murderer of Meyer. This fact was communicated to the barge office people and Phillipsen was arrested. Jacobsen testified at the barge office that he positively identified Phillipsen as the murderer of Meyer. If it is really Phillipsen it must have taken some powerful influence to have secured his release from the insane asylum where he had been confined. Phillipsen will be held pending an inquiry.

## HOSPITAL FOR CATS AND DOGS.

### Latest Scheme of Several Ladies for a Charitable Institution.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The latest scheme for a charitable institution in this city is a hospital for itinerant cats and harmless dogs. This scheme is fostered by several charitably-inclined women who have witnessed the persecution to which these animals are subjected, and it has assumed a definite shape at last. The ladies—Mrs. George Divide of No. 185 East Eighth street, Mrs. Mary E. Wilson of No. 204 East Twenty-fifth street, and Mrs. J. Edwards of No. 125 East Twenty-eighth street—will hold a meeting tomorrow to take final steps toward incorporating the hospital and to decide upon a site for the building. Besides having secured a portion of the money necessary the ladies have secured a number of cats with which to begin business. Mrs. Divide has "saved up" until she has forty. Mrs. Wilson has secured twenty, and Mrs. Edwards has done the best she could with fourteen.

## COLLIDED IN MIDSTREAM.

### An Excursion Party Run Down by a Ferry-boat.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The annual excursion of the Arthur Club was varied today by an exciting incident. The throng of merrymakers was accommodated upon the steamer Sylvan Stream and the barges Geraldine, Susquehanna, Caledonian, and Speer. Noticing that the ferryboat Baltic was about to leave the New York slip the pilots on board the Idlewild and Sylvan Stream sounded the four sharp blasts of warning on the whistles. The Baltic paid no attention to the signal, but continued its course. The Baltic passed between the tug and the barges, parting the hawser. Checked slightly in its career, the Baltic was struck by the barges and steamer broadside on. The five boats, loaded down with their human freight, parted and drifted into the river. There were several narrow escapes from drowning. William Bennett, a boy towing behind the barge Susquehanna on a small boat, fished one man out of the river. Abraham L. Feinberg rescued a child just as it was about to be precipitated into the water.

## THROWN OUT BY THE STRIKE.

### The Brick Troubles Cost 100,000 Men Their Positions.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—By noon tomorrow all the brick in this city will have been used. Six million bricks are daily used in New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, and the brick-makers along the Hudson and about Philadelphia have cut off the supply. The union workmen of the three cities boycotted the Hudson River managers, and this is the retort. One hundred thousand men will be compelled to quit work.

## GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### Fancy Prices Demanded for Peaches—The Crop a Failure.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—This year is practically without a parallel in the history of peach culture in the United States. Here it is right in the middle of the season and not a peach is to be found at a street-corner fruit-stand, and the small quantities of fruit that are sent here from California are held by dealers at famine prices. In the East and South the crop is the most dismal failure on record. Up to the present time this year not more than fifty baskets of Southern fruit have come into the market. Jersey peaches are few and of inferior quality. Small boxes of California peaches, weighing twenty-five pounds, sell from $2 to $4 a box. The early, open spring this year started the peach buds and blossoms about a month ahead of time. Then heavy frosts came in April, which nipped the fruit in the bud and utterly destroyed it. Commission men say it is almost as bad with the pears and apples. Muskmelons are the only fruit that prospered.

### An Undesirable Emigrant.

Jimmy McGinness is the name of an enterprising youngster of 8 summers who was landed at the barge office today and detained as an "undesirable emigrant." Little Jim hails from Liverpool, from which port he sailed about a year ago on the steamship Spencer, bound for South America. Upon his arrival at Para, in that country, he started across country afoot, and, after wandering about for several months, finally brought up, weary and footsore, at Rio Janeiro.

Jimmy's next move was to stow himself away on board of the steamer Besel, bound for this port. He arrived today and was handed over to the emigration authorities.

### The Instructors of Deaf and Dumb.

The address delivered by Isaac Lewis Peet, LL. D., Principal of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, was the most important feature of the third day's session of the eleventh annual conference of American Instructors of the Deaf, which was held today in the chapel of the New York institution. The chapel was filled with delegates from all the institutions in the country.

Dr. Peet's address was on "The Relation of the Sign Language to the Education of the Deaf." Prof. William G. Jones of New York, while Dr. Peet was delivering his address in spoken language, interpreted it in the clearest and most graphic manner into the sign language. Mr. Monroe of Michigan read an article on the "Advancement of Methods of Instructing the Deaf."

### Decline in the Cotton Market.

The way the new cotton is coming in at the Southern points caused a stampede among the holders of near-by cotton contracts today, and they all tried to unload at once. The Liverpool cables were also in favor of the lower prices, reporting a declining market there, although efforts were made to sustain it. The opening was weak at a decline of 9 points in August options and 10 to 12 points on the other months, and the close was weak at a decline of 32 points on August, 25 points on September, and 8 to 10 points on the other months.

### Kidder's "One Error."

Mr. Edward E. Kidder was halting between comedy and tragedy when he sat down to write "One Error." And he had hardly made his choice when he ended the play on which the curtain fell tonight in Mr. Miner's Fifth Avenue Theater. This "One Error" proved fatal to the artistic success of the piece. It explained the mixed feelings, passing from mirth to mockery with which the spectators watched the course of his peculiar heroine, and it makes it impossible to foretell a very bright career for the piece in its present state.

### A Society Lady Killed.

Mrs. John Wallace, one of the most prominent ladies in New York society, was thrown from her horse on Ocean avenue, Islip, L. I., this morning and died a few minutes later. Her skull was fractured. She was the wife of Broker John Wallace of No. 56 Broadway. She was well known, and a general favorite in society. She was a granddaughter of Commodore Vanderbilt and a sister of Vanderbilt Allen. Her mother was the eldest daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt.

### Preparing to Greet Henry George.

About 500 advocates of the single-tax system will greet Henry George upon his arrival from England on the Servia Sunday or Monday next. Mr. George will open the National Single-Tax Conference at Cooper Institute next Monday. The conference will be attended by delegates from all parts of the country.

## AN INDIAN EXPLAINS A COMET.

### The Ute Theory of the Sun and the Moon and Their Progeny.

During the year the last comet was streaming in the sky I was camping one night in a cañon near the foot of Cook's Peak, N. M., says a writer in the Kansas City *Star*. In the party was an old and—for an Indian—a fairly intelligent Ute named Sam. Sam had been attached to some cavalry troop at Fort Cummings as a scout, but his day of leaving the service being reached he attached himself to me—for a consideration. Pointing to the comet I asked Sam what he could say in its defense from the standpoint of a Ute. Sam was, unlike most Indians, a good single-handed talker and could speak English very well. He was ambitious to perfect himself in the language and readily seized on every chance for a "talk." Indeed, I discovered him on one or two occasions all alone and talking vigorously at a mark like a savage Demosthenes sans the pebbles.

"Tell about that?" said Sam, pointing towards the comet. "Sam do it heap easy, you bet. The sun is the man and he have moon for squaw. The stars—big stars and little stars—all are their children. The sun don't like 'em and chases 'em. If he catch one he eats it. This makes the stars heap 'fraid and when the sun has his sleep over and comes out the stars run and hide. When the sun comes stars go; creep into holes and hide. But the moon is good. She loves her children the stars, and when the sun sleeps she comes out in the sky and the stars are glad and they come out of the places they hide in and forget to be 'fraid, and play. But when the sun wakes again they run. He is always after them and he catches them sometimes. This one," continued Sam, again pointing at the comet, "the sun catch one time. He got away though but the sun bit him and hurt him. That's why he bleed so. Now he's heap scared and so he keeps his face always towards the place where the sun is sleeping."

## ITALIANS MURDER A CONSTABLE.

### Prospect for Several Lynchings at Beaver Cañon, Idaho.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Aug. 25.—Word reached here this evening that Constable David Stoddard of Bingham County, Idaho, was cut to pieces with knives by Italians at Beaver Cañon yesterday. The Italians who are employed on the railroad were paid off Saturday and went on a spree. They quarreled among themselves and Constable Stoddard, fearing bloodshed, stepped in to preserve order. The entire band turned upon him and attacked him with knives. They completely severed his head from his body. Six arrests have been made and lynching is feared.

## FILLED EACH OTHER WITH BULLETS.

### Two Railroad-Men Engage in a Fatal Duel at Junction City, Ky.

JUNCTION CITY, Ky., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Two men named Hamilton and Ferguson, employed by the Louisville and Nashville railroad here, had a fatal duel today. So far as known the men had been friends. Hamilton accused Ferguson of making disparaging remarks about his wife. The lie was passed and both men drew their revolvers. A regular fusillade followed. Ferguson was shot four times and Hamilton three. Both men died in a few minutes. The duel took place in the railroad yards and was so quickly fought that no one had time to interfere.

## SEIZED BY CANADIAN AUTHORITIES.

### Best Butter from the United States Imported as an Inferior Article.

MONTREAL, Que., Aug. 25.—One of the heaviest seizures made by customs officials for some time is just reported. The firm involved is one of the most prominent in the butter and cheese trade in this city, and it is accused of importing the best American creamery butter and entering it as an inferior article. The seizure involves many thousands of dollars.

### The Evictions Delayed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 23.—[Special.]—The threatened evictions at Irwin, on the Pennsylvania railroad, have not yet taken place, but may begin to-morrow or Wednesday. About forty families are remaining in the company's houses. The rest have moved to other mining settlements or other houses in town. The trial of the ten men who were arrested for inciting a riot was postponed until next Monday. Secretary Watchorn, of the United Mine Workers, came to Irwin today, and reported the result of a conference held with President McCullough, of the Westmoreland Coal company, at Philadelphia. He said McCullough received him coldly and refused to arbitrate.

### Alleged Land Swindlers in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Post-Office Inspector A. T. Lawrence today called on the United States Marshal to arrest J. E. Pierce and G. H. Thompson, who have advertised the "Salt Lake View addition" in Chicago, Denver, Omaha, New York, and San Francisco papers, on the charge of using the mails unlawfully. The firm offered to give lots away, but when people wrote they were told all the lots had been given out. The accused would then sell corner lots for $10 or $15: inside for $10. They got on an average 2,500 letters a day.

### Killed His Brother While at Play.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Frank Longneck, a 6-year-old lad of the South Side, shot his 2-year-old brother last Saturday, from the effects of which the little fellow died this morning. The boys were at play. Frank had a Flobert rifle, and was out in the yard with some other children shooting at tin-can targets. Frank loaded his gun to fire at the target, had it raised, and was taking aim, and was about to fire when his little brother, without any warning, got up and started to run past Frank when the gun was discharged.

### Governors of the Cotton States to Meet.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 25.—A convention of the Governors of all the cotton States has been called by Gen. Gordon to meet in Atlanta Sept. 10. The convention was asked for by the Georgia State Alliance in session here last week. Each Governor is to appoint six delegates, making seven representatives from each cotton State. The convention will consider the matter of direct trade with Liverpool, also questions relating to weights, measures, freights, and handling of cotton.

### To Redistrict the State.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Gov. Ferry issued a proclamation today convening the Legislature in special session Sept. 3 for the purpose of reapportioning and redistricting the State.

### Thrown from His Carriage and Killed.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Joe C. Headley, a son of J. P. Headley, Circuit Clerk was thrown from his buggy this evening and instantly killed.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The date of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion to be held at Duquoin, Ill., was changed yesterday to Sept. 24, 25, and 26.

Dennis Collouge, who charged two wealthy Hebrews of Galveston, Tex., with setting fire to their property and then skipped, has been captured in San Francisco.

The body of an unknown man, supposed to be a railroad grader, who had been murdered, was found yesterday at Hill City, S. D. A man has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime.

**For the best short story of personal experience associated with the Chicago fire of 1871 THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. No story should exceed 500 words in length. The competition will close Thursday, Aug. 28, at 6 p. m. Stories not awarded a prize may be printed without compensation. No manuscripts preserved or returned.**

# FARMERS AND FUTURES.

## BUTTERWORTH'S ANTI-OPTION BILL HELD UP TO SCORN.

### The Grain and Provision Producer Will Be Injured Instead of Benefited by It—Attempt to Crush a Legitimate Business for Political Purposes—Strong Views of Prominent Traders on 'Change—Deacon White's Letter to Congress—The Farmer in Luck.

The amendment which Representative Butterworth has prepared to his bill to prohibit dealing in options, and which he intends to introduce in the House when the bill comes up next week, is regarded from different standpoints by Board of Trade men here. Some are of the opinion that the amendment will make the bill entirely satisfactory because they regard it as only affecting the bucket-shop dealers. Others think it should be still further amended and some are of the opinion it should not be passed at all. The following is the proposed amendment:

Provided, that in any prosecution for the dealing in futures in violation of the provisions of this act it shall be a sufficient defense thereto if the defendant therein shall satisfactorily prove that at the time of entering into any contract the subject of such prosecution such contract was made with the United States or any State or any county or municipality; or that at the time of making such contract he was a farmer and had the article so sold in actual course of production at the time of making such contract; or that at the time of making such contract he was a manufacturer or producer actually engaged in the production of the article so contracted to be delivered and that such contract was made with the intention, in good faith on his part, to actually deliver the article in compliance with the contract, and that the defendant at the time of making such contract had the ability and reasonable expectation of being able in the ordinary course of his business to produce and deliver the article contracted about in compliance with such contract; or that at the time of making such contract the defendant was engaged in the business of actually handling and delivering articles of the kind contracted about, and made such contract with the intention, in good faith, to deliver the article contracted about in compliance with such contract, and at the time had the ability and a reasonable expectation of being able in the ordinary course of his business to procure and deliver the article contracted about in compliance with such contract.

A number of Board of Trade men were seen yesterday and asked their opinion regarding the effect of the amendment and expressed themselves as follows:

C. L. Hutchinson—Chicago people do not want that bill passed nor does any sane man. I do not see that the amendment amounts to anything. The whole bill is wrong. That is all I have to say.

### It Will Work Mischief to the Farmers.

R. W. Dunham—The men who are supporting the bill do so because they believe the farmer desires it should be passed. It is an interference on the part of the Government with the business interests of the country. Such a course should not be indorsed by Congress. I do not see how this amendment cuts any figure. It looks like an attempt on the part of Butterworth to curry favor with Chicago voters. I suppose he got it up in order that Funston of Kansas, who is Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, might have an opportunity to write a report. He wrote it. In my judgment the men who vote for this bill will be sorry for it. If it is passed and enforced the farmers will discover eventually that it will do them more harm than good. It will benefit the millers more than any other class and enable them, in connection with the exporters, to beat down the farmer when he wants to sell his wheat. During the next four months at least 50,000,000 bushels will be sold by the farmers of Minnesota and the Dakotas. It will under ordinary circumstances be bought by millers, warehousemen, speculators, and exporters. If the Butterworth bill is passed no one but the millers and exporters will be in the field. If this bill is constitutional and can be enforced I do not see how the commercial exchanges can do any business except in the actual handling of cash property. Nothing can be sold for the future except by the persons who have it actually in their possession, and even the party buying it cannot sell it until it is delivered to him. Men will not do business in any such way. It is the worst kind of policy for the Government to attempt to interfere with commercial matters. Politically, I think it will be disastrous to the party in power. Republicans and Democrats may vote for the bill, but the Government party always suffers from bad legislation. So far as the constitutionality of the law is concerned I cannot look at it from the standpoint of a lawyer, but it strikes me in the light of common sense that it is away off.

Charles Counselman—If I understand what Mr. Butterworth means by the amendment it will not affect the legitimate business of Boards of Trade like ours. The amendment excludes transactions where there is a reasonable expectation of delivery. This our rules positively require. As I understand the amendment, it is a very great improvement on the original bill. The proposed law is particularly aimed at the class of trading known as bucket-shops, and every legitimate dealer must support that feature most heartily.

### Where the Bill Is Objectionable.

Murry Nelson—The amendment will help the bill a little but the trouble is here: It reads: "Or that at the time of making such contract he is a farmer or that he is a manufacturer or producer, etc." If he would insert toward the end of the amendment: "Or that at the time of making such contract he is a dealer, etc., or had the grain in hand," it would materially help matters. He says, "If the farmer had the reasonable expectation," etc. That is the truth regarding the dealer. The farmer rarely deals in futures. He sells his property direct to the local buyer at the nearest station to his farm. Farmers as a rule do not correspond with the merchants at the commercial centers. The trouble with the Butterworth bill is that it restricts the liberty of the farmer to deal with buyers who accumulate this grain at the stations. These dealers sell and contract to sell for future delivery at the commercial centers to protect themselves against losses on their cash purchases. These local buyers are the main help of the farmer, as they enable him to dispose of his crops from day to day. The local buyer would be obliged to refuse to buy grain in the country at remote points except he could take advantage of any and every market by selling at future delivery. The local agent is able to obtain money for cash purchases at the commercial centers providing he protects himself and his commission merchant against loss by selling for future delivery. The Butterworth bill attempts to destroy this business by wiping out the buyers at the stations by forbidding them to sell for the future, or their commission merchants at the commercial centers selling for them. The result will likely be the driving of the business into the hands of a few men with large capital, who will buy from the farmers only at such low prices as will make it almost certain that there could be no loss to themselves. As it is now, men of small means engage in this local business all over the country and are able to obtain advances from commission merchants. They would be entirely unable to do it under the Butterworth bill except in violation of the law.

### A Disastrous Piece of Legislation.

F. G. Logan—My impression is that Mr. Butterworth has found that he was too extreme in his former bill. The effect of the passage of the Butterworth bill would be disastrous to the grain and provision interests of the West. It would place the producer and small dealer at the mercy of the large dealer. I do not think and never could bring myself to believe that the bill will be passed by Congress. It may be the intention of the framer of the bill by this amendment to modify his bill so as to allow the legitimate handling of grain and provisions in a future sense, but at the same time curtailing the practice of bucket-shopping, which is prejudicial to every legitimate interest. If there is any interest in the country today that needs conserving it is the farming community. This interest, at the beginning of the year, was nearer to bankruptcy on account of unremunerative prices than any other class of our people, and if this bill should become a law as originally prepared the weight would fall mainly upon the farmers and do them a great injustice.

William T. Baker, President Board of Trade—Mr. Butterworth's amendment to the Anti-Option bill is unquestionably intended to legalize trading in futures, which is legal everywhere except in bucket-shops. Our committee requested an amendment and suggested one substantially to the effect of the one proposed by him.

William Dunn—The Anti-Option bill is a ridiculous thing. You cannot regulate a legal business like this. The crops of this country are so enormous that no one could measure the damage that would result from the enforcement of the provisions of this bill.

David W. Irwin of Irwin & Green—I consider the bill ridiculous. Not hearing anything about it lately I thought it had been dropped. For that reason the amendment has attracted little attention and arouses no interest. None of the trading of legitimate firms on 'Change will be interfered with in anyway.

Other members of the board who were approached on the subject agreed that the amendment if adopted would nullify the bill, and thought that in proposing it Mr. Butterworth was trying to escape the consequences of suggesting so foolish a measure as the Anti-Option bill in its original form.

## "DEACON" WHITE DOWN ON IT.

### The Commission Merchant Sends a Vigorous Letter to Every Congressman.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—S. V. White, the broker, mailed a letter today to each member of Congress on the subject of Butterworth's "Anti-Option" bill. It is in substance as follows:

I believe the passage of the "Anti-Option" bill to be fraught with pernicious results alike to merchant and farmer. The operation of dealing in options advances a market unduly much more readily than it depresses it, as this is the natural order of trading. Dealing in futures enables the farmer to get at his home railway station the full market less only the freight and actual charges to the city, and to get it cash down. The farmer has all the advantage at home of the advanced Chicago prices. Is there a man so blind as not to see that if the buyer had to take the risk of a two weeks' fluctuation in the grain market he could not pay within many cents per bushel of the advanced prices? Trading in futures attracts capital, and, without permitting monopoly, it furnishes funds to pay cash for all products. Trading in options permits the aggregation of small amounts in aid of advancing markets. Experience shows the full market to have worked well, while the limited market works ill for the producer. The farmer obtains the benefit of all corners and advances in the grain market. Cereals are up in price because of the beneficent results of the late silver legislation. Boys, you have done well enough. Don't try experiments. There is too much danger of a mistake. The theories in favor of the bill are the outcome of the orders of State Granger leaders and wire-pullers, and have never been intelligently discussed by the farmers as a body.

## COUNTESS SAROLTA VAY'S CAREER.

### Prof. Krafft-Ebing Publishes a Book Describing the Eccentric Woman.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The young Hungarian Countess, Sarolta Vay, closed her mad career last January. Without money and without credit, shattered by dissipation and disheartened by disappointment, restrained at every turn by the inflexible hand of the law and notorious beyond any other European woman of her generation, she then took refuge from the sporting world in the seclusion of a friend's house in Pesth. She abjured drinking, betting, and gambling, fighting, dueling, and debt-making. She continued to wear trousers and cutaways, but ceased to woo and win young women under such false pretenses. Her retirement from the world which she had helped to lead caused the revival of many reminiscences of her bizarre record in the high life of Vienna, Pesth, and Prague. But the Countess and her family and her friends kept their mouths shut so tight concerning her carousals that only desultory bits of her history could be picked up here and there by the continental dailies. Recently, however, Prof. Von Krafft-Ebing got at the records of the Vay family, from the tenth century founder down to Countess Sarolta, and collected from them the facts for a "Psychological and Physiological Study," which he has just published. In this he shows that insanity has run in the family for many generations. The desire of Sarolta to appear to be a man has always amounted to a partial mental derangement. Prof. Krafft-Ebing says she fought six duels, during the maddest part of her career, with Viennese officers and students who reproached her with her sex. She insulted several more, who discreetly declined to challenge the prowess of her arm. She has been "married" by priests and civil officers to no fewer than nine women beside Marie Engelhardt. All of these women have seemed to catch the contagion of their own hallucination. Six of them still live in Vienna as divorced. Two have tried to bring suits for alimony, and one is trying hard to get Sarolta back to live with her. Sarolta, however, still tries, she says, to remain faithful to her last wife.

Nevertheless, the Countess Sarolta has small affection for mankind. "I have never felt the slightest inclination to become well acquainted with any young man," she exclaimed. "As the years pass by I become more and more convinced that none of them is worthy of my friendship. When I do associate with men, especially in the society of women, I prefer those of a plain exterior, because then I run no risk of being cast in the shade. I have an inexpressible detestation of woman's clothes and in general against everything feminine, so far as it concerns me alone. On the other hand, where others are concerned, I love only those of the gentler sex."

Countess Sarolta Vay is a woman of imposing presence. She is of medium height and has limbs of masculine development. Her shoulders are heavy; her chest is broad. Her hair is short, curly, and almost black.

## BUILDING A MONSTER AIR SHIP.

### A Boston Man Has a New Force Which, He Says, Will Make Him Successful.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Charles G. Loeber of this city has prepared the plans for an immense air ship, which he proposes to construct, and is now raising or trying to raise a syndicate to take hold of the enterprise. The ship is designed as a means of communication between this country and Europe. He also claims to be the discoverer of a new force which he calls anthesis, and which, he declares, assures the success of his ship. The ship as planned resembles more than anything else a monster barrel, laid on its side, with all its staves running to a point at one end, and with immense rounded spread or wings on the sides. It is designed to be constructed solely of steel, with a length of 147 feet and a breadth of beam of 27 feet. The wings, each of which is to be 75 feet long and 27 broad, are movably attached to the sides of the vessel and extend inward, where they are adjusted to a steam-driven engine of peculiar pattern in such a way as to control sustentation, ascent, and descent. At the stern are the rudder and the improved propeller, which is revolved by steam. There are three decks outlined, all of which are closed in with large windows. The lower one contains apartments for the machinery, engines, boilers, fuel, water, provisions, kitchens, freight, and quarters for the crew. The middle one is fitted with saloons and staterooms for the passengers, and also has an outside promenade extending around the ship except forward, where protuberances would offer great resistance to the air pressure due to the speed of the flight. The upper deck contains the steering machinery, chartroom, and officers' staterooms. The longitudinal sides of the bottom of the ship are rounded, so as to insure a most easy position and support for it on land. The weight of the ship, machinery, and equipments is estimated at 800 tons, and her net tonnage at 1,000 tons. With her full complement of 300 passengers, mail, and freight she would represent a dead weight of 1,800 tons. This great load, 3,600,000 pounds, Mr. Loeber has the hardihood to say can be floated upon the air more easily than a like weight is carried upon the water. Anthesis, the new force, will enable him to do this. He declined to make known the nature of this force, like Keely, of motor fame, but says it is dependent upon atmospheric resistance.

### Eccentric Artist Whistler.

How many of my readers have ever seen Jimmy Whistler, I wonder? If you have not then here is his portrait: A small, slight man, with dark hair streaked with gray, curling all over his head. His blue eyes have a merry twinkle with a quizzical light in their depths. He has a short grayish mustache, which he pulls at nervously now and then. He is altogether a very uncommon looking man, and his attire is likewise. He looks like a boy, in a suit of blue flannel and a narrow turn-down collar on his white linen shirt. In place of an ordinary cravat, he wears a dark blue ribbon tied in a small bow, and on his head is a narrow-brim straw sailor hat, perched very much to one side. He talks pleasantly and pithily, and chains one's attention with a lot of small talk, and now and then laughing slyly at one of his own clever jokes. In short, Jimmy Whistler is exactly like one of his own etchings—picturesque, delightful, interesting, and quaint, and as full of fine lines that suggest more than they delineate, as are his wonderful drawings.—*Boston Herald.*

### Dissatisfied Creditors Bring Suit.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 25.—Sheriff McCabe today served papers upon President Chapin of the Riverside and Oswego company, which failed a year ago for over $3,000,000, in an action begun by the Norwich National Bank. The bank claims $20,000 as a creditor on accommodation notes. The suing creditors are among those who dissent to the proposed plan of liquidation under the reorganization scheme.

### Lumber for American Markets.

QUEBEC, Aug. 25.—Henri Chatel and Vilbon Monast of Central Falls, R. I., wealthy lumbermen, have just returned here after inspecting the Crown timber lands of the Lake St. John country, newly opened up by railways. If Premier Mercier affords them certain facilities requested for obtaining timber they will come here, bringing a number of their own operatives, and erect the necessary machinery for preparing lumber for American markets.

### Fatal Runaway Accident at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 25.—Theodore Nicholson, a builder, and his wife, living at No. 3022 Easton avenue, were driving in a buggy west on Pine street today when the horse became frightened and started to run. Thinking to save his wife he caught her up and threw her from the vehicle. The back of her head struck the curbing and the injury she received is probably fatal. Mr. Nicholson escaped unhurt.

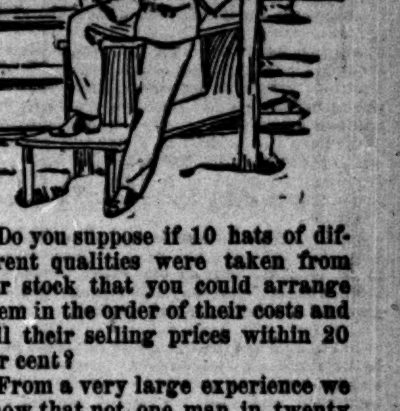
### Crushed by a Water-Wheel.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Eli Boss Jr. was instantly killed this morning at a paper-mill at Sandy Hill and Samuel E. Johnson was seriously but not fatally injured. They were in the wheel-pit, and a water-wheel which was being lowered into place broke its fastenings and fell, terribly crushing Boss.

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

PERSONAL—G. G. S.: WRITE OR TELEGRAPH quick how much you can refund and I will raise balance. You must act quick or can do nothing. L. W.


# Just a Few Words About Hats



Do you suppose if 10 hats of different qualities were taken from our stock that you could arrange them in the order of their costs and tell their selling prices within 20 per cent?

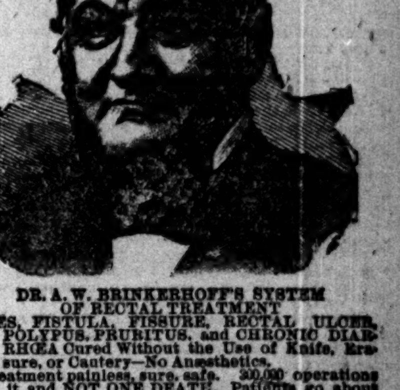
From a very large experience we know that not one man in twenty can do this thing, and yet it pays us to give you BIG VALUES, even if you do not always realize it at the time of purchase, for we notice you ask your intimate friends what they pay for their hats, you compare qualities and service, you tell each other where you buy your Clothing and Furnishing Goods, what satisfactions or disappointments you have experienced, and so the dealer is being rated up or rated down constantly. We're mindful of this, and in our Clothing, Hat, and Furnishing Depts. aim to give all reasonable satisfaction.

## Rogers, Peet & Co.'s

Guaranteed Clothing has done more to give us this reputation than any line of goods we ever handled.

# F. M. ATWOOD,

Clark and Madison-sts., Northwest Corner.



DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S SYSTEM OF RECTAL TREATMENT. PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, RECTAL ULCER, POLYPUS, PRURITUS, and CHRONIC DIARRHŒA Cured Without the Use of Knife, Erasure, or Cautery—No Anæsthetics.

Treatment painless, sure, safe. 300,000 operations with it and NOT ONE DEATH. Patients go about business after treatment. No medicine by stomach. Symptoms: Protrusion, burning, bleeding, and pain at time of and after passage; soreness in lower portion of back; mucus, mattery, or bloody discharges; frequent urination; itching and moisture about the anus; constipation, followed as disease progresses by diarrhœa; gradual decline, and in time general prostration. Write for 58-page pamphlet, illustrated, free. Refer to A. M. BILLINGS, Pres. Home Nat'l Bank.
" Mrs. A. M. BILLINGS, 504 West Lake-st.
" C. H. RUDDOCK, 468 Washington-blvd.
" Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, 12 Loomis-st.
" HARRY HANKINS, 522 Chestnut-st., Englewood.
" HENRY C. MALZEN, 523 Wabash-av.
" M. B. HERBERT, 462 Webster-av.
" WM. JESSIMAN, 436 W. Madison-st.
" A. C. STOVER, 779 Carroll-av.
" F. B. SANDS, Belvidere, Ill.
" ALBERT BENHAM, 160 South Gifford-st., Elgin, Ill.

OFFICE, ROOMS 39, 39½, AND 40, McVICKER'S THEATER BUILDING, 78 to 82 MADISON-ST.

Hours.... 9 a. m to 1 p. m. / 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Take Elevator.
Dr. W. C. Brinkerhoff in charge. Telephone No. 718.
Residence: 145 Oakwood Boulevard, near Cottage Grove-av. and 39th-st. Hours: Mon., Wed., and Fri., 1 to 9 p. m. Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m. Tel., 1037.

# KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP

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SOLD ONLY IN POUND BARS.

"THIS IS AN AGE OF APOLLINARIS WATER." Walter Besant.

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**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

*The well-known Yellow Labels of the Apollinaris Company, Limited, are protected by Perpetual Injunctions of the Supreme Court.*

*Beware of bottles bearing the genuine Apollinaris labels but re-filled with a spurious article.*

**LOOK AT THE CORK,**

*which, if genuine, is branded with the name of the Apollinaris Company, Limited, and the words "Apollinaris Brunnen" around an anchor.*

## BUCK & RAYNER'S Face Powder.

Made of the purest materials. A trial will convince the most fastidious that it is matchless for reviving, restoring, and preserving beauty. Sample Package Free.

State and Madison and 117 South Clark-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1890.—Sealed proposals will be received until 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, September 3, 1890, for manufacturing and placing in position in complete working order in the U. S. buildings in the cities hereinafter named combination gas and electric-light fixtures—viz.: Carson City, Nev., Huntsville, Ala., Houston, Texas, Rochester, N. Y., and San Antonio, Texas. Specifications, drawings, and blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Department. The right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects is reserved. Partial bids on any one building will not be considered. Proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and indorsed "Proposals for gas fixtures, Carson City, Nev., etc." Acceptance of proposals is dependent upon appropriation by Congress. O. H. SPAULDING, Acting Secretary.

# NOT LOWERED BY TENNY.

## PULSIFER'S SWAY-BACK FAILS TO BEAT THE MILE RECORD.

**The Distance Covered on the Brighton Beach Track in 1:40 3-4—A Belief That if Hamilton Had Ridden According to Orders the Colt Would Have Made a Much Better Performance—Results at Saratoga and on the West Side—Sporting News.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The match race of Tenny against time at Brighton Beach today resulted in a victory for time, Tenny being unable to run the distance in better than 1:40¾, just one second slower than Ten Broeck's record of thirteen years ago. Some 5,000 people witnessed the trial, among them being many of the best-known turfmen now in the East. The temperature was rather too low for fast time and there was a stiff sea breeze that seriously interfered with the pace in the last quarter as Tenny was obliged to run in the teeth of it. The track had been rolled, harrowed, scraped and planed for thirty-six hours, and, though a trifle "dead," was in prime condition.

Tenny carried 110 pounds and Hamilton rode him. His instructions were to make the first half in 50 seconds, but he misjudged the pace and made it in 48. That settled it. Only a steam engine could maintain so high a rate of speed.

The furlong was run in 12 seconds, the quarter in 24 1-5, and the three-eighths in 35 4-5. At the half Punster Jr., a stable companion, was waiting to join Tenny and carry him along, but the boy that rode him made his run too late and Tenny passed him and gained a load of six or seven lengths before the colt got fully in his stride. Tenny began to sulk when he passed Punster Jr., and Hamilton began to flog. The pace fell off rapidly in the last half. Punster ran up to Tenny on the turn, passed him, and led into the homestretch by three lengths. Hamilton then sat down and rode his hardest, but Tenny would not have caught Punster if the latter's rider had not pulled up.

The five furlongs were covered in 1:00¾, the three-quarters in 1:13½, the seven furlongs in 1:27¾, and the mile in 1:40¾.

The result was a great disappointment to all. The betting was 7 to 5 against Tenny and 8 to 5 against time. Considerable sums of money changed hands on the result. Mike Dwyer, one of the timers, says that if Hamilton had ridden to orders and gone to the first half in 50 seconds Tenny would have made the mile in 1:39½. Other turfmen are of the same opinion.

## RESULTS ON THE SARATOGA TRACK.

**Favorites Get the Worst of a Poor Day's Racing.**

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The weather was delicious today, but the track was quite heavy and holding. The racing was barely fair, for, although only two favorites won, there was no close or exciting finish from first to last. The stables are gradually thinning out, a number having gone to Monmouth Park and some to Sheepshead Bay. Some of the Baldwin animals have already left. The stables will have two stake starters tomorrow—Los Angeles at Monmouth Park and Costa Rica in the Kenner Stakes here.

First race, five and one-half furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Ten starters: Goldstep, 101 pounds (McDonald), 2 to 1; Margherita, 106 (Allen), 2 to 1; Caprice, 98 (Boyer), 5 to 1; and from 8 to 1 to 40 to 1 the others.

Goldstep went to the front shortly after the flag fell and he was not afterwards headed, winning in a big gallop, Caprice beating Audit half a length. Time, 1:14½.

Second race, mile and a sixteenth—four starters: Marauder, 119 pounds (Shaver), 4 to 5; Floodtide, 108 (Hart), 8 to 5; Lady Pulsifer, 117 (Carrigan), 5 to 1; Outbound, 117 (Hill), 20 to 1.

Floodtide led from start to finish without being once urged and won in a romp by three lengths. Marauder was second all the way till near the string, where Outbound nipped him and beat him a neck. Lady Pulsifer apparently could not extend herself and was beaten forty yards. Time, 1:56.

Third race, one mile—Eight starters: Cecil B., 104 pounds (Horton), 11 to 5; Satisfaction, 107 (Tribe), 2 to 1; Laura Davidson, 110 (Allen), 5 to 1; long odds the others.

Bonaletta led for five furlongs and then gave it up, Cecil B. and Satisfaction leading into the homestretch. Half way to the string Cecil B. assumed the lead and won somewhat handily by half a length, Satisfaction a length before Outbound. The latter was sluggish in the early part of both his races, and lost a lot of ground, but came strong in the stretch. Time, 1:49¼.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Four starters: Pan Chief, 120 pounds (Steppe), 7 to 10; Gypsy Queen, 127 (Shaver), 2½ to 1; Salute, 115 (Allen), 7 to 1; Harbor Lights, 127 (Carrigan) 10 to 1.

Harbor Lights led until the last turn was reached when he retired in good order and Gypsy Queen went to the front and had everything her own way to the string, winning in a canter, Pan Chief two lengths before Salute. Time, 1:19½.

Fifth race, mile and seventy yards—Six starters: Major Tom, 100 pounds (Boyer), 2 to 1; Ofalece, 104 (Tribe), 2 to 1; Birthday, 109 (Allen), 3½ to 1; Letretia, 98 (McDonald), 5 to 1; Sam D., 8 to 1, and Dyer, 20 to 1. There was nothing in the race after they had gone a furlong but Birthday and Major Tom, the pair running lapped until half way round the last turn, where Birthday shook the other off and after that he had a big gallop to the string, winning as he liked, Major Tom three lengths before Letretia. Time, 1:54¼.

**Today's Entries.**

First race, purse $300, for maiden 2-year-olds, six furlongs—Myrabeau, Iron Rod, and Avalon, each 113 pounds; Caprice, Parkridge, Guardens, Eugenie, Luke Blackburn, Variella filly, and Cushlong, each 110.

Second race, free handicap, sweepstakes, for all ages, six furlongs—Lady Pulsifer, 115 pounds; Almont, 110; Ballyhoo and Gypsy Queen, each 105; Ocean King, Hazem and MaCauley, each 100; Veronica, 92; Planchette, 80.

Third race, the Kenner Stakes, for 3-year-olds, one mile and three-quarters—Sir John, 118 pounds; English Lady, 113; Costa Rica, 104.

Fourth race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upward, six furlongs—Golden Rod and Outbound, each 114 pounds; Bohemian, 110; Onward and King Hazem, each 103; Marie Lovell, Dollikins, Pearl Set, and Mabel Glenn, each 98.

Fifth race, selling, purse, $400, for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile—Bohemian, 108 pounds; Marie K., 106; Cornelia, 103; Harbor Lights and Hydy, each 102; Lady H., 94; Salute, 90.

## RACES ON THE WEST SIDE.

**Fine Day and Some Interesting Contests—Flip Flap's Victory.**

The regulars were out in force at the West Side track yesterday, and the Monday's attendance was as large as any of the season. The sky was clear, the air almost too warm for comfort, but the track was heavy and holding from the rains of Sunday night.

First race, purse $400, $75 to second, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Starters: Bankrupt, 118 pounds (Soden); Louise Forrest, 106 (Moore); Gov. Wheeler, 102 (Lawrence); Buckthorn, 98 (Penny); J. B. Freed, 98 (Doggett); Nellie O., 86 (Ristine); Jasper, 88 (Hoggett); Col. Zeb Ward, 111 (Morgan). Scratches: Jed, Daniel, Artistic, Miss Ryan, and Bugle.

Betting: One to 2, Bankrupt; 7 to 1, Buckthorn; 8 to 1 each, J. B. Freed and Louise Forrest; 40 to 1, Jasper; 100 to 1, Nellie O.; 200 to 1 each, Col. Zeb Ward and Gov. Wheeler. With Bankrupt out: Six to 5, Buckthorn; 2½ to 1 each, J. B. Freed and Louise Forrest; 15 to 1, Jasper; 40 to 1 each, the others.

Gilford Stable's ch. g. Bankrupt, aged, by Spendthrift, dam Authoress....1
Leonard & Crown's ch. g. J. B. Freed, 3 years....2
L. B. Field's ch. g. Jasper, 3 years....3
Time—1:49¾.

Second race, selling, purse $300, $50 to second, $25 to third, for 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Starters: Glitter, 107 pounds (Grimes); Catherine B., 208 (Curtis); Creole, 110 (Doggett); Harry Glenn, 113 (McCafferty); Bootjack, 101 (Jones); Tom Stevens, 104 (Soden); Red Stone, 108 (D. Sloan); Levering, 110 (Sims). Scratches: Dave Hennesey, Joe Wynne, Bolster, Barney O'Dare, and Signal.

Betting: Three to 1 each, Red Stone, Catherine B., and Creole; 10 to 1, Glitter and Tom Stevens; 15 to 1 each, Bootjack and Harry Glenn; 40 to 1, Levering.

J. J. McCafferty's ch. h. Harry Glenn, aged, by Glengarry, dam Henrietta, $800....1
C. W. Doherty's b. g. Tom Stevens, 4 yrs., $700....2
E. W. Clayton's ch. g. Creole, aged, $900....3
Time—1:18¾.

Third race, handicap, purse $550, $75 to second, $25 to third, all ages, one mile and seventy yards—Starters: Sallie Byrnes, 106 pounds (Moore); John Daly, 106 (Soden); Khafton, 110 (D. Sloan); Lizzie B., 107 (Penny); Carus, 105 (Hill); Ernest Race, 118 (Monohan); Good Day, 100 (Doggett); Miss Ryan, 93 (Forsythe); scratches, Bob. Jacobs, Milldale, Bankrupt, and Blue Veil.

Betting: 2½ Khafton; 4 to 1 Sallie Byrnes; 6 to 1 each, Ernest Race, John Daly, Lizzie B. and Carus; 20 to 1 Good Day and Miss Ryan, coupled.

G. Finch's b. h. Ernest Race, 5 years, by Cope Race, dam Roxella I....1
E. L. Carmichael's br. g. Khafton, 4 years....2
C. W. Crowley's ch. g. Good Day, 5 years....3
Time—1:51¼.

Fourth race, selling, purse $300, $75 to second, $25 to third, for two-year-olds, five furlongs—Starters: Ithaca, 97 pounds (Penny); Ed Bell, 108 (Soden); Hominy Bill, 103 (Doggett); Miss Barnes, 112 (Moore); Nellie Wolf, 109 (Eshleman); Patrick, 100 (Leary); James V., 100 (West).

Scratches—J. J. Shoshone, Sly Lisbon, Collector, Katie J., Silver Light, and Rita.

Betting—Even money Ithaca, 3 to 1 Ed Bell, 6 to 1 Hominy Bill, 12 to 1 each Miss Barnes and Patrick, 20 to 1 James V., 30 to 1 Nellie Wolf.

J. F. Davis' b. g. Patrick, by Voltigeur, dam Lady Elizabeth, $500....1
L. H. Bell's b. f. Ed Bell, $800....2
J. J. McCafferty's b. c. Ithaca, $500....3
Time—1:05.

Fifth Race, selling, purse and conditions same as second, six furlongs—Starters: Tom Daly, 98 pounds (Penny); Greyfellow, 110 (West); Lida L., 86 (Doggett); Flyleaf, 89 (Forsythe); Jackstaff, 94 (Jones); Gertie B, 89 (Baker); Jack Cocks, 101 (Vignes); Bonnie Annie, 96 (Gardner); Dora Thorne, 98 (Lawrence); John Red, 101 (Fitzsimmons); Skobeloff, 108 (D. Sloan); Labrador, 94 (Keely). Scratches, Honest Abe and Prince.

Betting: 2½ Tom Daly, 7 to 1 each Jackstaff and Bonnie Annie, 8 to 1 each Labrador and Lida L., 15 to 1 each Gertie B. and Flyleaf, 12 to Skobeloff, 40 to 1 Dora Thorne.

G. W. Poole's ch. g. Tom Daly, aged, by Patsy Duffy, dam Sunshine, $500....1
Lamb & Co.'s b. f. Boonie Annie, 4 yrs., $500....2
L. H. Bell's ch. f. Gertie B., 3 yrs., $500....3
Time—1:18.

Sixth race, handicap steeplechase, short course purse $400, $70 to second, $30 to third—Starters: Bob Thomas, 158 pounds (Johnson); Evangeline, 151 (Phair); Flip Flap, 139 (English); Joe D., 130 (Bendix); Ralph B., 130 (Curry). Betting: 9 to 10 Bob Thomas, 8 to 5 Evangeline, 10 to 1 each Flip Flap and Joe D., 3 to 1 Ralph B.

Onkey Stables' b. m. Flip Flap, 4 yrs., by Blue Kiron, dam Lettie....1
A. A. Gates' ch. m. Evangeline, 5 yrs....2
A. A. Gates' ch. g. Bob Thomas, aged....3
Time—2:51.

**Today's Entries.**

First race, seven-eighths of a mile—Pearl Jennings, 102 pounds; Gov. Hardin, 109; Vattell, 109; Red Leo, 97; St. Albans, 107; Atticus, 107; Madolin, 107; Story-Teller, 107; McMurtry, 106; Lady Leo, 104; Crawfish, 102; Amelia, 100; Pinto, 102; Khafton, 106; Louise Forrest, 100; Pilgrim, 100.

Second race, selling, one and one-sixteenth miles—Jackstaff, 89 pounds; Milldale, 105; Stony Montgomery, 103; St. Albans, 101; Montpelier, 99; Ireland, 97; Grover C., 99.

Third race, selling, three-fourths of a mile—Healy Jno., 106 pounds; Jim Reed, 103; Bolster, 103; Sylvia, 105; Tom Daly, 100; Red Stone, 100; May Hart, 101; Vexator, 100; Collie Mc., 98.

Fourth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Jake Saunders, 103 pounds; Fauntleroy, 103; Housatonic, 106; Joliet, 100; Barney O'Dare, 103; Dakota, 100; Passion, 100; Bugle, 93.

Fifth race, one mile—Jed, 111 pounds; Bob Jacobs, 111; Pinto, 103; Lady Lea, 102.

**Trotting at Creston, Ia.**

CRESTON, Ia., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—In the 2:40 trot today Toboggan won, Tom Jacobs second. Time, 2:36¼.

In the 2:24 trot there were seven starters. Stalberg won in 2:24¾, Jim Sneak second, Frank P. third.

**Lowered the Five-Mile Running Record.**

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—James Grant lowered the American five-mile running record this afternoon from 25 minutes 53 seconds to 25 minutes 22½ seconds. The trial was made on Holmes' field, Harvard College.

## TO RACE FOR A FORTUNE.

**Horses That Will Probably Start in the Rich Futurity Stakes.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—With the close of the season at Monmouth the Coney Island Jockey Club opens its gates Saturday, and turf patrons will be pleased at being able to change a tiresome railroad journey, with a Waterloo from the bookmakers at the end of it, for a refreshing run down to the popular track by the sea and an opportunity to see and bet on races on a circular track. The feature of the meeting, and in fact of the racing year, will be the great contest for the third Futurity Stakes, which it is stated will net the winner $70,000. The result was never more in doubt. There is scarcely a first-class colt or filly among the entries but has picked up penalties. Ambulance, Russell Strathmeath, Hallie McClelland, Esperanza, Cleopatra, and Bolero must all put up extra weight if they are to face the starters. Among those that will get in light there is not one credited with a really good performance. Of the number Rey del Rey attracts the most attention. He is a magnificent specimen of horseflesh, and was not seen at his best in the race for the Junior Champion Stakes, for which he finished fourth, carrying 118 pounds. A well-known jockey who rode in that race has expressed the opinion that Rey del Rey was by all odds the best horse in it, and that if he had not got into a pocket in the stretch would surely have finished first. In the Futurity Rey del Rey will carry 108 pounds. Should he be ridden by a jockey familiar with the Sheepshead track the California representative will be seen in the van. Equity and Sister Linda are among those that will receive allowances. A list of the best 2-year-olds eligible and not already named is as follows: Potomac, Beauty, Bermuda, St. Charles, Contribution, Montana, Chatham, Westchester, Reckon, Sirocco, Kildeer, Lima, Vagabond, and Early Blossom.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Baldwin will make a bold bid to win the richest stake in America, the Futurity, at Sheepshead Bay, next Saturday. He will have two cracks as starters—Cleopatra and Esperanza, the latter with a ten-pounds allowance. The Saratoga trained animals that will probably start in the Futurity are: Cleopatra, Esperanza, Long Fortune, Blacklock, Valera, Monterey, and Sallie McClelland. It is no secret that the Baldwin pair will be heavily backed, particularly Esperanza. Barnes will have the mount on the latter and Williams on Cleopatra.

**Today's Monmouth Entries.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Entries and weights for tomorrow's races at Monmouth Park:

First race, seven furlongs—Druidess, 110 pounds; Teddy Venture, 110; Fonseita, 103; Can-Can, 103; Phœbe, 103; Posetta, 103; Brussels, 122; Bravo, 122; Philander, 122; Annie Boyle, gelding, 108; Roquefort, 108; Ed Hopper, 108; Fad, 108; Illspent, 108; Sinaola colt, 88.

Second race, Homebred Stakes, three-quarters of a mile—Esperanza, 107 pounds; Castalia, 112; Adage filly, 104.

Third race, Monmouth Handicap, one mile and a half—Salvator, 134 pounds; Firenzi, 128; Prince Royal, 126; Tristan, 114; Tea Tray, 110; Lavinia Belle, 109; Oriflamme, 102; Anaconda, 97; Rheno, 113; Los Angeles, 118.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Hoodlum, 111 pounds; Somerset, 111; Keyser, 111; Key West, Michael, 118; Bellevue, 118; Bonnie Lass, 103.

Fifth race, one mile and an eighth—Oriflamme, 106 pounds; Buddhist, 104; Kenwood, 103; Montague, 102; Sluggard, 99; Lotion, 99; Tulla Blackburn, 98; Miss Belle, 94; Eleve, 94.

Sixth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Village Maid, 91 pounds; Little Jake, 106; Lady Agnes, 90; Serenader, 90; Radiant, 90; Teddy Venture, 90; Vivid, 101; Daisy Woodruff, 101; Souvenir, 85; Arab, 110; Passadena, 84; Maggie B., 111; Newburg, 102; Tom Hood, 102; St. James, 109.

Seventh race, seven furlongs—Volunteer, 154 pounds; Montagne, 124; Eleve, 117; Monroe, 118; Jersey Pat, 113; Georgetown, 109.

**Gov. Bowie Retires from the Turf.**

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 25.—Ex-Gov. Bowie has disposed of his racing stable at Saratoga to the Sire Bros. Belle d'Or and Belle Meade were among the horses sold. The lot of yearlings and 2-year-olds at Fair View, Gov. Bowie's farm, will be sold in the fall. The Governor will retain his brood mares and stallions. He was President of the Maryland Jockey Club from its organization to dissolution—a year ago. The state of health of Gov. Bowie compels his retirement from the turf.

**Independence Races Postponed.**

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Mud on the Rush Park track prevented the races today. All the horses are here and with no more rain the track will be in good condition tomorrow. For the 2:25 trot Alvin is the favorite, for the 2-year-old trot Faustino is the favorite, and in the 4-year-old and under pace Grant's Abdallah is the favorite.

**Turf Notes.**

Kosciusko's name has been changed to Bill Dee.

Jockeys Ray and "Tiny" Williams are both on the invalid list at Saratoga.

The race-mare Bonita, by Grinstead, dam Maggie Emerson, owned by A. G. McCampbell, died at Horse Haven Thursday of pneumonia.

Maj. Dickinson, who owns Ed Annan, will present the game little pacer to his sister for a road horse. When hooked to a wagon and driven on the road Ed Annan sticks closely to the trot.

Owing to chronic lameness, the seat of which it has thus far been impossible to determine, L. E. Simmons' good colt Milton, 3 years old, by Onondaga, dam Smilax, by Waverly, has been turned out of training and will not start again this year.

Maid of Clay, the famous old mare, died at Palo Alto a few days ago from old age, she being over 31 years old. She was presented to Senator Stanford by his brother in New York over seventeen years ago. Her fame rests upon her record as a matron.

The Hartford $10,000 guaranteed stake will be trotted next Wednesday. Pamlico, Prince Regent, Edith R., Fearnaught, Siglight, and Betty Jones will be the starters. Dallas, Dod Peet, Marendes, Chimes C., Bob Taylor, and Jocko will start in the big pacing race the following day.

Neither Chaos nor Tournament is likely to forget the Omnibus stakes for many a day. A mile and a half repeat, through such going as they had Tuesday, left the pampered equine aristocrats in a most leg-weary condition.—*Philadelphia Record.* Tournament does not seem to have been hurt much by it.

Almont Boy, the sire of the great pacer Dallas, was purchased by Dr. W. A. Paschall of Rock Hill, Tenn., and an associate for $150, and afterward Paschall became his sole owner by purchasing the other half interest for $300. He is now valued at $10,000. Almont Boy is a chestnut, foaled 1875, by Bostwick's Almont Jr., dam McEwen mare, by Torpedo, son of Childe Harold.

**Collided with a Freight.**

TUCSON, Ari., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—This morning a passenger-train on the Southern Pacific road collided with a freight near Pontano. F. S. Floyd was seriously injured, and three Mexican laborers had both legs broken. Two other persons, names unknown, were seriously injured.

**Failed to Find Them.**

"How ridiculous the pictures of fashionable bathing suits in the papers are!" said Miss Primrose to Fenderson.

"I know it," was the answer. "I never saw a girl dressed like them, and I've walked the beaches until I was tired. It's a shame the papers should publish such pictures."—*Boston Transcript.*

**For Infinity to Answer.**

Precisely why one little girl should be cuddled, overdressed, overfed, carefully guarded, protected from all hazard, shielded from all harm, while another equally gentle, sweet faced, delicate, should be sent upon the streets early in the morning, barefooted, hatless, scantily clothed, to beg from door to door, is one of those mysteries that finite intelligence need not hope to solve.—*"Howard" in New York Press.*

**Sunday, Aug. 31, "Namga Doola: A Study in Heredity," by Rudyard Kipling, illustrated by H. Pruett, will appear in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**

# EASY FOR BOSTON TO BEAT

## KELLY'S MEN HAVE A SOFT TIME WITH COMISKEY'S PIRATES.

**The Chicago Players Come Within One of Receiving a Shut Out While Their Opponents Make the Circuit of the Bases Five Times—Details of a Rather One-Sided Game—Brooklyn and Buffalo Play Twelve Innings Without Reaching a Result.**

| Players'. | Won. | Lost | P.ct. | National. | Won. | Lost | P.ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 60 | 39 | .606 | Brooklyn | 67 | 35 | .656 |
| Brooklyn | 62 | 44 | .584 | Boston | 65 | 38 | .631 |
| New York | 57 | 44 | .564 | Cincinnati | 61 | 39 | .610 |
| Chicago | 56 | 48 | .537 | Philadelphia | 62 | 40 | .596 |
| Philadelphia | 55 | 49 | .528 | Chicago | 56 | 47 | .543 |
| Pittsburg | 43 | 52 | .452 | New York | 46 | 51 | .446 |
| Cleveland | 41 | 57 | .418 | Cleveland | 31 | 68 | .313 |
| Buffalo | 28 | 69 | .288 | Pittsburg | 19 | 83 | .175 |

| Western. | Won. | Lost. | P.ct. | American. | Won. | Lost. | P.ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee | 60 | 33 | .645 | Louisville | 62 | 32 | .659 |
| Kansas City | 56 | 35 | .615 | St. Louis | 56 | 41 | .577 |
| Minneap'lis | 59 | 37 | .614 | Columbus | 52 | 46 | .530 |
| Denver | 48 | 45 | .516 | Toledo | 51 | 44 | .554 |
| Sioux City | 45 | 45 | .500 | Athletic | 49 | 45 | .521 |
| Omaha | 45 | 51 | .468 | Rochester | 48 | 46 | .510 |
| Lincoln | 36 | 57 | .387 | Syracuse | 39 | 56 | .410 |
| St. Paul | 27 | 69 | .281 | Brooklyn | 25 | 71 | .260 |

**Attendance at Yesterday's Games.**

| Players' League. | | National League. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| At Boston | 2,554 | At Boston | 683 |
| At New York | 287 | At New York | 1,418 |
| At Brooklyn | 783 | At Brooklyn | 2,305 |
| At Philadelphia | 2,331 | At Philadelphia | 1,791 |
| Total | 5,905 | Total | 6,197 |

**Games Scheduled for Today.**

Players' League—Chicago at Boston, Cleveland at Philadelphia, Buffalo at Brooklyn, Pittsburg at New York.

National League—Chicago at New York, Pittsburg at Boston, Cincinnati at Brooklyn, Cleveland at Philadelphia.

Western Association—St. Paul at Milwaukee, Lincoln at Minneapolis, Kansas City at Sioux City, Denver at Omaha.

## ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR COMISKEY.

**This Time the Bostons Increase Their Percentage at the Pirates' Expense.**

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The Chicago Players opened their final series of games at the Congress street grounds here this afternoon, and some rattling good work they put in, but the home team was in good spirits and went the visitors some better. The game was an interesting one from start to finish, and the 2,554 spectators applauded generously. There were brilliant plays. A remarkable play was made in the sixth inning, when Brouthers, who had got first on balls, was forced at second by Richardson, Bastian to Pfeffer, by a quick throw. The latter spoiled a double by a poor throw to first, but Comiskey recovered the ball in season by a fine return to catch Hardie as he slid to second.

Chicago's Captain got the laugh on himself in the second inning, when, having got round to third on a handsome triple, he started home on Nash's bluff to throw Bastian out at first and was touched out before he could get back to third. Gumbert and Baldwin were batted about the same, but the latter was wilder and his unsteadiness had its effect upon the game. Both pitchers were finely supported by Murphy and Boyle, the latter having but one battery error—a passed ball. For the Bostons, who played an errorless fielding game, Brown and Kelly made fine running catches in the field, one of the latter's being close to right field fence, and Irwin, Nash, and Quinn covered everything in their territory. For the visitors Duffy, Ryan, and O'Neill in the outfield let nothing pass them. Comiskey accepted all his chances—eleven in all—at first. Pfeffer's fine work at second was marred only by a partially excusable fumble of a hot drive from Nash's bat in the sixth and his wild throw. Bastian's work at short was of the most brilliant description, several of his two put-outs and six assists being difficult plays.

In batting O'Neill, Comiskey, and Ryan led their side with two hits each, one of the former's being one of the longest home-run drives over the left-field fence that have been seen on the grounds this season. For Boston Murphy, Brouthers, and Irwin each made a two-bagger.

In the first inning for Boston Murphy reached third on his own two-bagger and Kelly's sacrifice, but was left there, as Brown had been thrown out, Bastian to Comiskey, and Brouthers was retired at first, Comiskey assisting Baldwin by a pretty play. For Chicago Duffy was thrown out at first by Nash. O'Neill hit safely to center and stole second. Ryan's heavy fly was captured by Tom Brown after a hard run, and Quinn threw out Boyle at first. Boston's two runs in the second inning were made on singles by Richardson and Quinn, Irwin's two-bagger, and Gumbert's sacrifice, aided by Baldwin's single wild pitch. Their run in the seventh was due to Irwin's base on balls, Brown's hit, Murphy's base on balls, and Kelly's sacrifice fly to Ryan. The final score in the ninth was brought in by Irwin, who took first on Williamson's high throw, second on Gumbert's sacrifice, third on Boyle's passed ball, and home on Brown's hit to center. The score:

| Chicago. | A | B | P | A | E | Boston. | A | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Duffy, r. f. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Brown, c. f. | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Neill, l. f. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Murphy, c. | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Ryan, c. f. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Kelly, rf. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Boyle, c. | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | Brouthers, 1b | 3 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 0 |
| Pfeffer, 2b. | 3 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1 | Rich'ds'n, l. f. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Comiskey, 1b | 4 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | Nash, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Bastian, ss. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 0 | Quinn, 2b. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Will'm's'n.3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Irwin, ss. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Baldwin, p. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0 | Gumbert, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Totals | 33 | 8 | 27 | 21 | 3 | Totals | 32 | 7 | 27 | 17 | 0 |

Boston....0 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—5
Chicago....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Chicago, 1. Home run—O'Neill. Three-base hit—Comiskey. Two-base hits—Murphy, Irwin, Brouthers, Ryan. Stolen base—O'Neil. First base on balls—Boston, 5; Chicago, 3. First on errors—Boston, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Kelly. Passed balls—Boyle, 2. Struck out—Brown, Nash, Murphy, Quinn, Williamson, Pfeffer, Comiskey, Baldwin. Double plays—Bastian-Pfeffer-Comiskey, Nash-Quinn, Bastian-Pfeffer-Boyle, Bastian-Comiskey. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan. Time—1:44.

**Buffalo, 5; Brooklyn, 5.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—In Brooklyn today Brooklyn and Buffalo struggled through twelve innings without breaking a tie and darkness closed the game. The score:

Brooklyn....0 2 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—5
Buffalo....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—5

Hits—Brooklyn, 14; Buffalo, 10. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 11; Buffalo, 13. Errors—Brooklyn, 6; Buffalo, 4. Earned run—Buffalo, 1. First on balls—Off Sowders, 5; off Cunningham, 5. Struck out—Seery, 1; Joyce, 1; Ward, 1; Wise, 1; Cunningham. Stolen bases—Joyce, Mack, Twitchell, Wise, Rowe, Faatz. Double play—Hoy-Wise. Hit by pitcher—White. Three-base hit—Orr. Two-base hit—Seery. Wild pitches—Sowders, 3. Passed balls—Cook, 1; Mack, 1. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert. Time of game—2:10. Attendance, 783. Batteries—Sowders and Cook; Cunningham and Mack.

**Pittsburg, 9; New York, 3.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The New York and Pittsburg Players' League teams played at Brotherhood Park today, the team from the Smoky City winning rather easily. The score:

New York....1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3
Pittsburg....0 0 1 1 6 0 1 0 *—9

Earned run—Pittsburg. Batteries—Crane and Ewing, Staley and Quinn. First base by errors—New York, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburg, 8. Hits—New York, 3; Pittsburg, 12. Errors—New York, 3; Pittsburg, 6. First on balls—Off Crane, 6; off Staley, 3. Struck out—Slattery, Carroll, Corcoran, Staley. Home run—Staley. Two-base hit—Maul. Sacrifice hits—O'Rourke, Richardson, Whitney, Visner, Carroll, Staley. Stolen bases—Johnston, Shannon, Crane, Maul. Double plays—Beckley-Robinson, Shannon-Connor, Richardson-Connor. Wild pitches—Crane, 2. Passed ball—Ewing. Umpires—Knight and Jones. Time of game—1:50. Attendance—287.

**Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 2.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 25.—Almost faultless fielding and a few bunched hits won a game for the Philadelphia Players' Club today. Attendance, 2,331. The score:

Philadelphia....2 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 0—6
Cleveland....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Hits—Philadelphia, 9; Cleveland, 11. Batteries—Buffinton and Cross; Bakeley and Brennan. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Cleveland, 6. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 1. Two-base hit—Larkin. Three-base hit—Brennan. Home run—Wood. Stolen bases—Shindle, Fogerty, Mulvey, and McAleer. First on balls—Shindle, Mulvey, Browning, McAleer, Radford (2). Struck out—Wood, Tebeau, McAleer. Time—1:50. Umpires—Snyder and Pearce.

## ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

**Ottawa, Aurora, Ottumwa, and Dubuque Victorious Yesterday.**

MONMOUTH, Ill., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Monmouth put up an errorless game today with Ottawa, but lost it in the seventh inning by the visitors making a two-bagger, letting in two men. The score:

Ottawa....1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 *—4
Monmouth....0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3

Batteries—Hoskins and Brandenburg; Inks, Browner, and Zeis. Errors—Ottawa, 4. Earned runs—Ottawa, 3. Base hits—Ottawa, 8; Monmouth, 6. Two base hit—Ottawa. Time of game—1:40.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Aurora outplayed Cedar Rapids at every point today and won easily. The feature of the game was a home run by Marr, it being the longest hit made on the home grounds this season. The score:

Cedar Rapids....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3
Aurora....2 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 *—7

Batteries—Wilson and Ready; Wilson, Jones, and Donovan. Errors—Cedar Rapids, 6; Aurora, 2. Base hits—Cedar Rapids, 4; Aurora, 14. Two-base hits—Aurora, 3. Home run—Cedar Rapids, 1. Umpire—Prescott.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Following is the score of the game today.:

Dubuque....2 4 0 0 5 1 1 0 5—18
Galesburg....3 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 2—9

Batteries—Dubuque, McVicker and Tulley; Galesburg, Mallery and Ivory. Errors—Dubuque, 10; Galesburg, 10. Earned runs—Dubuque, 3. Base hits—Dubuque, 17; Galesburg, 10. Two base hits—Dubuque, 4. Passed balls—Dubuque, 1; Galesburg, 4. Time of game—2:15.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Aug. 25.—Ottumwa beat Joliet today. The score:

Ottumwa....0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Joliet....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3

## WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

**Minneapolis, Kansas City, and Omaha the Winners Yesterday.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 25.—Minneapolis won three games on the home grounds today, shutting out Lincoln during the morning and pounding out two games during the afternoon. Mitchell's pitching in the morning and Duke's in the afternoon was splendid. The last game was won by hard and lucky hitting. The scores:

Minneapolis....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1—3
Lincoln....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Struck out—By Mitchell, 7; by Roach, 3. First base on errors—Lincoln, 3; Minneapolis, 3. Passed ball—Hoover, 1. Left on bases—Minneapolis, 5; Lincoln, 1. Umpire—McDermott.

Score of the second game:

Minneapolis....1 0 1 0 3 3 0 1 0—9
St. Paul....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Runs earned—Minneapolis, 2; St. Paul, 1. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Meekin. Home run—Carroll. Double plays—O'Brien-Meekin (2). Stolen bases—Minneapolis, 7; St. Paul, 3. Hit by pitcher—Carroll, Dugdale. Bases on balls—By Duke, 5; by Mains, 6. Struck out—By Duke, 14. First base on errors—Minneapolis, 4; St. Paul, 2. Passed balls—Dugdale, Urquhart (2). Left on bases—Minneapolis, 12; St. Paul, 9. Umpire—McDermott.

Score of the third game:

Minneapolis....4 1 0 3 1 2 2 1 0—14
St. Paul....0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 3—7

Earned runs—Minneapolis, 4; St. Paul, 2. Two-base hits—McQuade, Dugdale. Home runs—Carroll (2), McLaughlin. Double plays—Day-Dugdale, Carroll-Twohey, McLaughlin-Meekin. Stolen bases—Minneapolis, 4; St. Paul, 2. Bases on balls—By Killen, 6; by Schmidt, 4. Struck out—By Killen, 6; by Schmidt, 3. First base on errors—Minneapolis, 3; St. Paul, 4. Passed balls—Urquhart, 3. Left on bases—Minneapolis, 3; St. Paul, 10. Umpire—McDermott.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—The local team won from Denver today. The score:

Kansas City....1 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1—6
Denver....0 0 0 0 4 0 1 0 0—5

Earned runs—Kansas City, 3; Denver, 2. Two-base hits—Ganson, McClellan, McNabb, Curtis. Double play—McClellan-Misset-O'Brien. Bases on balls—Conway, 3; Smith, 2; McNabb, 2. Struck out—Conway, 2; Smith, 2; McNabb, 7. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpires—Donahue and Flood.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 25.—In a close and interesting game here today the Omahas were successful. The score:

Sioux City....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—4
Omaha....0 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 *—5

Earned runs—Omaha, 2; Sioux City 1. Two-base hits—Cleveland, Black, Crassley. Three-base hit—O'Connor. Bases on balls—Off Black, 6; off Fagan, 3. Struck out—By Black, 2; by Fagan, 1. Left on bases—Sioux City, 7; Omaha, 4. Sacrifice hits—Strauss, Kappel, Brosnan, Fagan. Passed balls—Crassley, 1; Newman, 1. Base stolen—Black, 1. Double plays—Genins-Powell; O'Connor unassisted. Time of game, 1:30. Umpire—Hoover.

**American Association.**

At Rochester—Athletic, 5; Rochester, 4.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
At Toledo—Toledo, 8; Columbus, 0.
At St. Louis—St. Louis, 13; Louisville, 2.

## GOOD WORK AT CAMP DOUGLAS.

**High Scores Made by the Division of the Missouri Riflemen.**

CAMP DOUGLAS, Wis., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—It took an aggregate of 169 out of a possible 200, shooting at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards today at the Wisconsin Rifle range to find a place on the Division of the Missouri Rifle team. Of the forty competitors, thirty were disappointed in not being included in the team. Eight of the ten successful ones had scores of over 86 per cent. Two years ago a marksman who could make 80 per cent was certain to find a place on a rifle team in the annual competitions of the United States army, but the improvement has been so great and this range is so perfect that previous calculations were upset. The following are the best scores made here today:

Sergt. Saladin, Platte....178
Lieut. Muir, Platte....175
Sergt. Merwin, Dakota....174
Corporal Boyle, Dakota....173
Corporal Lang, Dakota....172
Private Sweinhart, Dakota....171
Private McKenzie, Texas....171
Corporal Laver, Missouri....170
Sergt. Heckman, Texas....169
Sergt. Morrow, Platte....169
Lieut. Shattuck, Missouri....168
Sergt. Lewis, Missouri....168
Corporal Spencer, Platte....167
Private Jordan, Texas....167
Sergt. Evans, Platte....167
Sergt. Gerber, Platte....166
Artificer Blayer, Platte....165
Lieut. Shanks, Texas....165
Sergt. Newgent, Dakota....165
Sergt. Laskowski, Missouri....165
Corporal Burns, Texas....164
Lieut. Cochrane, Platte....164
Sergt. Davis, Platte....164
Sergt. Height, Texas....163
Corporal Davidson, Platte....163
Sergt. Shipp, Texas....162
Sergt. Cornwell, Missouri....161
Sergt. Ley, Texas....161
Lieut. Ord, Dakota....160
Private Smith, Missouri....160
Corporal Trich, Missouri....159

The lowest score, 147, was by Lieut. Kimball of the Texas Team. Capt. Reade, U. S. A., says that it is the most hotly contested rifle convention that he ever witnessed and that it is impossible to hazard a prediction as to what aggregate will be required to win a medal.

**Chess Tournament at Manchester.**

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Play in the biennial masters' tournament, under the auspices of the British Chess Association, commenced today at Manchester, the local club of which place has largely contributed to the prize funds. There are twenty competitors, who will therefore have to play nineteen rounds, until the tourney, in which every contestant has to meet every other competitor will be completed. The following are the winners today: Lorock over Thorold, 50 moves; Mackenzie over Alapi, 38 moves; Bird over Gunsberg, 40 moves; Blackburn over Schallopp, 22 moves; Thorold over Owens, 20 moves; Gunsberg over Gossip, 39 moves. All other games were adjourned or drawn.

**Reception to Jack Dempsey.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Jack Dempsey had a rousing reception tonight at the Palace Rink in Grand street, Brooklyn. It was the first public appearance of Dempsey since his trip to California. Dempsey and Jimmy Carroll of Brooklyn wound up the evening. It was a pretty fight, and the quick exchanges made the audience applaud again and again. Dempsey, cool and smiling, landed almost every time with clean, straight hits, while Jimmy Carroll astonished his friends by the number of points he made and the firm stand he made against his wily and nimble antagonist.

**Roseberry's Big Jump.**

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Canadian horses seem bound to hold the record for leaping. The owner of Ontario claims that his horse jumped seven feet at a private trial in Washington, but Roseberry, the horse which jumped at Chicago last fall on a tan-bark track, is undoubtedly the greatest jumper the world has ever known, for Saturday, at Dufferin Park, on a sandy soil, he cleared with ease seven feet one inch. Unfortunately the jump cannot be considered as a record, not having been made in a public competition before properly appointed judges, and therefore his Chicago jump of six feet eleven and three-quarter inches is still the highest record.

**League of American Wheelmen.**

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The National convention of the League of American Wheelmen began at Niagara Falls today. The report of the Committee on Constitutional Amendment was read, after which the associated membership question was taken up. The crowd is large for the first day, and will be increased to 6,000 tomorrow, when the first race will be held if the weather continues warm and fair.

**Elliott Retains the Cup.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 25.—J. A. B. Elliott of this city today made his first defense of the *American Field* cup, which he won from Dr. Beck of Indianapolis. He defended it against Samuel Gay of Glennhall, Ind. The score was a tie, each scoring 47 out of a possible 50. In the shootoff on ten birds Elliott scored 10 to Gay's 8, thus making a successful defense of the cup.

**Schaefer Beats Ives.**

In the practice game between Schaefer and Ives last night the following scores were made:

Schaefer—113, 145, 0, 1, 31, 5, 42, 0, 40, 13, 8, 2. Total, 400. Average, 33⅓.

Ives—22, 46, 17, 5, 18, 1, 3, 15, 0, 66, 31, 1. Total, 225. Average, 18¾.

## THE OBITUARY RECORD.

**The Death of H. M. Johnson.**

The death of Harry M. Johnson, announced by telegraph yesterday, will be read with regret by all lovers of athletic sports. Johnson was unquestionably the best all-round athlete in the world and could come close to a record at almost any game. His hundred-yard running record of 9 4-5 seconds stands as the fastest authenticated trial for the distance on record, George Seward's 9¼ not being credited. He also held a number of jumping records and was an adept at putting the shot. Johnson went to England a few years since and won a Sheffield handicap, his party landing $8,000 in the race. Johnson with his ability might have been a rich man but for his love of notoriety. Had he been as shrewd as Bethune and others he could have made a fortune handily, as he was unquestionably the fastest man in the United States. He was only 26 years old, so he was in his prime.

**Theophile Prudhomm.**

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 25.—A cablegram from Vienna announces the sudden death of Theophile Prudhomm, President of the German National Bank of this city. Deceased was born in Kingston, Jamaica, fifty-four years ago and came here when a child. He became a leading flour merchant and acquired a handsome fortune.

**Simeon Perkins.**

VANDALIA, Ill., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Simeon Perkins, for over fifty years a resident of this city, died today of heart failure, aged 76 years. He had been President of the Bank of Vandalia for a number of years, and was Vice-President of that bank at the time of his death.

**Obituary Notes.**

Judge Wellington Lyucks, the oldest and best known member of the Peoria bar, died Sunday night, aged 67.

Jacob Epler, a retired farmer, died at Virginia, Ill., Sunday, aged 88.

George Bennett, a resident of Decatur, Mich., for fifty years, died last night, aged 81 years.

# GOSPEL BOAT CAPSIZED.

## THE Z. Y. M. C. A. UPSET AND DRIFTING OFF KEWAUNEE.

**Nothing Known of the Crew, but It Is Supposed They Escaped in the Small Boat—The Margaret Olwell Aground on Saunders Point—A Dangerous Obstruction in Niagara River—Marking the Wreck of the Tasmania—Repairs on the Swain Completed.**

MANITOWOC, Wis., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The Captain of the schooner Naiad, which arrived here today, windbound, reports that he passed the capsized schooner Z. Y. M. C. A. of Chicago last evening about 5 o'clock thirty miles east of Kewaunee. It was lying on its side and seemed to be abandoned, as the small boat and crew were nowhere to be seen. The crew probably left the wreck soon after it went over and are safe.

The cabalistic letters in the above dispatch mean, when piously interpreted, the "Zealous Young Men's Christian Association," but sailors put a different interpretation upon them, as they do also upon the A. B. C. F. M., a companion boat. The Z. Y. M. C. A. is of 189 tons, was built in Manitowoc in 1869, and is owned by Mr. Frazer, a lumber-dealer of this city. Its class was so low that the Inland Lloyds mark the boat as uninsurable.

**Charters.**

The demand for vessel room yesterday was light, but the rates held firm and the feeling among carriers is that towards the end of the month there will be an appreciable increase in the figures. There was a good demand for Georgian Bay carriers and the rates were firmer at 1¾ cents for corn and 1½ cents for oats.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 25.—The new steamer Tampa of the Whitney fleet passed down today with 322 tons of ore on a draft of 15.2 feet forward and 15.3 aft.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Coal freights were quiet and easy at unchanged rates. Cargoes for Lake Superior were scarce. Although shippers were well supplied with tonnage for Lake Michigan they would have taken a few more vessels without guaranteeing dispatch. Canal freights continued steady at 4 cents on wheat, 3¼ cents on corn, 2⅝ cents on oats to New York.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 25.—Coal tonnage continues in good demand and rates are firm. The propellers H. A. Tuttle, H. J. Johnson, and George Presley rather than take coal up at 45 cents cleared light for Ashland to load contract ore. No ore charters are reported from Ashland or Marquette, and definite figures cannot be quoted, but the Escanaba rate still holds at 85 cents.

**Around the Lakes.**

GLADSTONE, Mich., Aug. 25.—The steamer Margaret Olwill, coal laden for this port, is aground on Saunders' Point. Its efforts to release itself have as yet been unsuccessful.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 25.—The steamer Tice is in dry dock getting its shaft straightened. It struck some obstruction in Niagara River off the head of Strawberry Island while going to Tonawanda. The Ionia and the Ogemaw and Oneonta recently struck in the same place. Attention has been called to the matter.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 25.—Mr. J. S. Wheeler, engineer in charge of river improvements, placed a black buoy opposite the wreck of the Tasmania in fifteen feet of water. This stake indicates a passage 100 feet wide from the starboard quarter of the wreck to the black stake. The steamer V. Swain completed repairs this morning and cleared.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The tug Calumet arrived this morning with the two scows picked up off Racine belonging to the Saugatuck.

**Nautical Notes.**

During the recent Odd-Fellows' displays here the tug Alpha of the Chicago Dredging company was reported as having more passengers on board than was allowed by its certificate and was fined $250. The company appealed to Washington and yesterday Collector Clark received a communication from there authorizing him to remit all of the fine except $25.

A special to THE TRIBUNE from Benton, Mich., says that through the solicitation of a number of shippers of that place Capt. T. J. Waters, owner of the steamer Mable Bradshaw of Holland, will put his boat on the Benton Harbor and Chicago route, and make daily trips between the two ports after Sept. 1 until navigation closes. This will be for Benton Harbor trade exclusively, the steamer making no stops at St. Joe either way.

**Grain, Coal, and Ore Charters.**

**Toledo**—To Buffalo—A. P. Grover, wheat, at 1¼ cents.

**Detroit**—C. A. Bradley, Oliver Mitchell, wheat, to Buffalo, 1⅛ cents; Lem Ellsworth, wheat, to Cape Vincent, 4½ cents; Corsican, lumber, Pinelake to Detroit, $2.50.

**Chicago**—To Buffalo—Tuscarora, corn on through rate. To Erie—Lehigh, corn on through rate. To Montreal—Omaha, corn at 5⅛c. To Port Huron—M. Slawson, Granger, oats. To Georgian Bay—Newaygo, corn. Total capacity—Corn, 190,000 bushels; oats, 105,000 bushels.

**Buffalo**—For coal—Parnell, Plankinton, to Chicago, 60 cents; Tice, to Portage, 50 cents; Kingfisher, Knapp, Oneonta, to Marquette, 40 cents; D. G. Fort, to Detroit, 30 cents; A. L. Hopkins, to Toledo, 40 cents. Betts, to St. Clair, 40 cents. The C. B. Benson takes another load of package freight for Toledo for the Cloverleaf line.

**Cleveland**—For coal—Germanic, Emma C. Hutchinson, Ohio ports to Portage, 60 cents; Wallula, Buffalo to Fort William, 45 cents; barge 104, Toledo to Duluth on contract; barge 105, Cleveland to Fort William, on contract; Annie Waugh, Toledo to Milwaukee, 60 cents; Mecosta, Toledo to Duluth, 50 cents; George T. Hope, Toledo to West Superior, 50 cents; Senator, Cleveland to Escanaba, 40 cents. For ore—Business, Thomas P. Sheldon, Senator, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 85 cents. The schooner Ida Keith takes lumber from Manitowoc to Buffalo at $2.

**Vessel Movements of Aug. 25.**

**St. Ignace**—Arrived—St. Lawrence.

**Amherstburg**—Arrived—Maumee Valley, John Jewett.

**Mackinaw City**—Later—Down—Clarion. Up—Gogebic, 7.

**East Saginaw**—Cleared—Sprague, Wyandotte, Toledo, McDougall, Black River.

**Oswego**—Arrived—John Magee, Comanche. Cleared—Baltic, coal, to Chatham.

**Frankfort**—Arrived—Lilly Pratt, City of Grand Rapids, Melitta, Hanson, Moss, and Rasser.

**Two Harbors**—Arrived—Manola. Cleared—Fryer, Rhodes, Harper, Maruba, ore, for Cleveland.

**Milwaukee**—Arrived—New York, Clarion, H. J. Jewett. Cleared—H. Chisholm, Questo, S. Marshall, Buffalo.

**Gladstone**—Arrived—Annie Young, Gilchrist, Seneca. Cleared—S. V. R. Watson, Typo, Escanaba, for ore.

**Cheboygan**—Arrived—Rawson, Young, Sarah Smith, Stampede, Otis, Roberts, Torrent. Departed—Sicken, McVea, Garden River.

**Port Colborne**—Up—Atmosphere, L. S. Hammond, Niagara, Canada, Gov. Smith, Langdon, Dominion and consorts. Down—Walker and consorts, Rugee, Neelon.

**South Chicago**—Arrived—White Cloud, City of Toledo, Manhattan. Cleared—Maryland, F. & P. M. No. 2, Parks Foster, Ada Medora.

**Ashland**—Arrived—America, Monohansett, Massasoit, 101. Cleared—J. H. Farwell, Rutter, ore, to Cleveland; India, merchandise, to Buffalo.

**Grand Haven**—Arrived—J. C. Ford, Condor, Albany, Lena Behm, City of New York, S. T. Atwater, Philadelphia. Cleared—Blue Wave, Chicago.

**Houghton**—Arrived—M. M. Drake, Page, American, Grant, Araxes, Traverse City, Badger State. Cleared—Traverse City, Badger State, May Flower.

**Erie**—Arrived—Idaho, Duluth, Marquette, Susquehanna, Chicago. Cleared—E. B. Hale, J. M. Hutchinson, Duluth; British Lion, Tyrconnel, Ontario; S. J. Tilden, Superior.

**Duluth**—Arrived—V. H. Ketcham, Record, Yakima, India. Cleared—United Empire, Sarnia; Livingstone, Eber Ward, grain, for Buffalo; Servia, Moravia, Siberia, light, to Ashland.

**Oscoda**—Arrived—Fillmore, Fryer, Colwell, Swallow, Leader, Torrent, Lilly May, Carney, Wyoming, Transfer. Cleared—Ed Smith No. 2, Tonawanda; Kalkaska, Cleveland; Neff, Sandusky; Snook, Detroit.

**Minorville**—Down—Anne Marie, Magill, Eva, Fuller, America, Charles, Hickox, Mediator, Hunter Savidge, Live Oak, Jason Parker, A. B. C. F. M. Up—Muskegon, Goodman, Emerald, Smith and consort.

**Ashtabula Harbor**—Arrived—La Salle, Robert Wallace, Fred McBrier, Fred Kelley, Inter-Ocean, J. B. Lozen, Mineral State, Hattie Wells. Cleared—Light—Mareska, Two Harbors; W. A. Avery, City of Cleveland, Duluth.

**Escanaba**—Arrived—Wesley, Anna Maria, Cheney, Ames, Monteagle. Cleared—Sunrise, Tonawanda; Morey, Cambria, Wilson, Buffalo; Merrimac, Massachusetts, Metacomet, Mediterranean, Chicago; Marengo, Cleveland.

**Toledo**—Arrived—Flora, Gordon, Jerry, Russell Sage, Mackinaw, Magnet, 104, E. B. Beals, M. R. Warner. Cleared, with coal—Penokee, Marinette; Annie Voigt, Milwaukee; Mackinaw, Black River. With grain—American, Oswego.

**Sandusky**—Arrived—Twilight, R. J. Gibbs, Mary Birchhead. Cleared—With coal: M Groh Alpena. With stone: Gerrit Smith, Alpena. Light: Ely, Marquette; Jenks, Cheboygan; Laketon, Port Huron; S. S. Stone, Cleveland.

**Port Huron**—Later—Up—Vulcan, 7:40; Britannic, Law, 8; Bruno, Louise, 9. Down—J. E. Hall, Adirondac, 6; Colgate, Hoyt with 107, 7; Northerner, 8:20; Langell, Roys, 8:30; Townsend, Kelly, 8:40; Raleigh, Adams, 9; Wocoken, Pelican, Schuck, 10.

**Owen Sound**—Arrived—Hurd, Athabasca, Kingston. The Celtic lightered and left for Montreal. Chartered—S. H. Dunn, Ashtabula, ore. Arrived—Mowatt, Armenia and barges, Grantham, Worts. Cleared—Scotia and consorts, Sandusky, light.

**Marquette**—Arrived—Oceanica, Superior; William Chisholm, Butteroni, Paige. Cleared—Peerless, Chicago; Iron Duke, Iron Cliff, Detroit; Specular, Empire State, Buffalo; Green, Bell, Superior, Sparta, Sumatra, Ashtabula; Sonsmith, Fairport; Badger State, City of Traverse, Duluth.

**Fairport**—Arrived—George F. Williams, Mecosta, Columbia, H. A. Hawgood, Alvah Bradley, M. H. Boyce, C. G. King, David Wallace. Cleared—Light: W. H. Wolf, Thomas Davidson, O. F. Flint, Escanaba; Vulcan, Ashland; Negaunee, Cleveland; C. A. Eddy, N. A. Eddy, Buffalo; Louisiana, Lorain, 105, Toledo.

**Buffalo**—Arrived—Juniata, Wilbur, Fitzgerald, Bay City, Waverly, John Owen, Parnell, Albany, Lackawanna, Neosho, Passaic and consorts, Nelson, Mills and consorts, Hayes, Mott, Fort, J. B. Merrill, G. W. Bissell. Cleared with coal—Bulgaria, Superior; A. C. Hopkins, Toledo; Davidson, Fitzgerald, Milwaukee; Bay City, Bay City; Knapp, Oneonta, Marquette; Betts, St. Clair. Light—Superior, Hattie, Saginaw; Sweepstakes, Bolton, Cheboygan.

**Detroit**—Up—Vulcan, 1:20 p. m.; Goffe, John Rice, 3:40; Hiawatha, Minnehaha, 5:10; George, Sheriffs arrived, 6. Down—Cayuhoga, 12:10 a. m.; Langell, Sarenac, 12:20; Brockway, Montana, E. B. Williams, Pawnee, 4:20; Continental, 6:40; Averill, 7:40; Alcona, Alta, 9:20; Plankinton, 10:15; Scranton, 11:20; Porter Chamberlain, 12; Matoa, 12:10 p. m.; North Star cleared, 12:10; E. M. Peck, 12:40; Nyack, 2; Fountain City, China, 3; Saranac, 3:10; Trerice, 3:20; Mitchell, 4:20; Kimeck, 4:30; Kirby, 4:50; Tampa, 5:40.

**Port Huron**—Up—Pontiac, 9:30 last night; King, Teutonia, 10; Coffinbury, Gawn, 10:30; Fisk, Gladstone, Quayle, 11:20; Roby, 12:30 a. m.; Conestoga, 1:30; Christie and consorts, 2:20; Brady, Hanrahan, Reddington, Newsboy, Home, 2:40; Weed, 4:20; Forbes, Jeannette, 5:40; Tacoma, 8:40; Spokane, 9; Rhoda Stewart, Cormorant, Wall, 10; Mariska, 10:40; N. C. West, 12:20 p. m.; Dacotah, Garibaldi, 1:20; Oregon, Foster, Crosthwaite, 2:10; Sam Mather, Arnold, Checotah, Algonquin, Oscoda, 3:40; Outhwaite, Genoa, 3:40; Northern Wave, 5:20. Down—Kirby, 11:40; Fablow, Tampa, 12; Champion, Burton, Barnes, Rounds, Church, 3; Aurora, 5:20. Arrived—Jessie, Leuty, Colorado, J. E. Hall, Adirondac. Cleared—Glad Tidings, Duluth.

**Mackinaw City**—Down—Langell, Roys, 6:20 last night; Stimpson, Buffalo, 8:10; Ira Owen, 9:30; Philadelphia, 2:30 a. m.; Crawford, 5:40; City of Chicago, Lansing, 5:30; Oswego, Ishpeming, Ganges, 8; Minch, Card, 9:30; Bay State, 11:30; Lycoming, Taber, 2:30 p. m. Up—Sturges, 8:20 last night; Helena, Ionia, 3:20; Justice Field, 8:15; Russia, 1 a. m.; Florida, 6:20; Milwaukee, 7:20; Clyde, 8; Russia, 12; Haskell, 12:20 p. m.; Halsted, 12:40; Frontenac, 1; A. P. Wright, 3; Pontiac, 4:50; Flint, 5; Rogers, Ed Smith and consorts, 6:30. Arrived—Schnoor.

**Cleveland**—Arrived—Pasadena, S. Langell, Fayette Brown, J. S. Austin, C. L. Johnson, Mariner, Agnes, Arenac. Cleared with merchandise—Winslow, Northern Light, Gordon Campbell, Duluth. With coal—Olympia, West Superior, Tempest, Bay City; Clinton, Algona Mills; S. H. Lathrop, Alpena; Julia Larson, Chicago; Quickstep, Ludington; Rival, Amherstburg. Light—J. E. Mills, Port Huron; Wallula, Buffalo; Thomas Scott, Cheboygan; S. E. Sheldon, A. Everett, Sophia Minch, Marquette; George Presley, Ashland; Cumberland, Escanaba; A. Y. Gowen, Kelly's Island; Russia, Lightguard, Alpena.

**Sault Ste. Marie**—Up—Tom Adams, 7:30 last night; Josephine Parker, 8:50; Minneapolis, Red Wing, San Diego, 10:50; Tuttle, Queen City, 11 a. m.; C. B. Lockwood, Queen of the West, Fairbank, 7:10; Castalia, Joliet, 9; Ira Owen, Fayette Brown, 9:20; Japan, Oneola, 11:10; Argonaut, 12:10; Parana, Helena, 2; Birckhead, Constitution, Commodore, Jones, 3:20; Edwards, Golden Age, 4:40; H. A. Tuttle, Foster, 6:10; Otego, Mount Morency, Monticello, Escanaba, 7; Gladiator, Bourke, Nester, Howland, 8:15. Down—Vienna, C. H. Johnson, 9:30 last night; Hegard, Brink, Aloha, Wilson, 12:50 a. m.; William Chisholm, 3:20; Elfinmere, Wadena, 4:30; Vance, 6:30; Superior, Sandusky, Enterprise, 8:30; Manola, 9:30; Nyanza, 10:30; Phil Minch, 12; Vail, Adriatic, Baltic, 1:20 p. m.; Iron King, Iron Queen, 2:40; New Orleans, Northern King, 4:10; Neoshoto, Topeka, 5:20.

**Port of Chicago.**

Arrived—With lumber—Saugatuck, Pentwater; Woods, Ritche's Pier; Macy, Sturgeon Bay; Naughtin, Manistee; Noquebay, Peshtigo; Alert, L. Peshtigo. With sundries—Pridgeon, McVittie, Ogdensburg; Arabia, Newburg, New York, Owego, Wyoming, Buffalo; Glenn, Michigan City; City of Charlevoix, Cheboygan; Williams, South Haven; City of Racine, Muskegon; Chicago, Manitowoc; De Pere, Manistique. With coal—Rhoda Emily, Oswego; J. B. Lyon, Veronica, Newago, Omaha, Buffalo; Pickands, Cleveland; City of Rome, Erie. Towing—Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo.

Cleared light—Williams, South Haven; Nahant, Buffalo; New Era, Sturgeon Bay; Neff, Martin, Hayward, Muskegon; Owego, Buffalo; Winnie Wing, Naughtin, Manistee; Hume, Windsor, Filer, Cheboygan; Otho, Gladstone, Grummond, Macy, Sturgeon Bay; Winslow, Cecil Bay; Advance, Manitenee, Peshtigo; Hutt, Nahma, Loutit, Frankfort; Wade Menominee. With sundries—Saugatuck, Pentwater, Chicago, Manitowoc; City of Racine, Muskegon. With grain—Harlem, Buffalo; Denver, Viking, Ogdensburg; Glenora, Montreal; Glengarry, Kingston; Gaskin, Kingston.

## MARRIED WOMEN LOSE THEIR PLACES.

**They Will Not Be Allowed to Teach in the Cincinnati Schools.**

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The question of allowing married women to teach in the Cincinnati public schools came up for final action in the Board of Education tonight. Twenty-five of the thirty members of the board were present, and the matter was the special order for 9:30. The subject was introduced by a resolution that the positions of all married women living with their husbands be declared vacant. A list of married women teaching in the schools showed that there were fourteen who lived with their husbands. An amendment that the appointment of all teachers be confirmed was first discussed. Mr. Cormany, who was opposed to the married women, made a vigorous speech in which he said he thought there was a disposition to favor some married women, and he wanted the rule to apply to all the schools. Another member wanted the married teachers now in the schools to be confirmed, but thought the rule ought to apply to future appointments. Several speeches were made for and against the resolution. One member thought the resolution a disgrace to the board. It singled out good, virtuous married women who lived with their husbands, but was silent about those who had left their husbands for any cause. He asserted that the married women were among the very best teachers in the schools, and was borne out by the Superintendent. Every one of the ladies whose positions were called in question had taught in the schools ten or more years.

The married women had some brave defenders, who seemed to have the best of the argument. Mr. Cormany, leader of the anti-married women faction, began to weaken and offered a substitute that all the married women teachers be confirmed, including a Mrs. Miller, about whom the controversy arose, Mr. Cormany insisting that if she were discharged all the married teachers should go. When it came to a final vote on the confirmation of these teachers the married women were left out by a vote of 12 to 11, and the Cormany crowd had won. This action will leave several vacancies in the schools.

## NEW PLAYS PRODUCED AT THE HUB.

**The Theatrical Season at Boston Opens with Several Novelties.**

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The theatrical season in Boston was opened tonight with three new plays. At the Boston Theater was Lawrence Barrett in "Good Old Times." The play is a regular old-fashioned melodrama. The scene of three-fourths of the story is laid in Tasmania and consequently gives considerable chance for unique scenery and situations. Atkins Lawrence and Miss Eleanor Cary took the leading rôles, while the Brooklyn Park Theater company gave support. The weakest point in the play is the lack of sufficient motive for some of the harrowing scenes; but the audience, on the whole, seemed pleased with it. "Lend Me Your Wife" was produced at the Museum, with Roland Reed in the principal rôle. This play was adapted by Ernest Warren from the French and is now rewritten by Dion Boucicault. It is a lively, bristling farce and scored a popular success. Reed had the support of his own company. Gus Williams and John T. Kelly were the Globe attractions and the play was "U and I." This is a new musical extravaganza.

## PINKSTAFF'S HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE.

**The Business Portion of the Village Wiped Out by the Flames.**

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 25.—The Hanna Wagon Works, employing about fifty hands, burned to the ground last night, being a total loss. The loss will be about $50,000, besides all the profitable trade. The insurance is about $40,000.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The business portion of the Village of Pinkstaff, ten miles northeast of here, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. The loss was as follows: Leonard Lackey, general store, $3,000, insurance $1,200; James Carlile, notions, $1,000; a millinery store, $700; Dr. Horn Vaught, office, $300. The last three had no insurance. The fire was incendiary.

SUNRIDGE, Ont., Aug. 25.—The Queen's Hotel, together with its contents, was burned this morning. The guests, of whom there was a large number, had great difficulty in escaping. Two men, Thomas Powers and Herbert Layton, the latter, it is said, belonging to Ottawa, were burned to death, and two others were badly burned. The building was insured for $4,000.

## FATAL RAILWAY WRECK IN VIRGINIA.

**A Car Goes Over an Embankment and Falls on a House.**

LYNCHBURG, Va., Aug. 25.—Last evening a wreck occurred on the N. & W. railway near Brown's siding. An extra freight train struck a cow and derailed the engine and tender, killing Engineer Cook instantly. The fireman escaped unhurt. The car next to the engine was thrown down an embankment on top of an Italian shanty, pinning the occupants to the floor. One escaped from that only to be killed by a falling gondola car. One of those pinned to the floor was killed, one injured internally, and will probably die, while seven received other slight injuries.

## CHINATOWN NOT TO BE REMOVED.

**The Ordinance Compelling the Mongolians to Change Quarters Unconstitutional.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 25.—United States Circuit Judge Sawyer today rendered a decision in the case of the Bingham ordinance, requiring the removal of Chinatown from its present location in the heart of the city to South San Francisco. Judge Sawyer holds the ordinance is unconstitutional, as it conflicts with the Constitution of the United States.

**Suicide of an Elder.**

NORWALK, O., Aug. 25.—Addiston Mixter, under mental derangement, committed suicide today by shooting. He was an elder in the Milan Presbyterian Church and delegate from the Huron Presbytery to the General Assembly this year.

**For the best short story of personal experience associated with the Chicago fire of 1871 THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. No story should exceed 500 words in length. The competition will close Thursday, Aug. 28, at 6 p. m. Stories not awarded a prize may be printed without compensation. No manuscripts preserved or returned.**

# GOT THERE BY ONE RUN.

## ANSON'S COLTS SUCCESSFUL IN A CLOSE GAME AT NEW YORK.

**The Victory Due to Clever Work with the Bat and the Wildness of Rusie, the Giants' Pitcher—The Chicago Players Given a Scare in the Ninth Inning—How the Tallies Were Secured—Other National League Contests.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—That Chicago won today's game at the Polo grounds was due principally to Rusie's wild pitching and throwing. Another reason was the excellent batting of Wilmot, Earle, Luby, and Burns. Luby was effective for seven innings, during which time the local team played with little spirit. They braced up and got into the game in the last two innings, but it was too late, although Anson got an awful scare in the ninth, when one more base hit would have probably given him a defeat. The fielding was sharp on both sides, but seldom brilliant. Whistler got some difficult balls at first, and Carroll, by a great running catch, robbed Buckley of a hit and saved one run at least. The umpire had a number of close decisions, and, between Anson and Glasscock, did not have a happy afternoon.

Tiernan opened the game with a two-bagger and Buckley sacrificed him to third, but Cooney's quick handling of Glasscock's grounder enabled him to retire Tiernan at the plate. Burns squeezed Whistler's fly. Chicago failed to score after getting two bases on balls.

With one out in the second Earle sent a safe grounder across second base. Luby's line hit to right field sent Earle to third. Luby stole second. Nagle struck out and was promptly roasted by Anse. Then Cooney hit a fly to short left, which Hornung gathered, and the Old Man took the field with a wry face.

In the third Wilmot got a scratch hit. He stole second, while Anson struck out. The Old Man did not roast himself, but charged Strief with giving him the worst of it. Tommy Burns pounded the ball safely to left after a wild pitch had given Wilmot third, and a run came in.

Earle opened the fourth with a safe hit and went to third on Luby's single. Nagle flied out and Luby stole second. Cooney's sacrifice fly scored Earle's run and Luby came in on a wild pitch. Carroll struck out.

New York got a run in the fifth on Cooney's fumble, Rusie's sacrifice, Tiernan's single, and a sacrifice by Buckley.

Chicago got a fourth run in the fifth on Wilmot's single, Burkett's fumble, and sacrifice hits by Anson and Burns, and Glasscock got a base on balls in the eighth and stole second on a short throw. Whistler's two-bagger to the fence scored Glasscock and Whistler got home on Burkett's hit to left center.

A wild pitch, struck at as a third strike, Glenalvin's single, a wild throw by Rusie, and another wild pitch gave Chicago two runs in their half.

Denny struck out in the ninth, Rusie made a hit, Tiernan flied out. Then hits by Buckley and Glasscock brought in two runs. Glasscock stole second and third. Whistler got a base on balls and stole second. A base-hit here would have been disastrous for Chicago, but Burkett was too eager and flied out to Cooney. The score:

| New York. | A | B | P | A | E | Chicago. | A | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tiernan, c.f. | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Cooney, ss. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Buckley, c. | 5 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Carroll, l.f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Glassc'k, s.s. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Wilmot, c.f. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Whistler, 1b. | 3 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | Anson, 1b. | 3 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Burkett, p.r.f. | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Burns, 3b. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Bassett, 2b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Glenalvin, 2b | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Hornung, l.f. | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Earle, r.f. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Denny, 3b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Luby, p. | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rusie, p. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Nagle, c. | 3 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 36 | 8 | 23 | 10 | 2 | Totals | 34 | 10 | 27 | 8 | 2 |

New York....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 2—5
Chicago....0 0 1 2 1 0 0 2 *—6

Earned runs—New York, 2; Chicago, 2. First base on errors—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; Chicago, 6. First on balls—Rusie, 3; Luby, 5. Struck out—Tiernan, Burkett, Denny 2, Carroll, Wilmot, Anson, Nagle 2. Two-base hits—Whistler, Tiernan. Sacrifice hits—Buckley 2, Burkett, Rusie, Cooney, Anson, Burns. Stolen bases—Tiernan, Glasscock 3, Whistler, Hornung, Wilmot 2, Luby 2. Wild pitches—Rusie, 2. Passed balls—Buckley, 1. Umpire—Streif. Time—1:34. Attendance—1,418.

**Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 2.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 25.—The Philadelphia National League Club was materially aided in its victory this afternoon by the unsteadiness of Pitcher Viau. The Clevelanders played a superb fielding game. Attendance, 1,791. The score:

Cleveland....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2
Philadelphia....1 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 *—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Hits—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hits—Thompson and Gray. Three-base hit—Gilks. Stolen bases—McKean, Hamilton, Gray, Gleason. First base on balls—Virtue (2), Zimmer, Delaney (2), Hamilton, Meyers, Gray, Allen (2). Struck out—Gilks, Davis, West (2), Zimmer, Viau. Passed ball—Zimmer. Wild pitch—Viau. Time—1:45. Umpire—Lynch. Batteries—Viau and Zimmer, Gleason and Schriver.

**Boston, 15; Pittsburg, 2.**

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—Phillips was an easy mark for the Bostons today, while Clarkson was in fine form, and the visitors could do nothing with him until the end of the game, when he saved himself. Attendance, 683. The score:

Boston....2 0 0 4 0 2 5 1 1—15
Pittsburg....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2

Earned runs—Boston, 7; Pittsburg, 1. Home run—Miller. Two-base hits—Tucker, Lowe, Clarkson. Three-base hits—Lowe, Smith (2), Wilson. Stolen base—Lowe. First base on balls—Hines, Tucker, Lowe, Miller, Hecker, Jordan. First base on errors—Boston, 5, Pittsburg, 1. Wild pitch—Phillips. Struck out—McGarr, Beard, Phillips, Miller. Umpire—Powers. Time—1:35. Base hits—Boston, 17; Pittsburg, 6. Errors—Boston, 1; Pittsburg, 9. Batteries—Clarkson and Ganzell; Phillips and Wilson.

**Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 1.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Cincinnati thumped the Brooklyns today in Brooklyn. The score:

Cincinnati....1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0—4
Brooklyn....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Hits—Cincinnati, 10; Brooklyn, 6. Error—Brooklyn. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Knight. Stolen bases—Daly, Smith, Latham, Holliday. Sacrifice hits—Terry, Smith, Latham, Keenan. Double play—Beard-McPhee-Reilly. Struck out—O'Brien, Beard, Holliday (2), Keenan, Duryea (2). First base on balls—Off Terry, 3; Duryea, 4. Hit by pitcher—Latham. Wild pitches—Terry (2), Duryea. Umpire—McQuade. Time—1:51. Attendance—2,305. Batteries—Duryea and Keenan, Terry and Daly.

**Base-Ball Notes.**

Weaver of Louisville has been batting terrifically of late.

Seattle has signed Pitcher France of the disbanded Burlington club.

A base-ball paper has been started at Seattle called the *Sporting World.*

Big Chief Roseman and Catcher Wells have been thrown on the world by Von der Ahe.

Williamson's arm is all right again and he is throwing as well as ever.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Dave Rowe says there is no truth in the report that the Denver club will be transferred to Peoria.

Lynch, the umpire, is on duty again with his head done up in bandages. He has had hard luck this season.

Peek-a-boo Veach is playing first base for a club in San Francisco. He says he will never leave the Golden State again.

The youngest player in the association is Conroy of the Athletics, who only celebrated his 18th birthday two months ago.

Catcher Broughton, late of St. Paul, Fielder McQuaid of Evansville, and Joe Werrick, formerly of Baltimore, have signed with Minneapolis.

The Boston *Herald* complains that the National League team of that city cannot find the ball at the right time. It is calling for heavier batters.

There is said to be a howl in Pittsburg over Sunday's release. The people there have no rights in the matter. But few of them have seen the club play.

Cora Tanner is to star in "One Error." If Arlie Latham went back to the stage he could star in "No Errors; or, The King Shirker of the Wild and Woolly West."

Pitcher Bauswine, late of St. Paul, has signed with the Houghton (Mich.) club, with which team Foster and Hengle, the suspended Minneapolis players, are playing.

President Day now says that if any association club wants Daily he will release him. Wouldn't it have been a better idea for Mr. Day to have found out whether any association club wanted Daily before he signed him?

Fogarty's knee is again troubling him, and his physician says that unless he quits sliding around until the injured part is healed he will have a stiff leg before he knows what has happened to him. Hallman is filling the bill acceptably in right, while Fogarty is taking a rest.

They are having lively times in the Western Association just at present. In a recent Omaha-Des Moines game McCormick, President of the Omaha club and of the Western Association, made a show of himself by jumping up in the grand stand and taking a lively part in a discussion going on in the field over a decision, finally waving his hand and telling his men to leave the field. There is nothing in base-ball that contemplates interference with the game from the grand stand, and the spectacle was not a charming one. After the game he got into a quarrel with Umpire Bauswine and broke an umbrella over his head.

**Shielding an Escaped Convict.**

CORNWALL, Ont., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—About three months ago Peter McLellan, a Canadian, the son of a respectable Scotch farmer in Roxborough Township, escaped from the Auburn (N. Y.) Penitentiary after a desperate struggle in which one of the turnkeys was killed. McLellan made his way to his old home in Canada, and, although two American and two Canadian detectives have been on his trail ever since, they have been unable to capture him owing to the Scotch neighbors, who think he is being persecuted, shielding him.

**Capture of a Kentucky Desperado.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25.—Green Morris, a leader of the Eversoles in the French-Eversole feud, was captured last week. Capt. Gaither of the State troops went out quietly last Wednesday and had the outlaw before it was generally known the troops were moving. "Clabo" Jones, who is credited with having killed twenty-five men, was also brought in and placed in jail.

## SONS OF VETERANS MEET.

### THE NINTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT CONVENES AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

**Five Thousand Members in Attendance on the Opening Day—Three Men Killed by a Boiler Explosion at Columbus, Ind.—Attempt to Wreck the Fast Mail Near Chapman, Neb.—Scientists in Session at Indianapolis—Miscellaneous Northwestern News.**

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The ninth annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans was formally inaugurated here at noon today by the opening of Camp Griffin at the Exposition Park. Nearly every prominent member of the order is in attendance, the West being particularly well represented. Special trains have been pouring into the city all day long, and it is estimated that the total arrivals thus far exceed 5,000. Col. George B. Stadden, who is in command of Camp Griffin, arrived this morning with the Illinois delegation, together with crack companies from Decatur and Springfield, which hope to carry away the big end of the money at the prize drill. Commander-in-Chief Griffin reached here this morning, accompanied by the Eastern members of the Council-in-Chief, "Little 44" battery of Winchester, Ind.; Camp No. 149 of Indianapolis, the Hoosier delegation, and a special escort under command of Col. John W. Newton. The Omaha and Nebraska delegations will arrive in the morning, accompanied by the Hon. John M. Thurston. Maj. A. P. Davis and wife, the "father" and "mother" of the order, were given a hearty reception at the Pacific House this afternoon. The Ohio delegation came through from Columbus on a special train, with ex-Gov. Foraker in the party.

There are four candidates for Commander-in-Chief, but Col. William Bundy of Ohio seems to have the lead. He is a nephew of ex-Gov. Foraker, and the latter is here to assist in securing the honor for his young relative. Col. Moses O'Brien of Omaha will have the support of the far Western representatives as well as the eloquence of John M. Thurston to assist him. Col. Leland Webb of Topeka, Kas., and Marvin E. Hall are the other candidates. There is a possibility that Commander Griffin will be reëlected, as he is very popular.

Boston, Cincinnati, Louisville, Denver, and Minneapolis will contest for the honor of entertaining the sons in their next annual session. The fight has already commenced, and every effort will be made to keep the interest centered in the West for another year.

The most important legislation that will be considered at the business meetings, which begin tomorrow, is that of opening the doors of the order to all male descendants of soldiers. This plan was discussed at the last encampment, and should it pass will double the membership in a short time.

There are at present 125,000 members of the order, an increase of 25,000 over last year. There are now over 2,000 camps. New York heads the list, Indiana is second, Ohio third, Missouri fourth, and Illinois fifth.

The parade and camp-fire will occur tomorrow, for both of which elaborate preparations have been made.

## REVIVED AN OLD WRANGLE.

**Scientists Indulge in a Heated Discussion Over the Geological Survey.**

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—There was a wrangle in the American Association for the Advancement of Science today between the Cope and Stevenson factions of geologists over matters connected with the United States Geological Survey. The trouble is of somewhat ancient origin and has been before the association in some way many times before. The question today was whether the Committee on the International Congress of Geology should be discharged or according to custom continued. The Stevenson faction demanded its discharge, declaring that it was inefficient and useless, while the Cope supporters contended for its continuance. After a heated debate the committee was discharged by a vote of 53 to 11.

In the anthropological section today a discussion of the external ear was led by Dr. H. D. Ganiton of Chicago, who reported the results of some new experiments. Charles E. Newlin of Kokomo reported to the geological section the discovery of some new crustacean fossils in Indiana. F. V. Coville of the Agricultural Department gave to the botanical section an account of the two rushes of Texas and their distribution. The ornithological section elected officers for the next year as follows: President, Amos W. Butler, Brookville, Ind.; Secretray, Charles W. Haigitt, Miami University; Treasurer, Otto Widmann, St. Louis.

## FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

**A Collision Near Mullen, Neb., Causes the Death of Three Persons.**

Mullen, Neb., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Two freight-trains on the Burlington and Missouri road collided here early this morning, killing three persons and severely injuring six others. The killed are: John Wymore, section foreman, Miss Myrtle Willgus, and an unknown man who was stealing a ride. The westbound train had side-tracked to allow the one coming from the west to pass. The switchman was unable to close the switch on account of the key not working in the lock. The approaching train was signaled to stop as soon as he found he could not close the switch, but the distance was too short for it to come to a standstill. The third car back of the engine contained thirteen men who were beating their way. The car was torn into fragments and one of the men killed. The other twelve were unhurt. Six of the trainmen were badly injured, but not fatally. Miss Willgus, one of the victims, was the daughter of a farmer living near here.

## TO TEST THE WILSON LAW.

**Suit Begun in the United States District Court at Topeka, Kas.**

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—A petition was filed in the United States District Court today praying for a writ of habeas corpus for the release of Charles A. Rahrer, confined in the County Jail charged with violating the Prohibitory law by selling spirituous liquors in original packages. It is the beginning of a suit to test the Wilson law enacted by Congress a short time ago. The petition makes no reference to the new law, but states that the Prohibitory law, so far as it purports to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in original packages is unconstitutional and void. It will then fall upon the State to bring up the Wilson law and establish its validity. A meeting of brewers and leading anti-prohibition Kansas politicians was held in Kansas City last Friday, at which means were provided for prosecuting this case to a decision of the United States Supreme Court, the brewers agreeing to pay four-fifths of the expense, the remaining fifth to be borne by the anti-prohibitionists.

## TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

**Liberal Offer for the Arrest of the Murderer of J. J. Stillwell at Hannibal, Mo.**

Hannibal, Mo., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The son of Mr. J. J. Stillwell, who was murdered in this city Sunday morning, Dec. 30, 1888, today offers a reward of $10,000 for the arrest of the assassin. Mr. Stillwell was brained with an ax while sleeping in a room with his wife and children. Mrs. Stillwell claims to have seen the murderer when he entered the room, but, fearing for the safety of the children, covered herself and them with bedclothing, through which she heard the murderous blows which killed her husband. She afterwards married a physician of this city, and the tongue of gossip has been very busy about her affairs ever since. The son evidently believes that his father was murdered by a burglar.

## O'BRIEN IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

**He Attempts to Prove an Alibi but Becomes Confused on Cross-Examination.**

Ottawa, Ill., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The first witness placed on the stand by the defense in the Moore murder case was William O'Brien the defendant himself. He took the witness stand at 9 o'clock and with the exception of the hour-and-a-half adjournment of court at noon remained on the witness stand until 3:30 this afternoon. He told a very straight story of his travels on the night of the murder on his direct examination, but in the cross-examination he became confused and was unable to tell how the blood got on his clothing and could not tell where he spent the time between 8 and 9 o'clock the night the murder occurred. Several other witnesses gave testimony today in behalf of the defense, but as yet no evidence has been submitted sufficiently strong to sustain the theory of an alibi, which course has been pursued by the defense since the opening of the trial.

## ARRESTED FOR SWINDLING.

**Frank Rowland Charged with Fraudulently Securing Large Sums of Money.**

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Sheriff Prescott of Topeka, Kas., today arrested Frank Rowland in this city upon a requisition from Gov. Humphrey, and returned with him to Topeka. Rowland is charged with numerous land frauds involving large sums of money. About four years ago he emigrated from Ohio to Greeley, Kas., where he went into the real-estate business and accumulated a fortune of about $150,000. One of his transactions was the organization of a Texas land company at Wichita, which issued bonds upon certain imaginary lands in Texas and unloaded $30,000 of them upon a wealthy farmer.

Upon another occasion, about eight months ago, he took a client's deed and abstract of title to the Globe Investment company of Kansas City and raised money upon them. For this he was arrested in Kansas City, released upon habeas corpus, rearrested, and again released on bonds. He then went to Chillicothe, Mo., where he soon got into trouble by swindling one bank out of $100 and another out of $1,000 by means of bogus checks. He then came to this city, where he has been engaged in several land transactions that are now being investigated. The particular charge upon which he was arrested today was a transaction with a Mr. Stone of Topeka. Rowland represented to Stone that he had 750 acres of land, and arranged a trade for Stone's house and lot in Topeka. He got the deed for the Topeka property, mortgaged it for $10,000, and then returned the deed to Stone and declared the deal off.

## OMITTED PART OF THE CEREMONY.

**A Kansas City Man Embraces Judaism by a New Formula.**

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 25.—Roland Bernard Gellatt and Miss Ada Reefer were married last evening by Rabbi Berkowitz at the bride's home. Mr. Gellatt is a Gentile and Miss Reefer a Jewess. Miss Reefer's parents refused their consent to the union unless Mr. Gellatt should become a Jew. The prospective bridegroom sought the advice of Rabbi Berkowitz and declared his wish to embrace the Jewish faith. The rabbi put him on eighteen months' probation and decided to take him into the faith without the performance of all the ceremonial rites. This was done after an indorsement of his decision had been made by many of the American rabbis. The marriage then followed. The event is almost unprecedented in the history of the Jewish church. Rabbi Berkowitz says it may mark the beginning of a new era in the history of the church.

## WAS IT MURDER OR SUICIDE?

**Police Investigating the Death of Mrs. Phœbe Wright at Oshkosh, Wis.**

Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. Phœbe Wright, aged 76, was found hanging by the neck at her home in this city yesterday afternoon. She was quite dead. The feet of the corpse dragged on the floor, and a night-cap, which was drawn lightly over the head, concealed the features. When the body was cut down a handkerchief was found stuffed in the woman's mouth. This gave rise to a rumor that Mrs. Wright had been murdered. A Coroner's jury was impaneled today, but an adjournment was taken until tomorrow to give the physicians an opportunity to further examine the remains. The police said the case was a suicide, but relatives of the deceased think otherwise. Money which was in the house was undisturbed and nothing has been missed from the premises. Mrs. Wright had been acting strangely of late.

## TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

**Three Men Killed and Several Others Badly Hurt at Columbus, Ind.**

Columbus, Ind., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—A disastrous boiler explosion occurred at 3 p. m. today at the large saw and grist mills of L. G. White. The two mills were completely wrecked and six men were frightfully injured, three of them fatally.

Ed Travel had both legs broken, one above and one below the knee, and was completely covered by the falling timbers. A workman named Hurley had a hand blown off. Thomas Miller, engineer, was blown some distance away and had both legs broken. Homer White, fireman, Frank Long, and Frank Mayfield were badly scalded, and all were horribly mangled by flying timbers. The boiler was blown into three pieces and carried over 500 feet away. All the injured parties are alive yet, but it is thought Thomas Miller, Homer White, Frank Mayfield, and Travel cannot recover.

## NORTHWESTERN WHEAT STOCKS.

**A Decrease of Nearly Two Million Bushels During the Last Week.**

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 25.—Figures compiled by the *Northwestern Miller* show the wheat in store in private elevators here, and not included in the visible supply statement, to be 705,000 bushels, a decrease of 110,000 bushels for the last week. This leaves the stocks at the only two terminal points having any wheat as follows: Minneapolis, public, 2,812,503 bushels; private, 705,000; Duluth, 392,680. Total, 3,910,680 bushels. Decrease for the week, 1,916,963 bushels.

According to the *Market Record* the stocks in country elevators of the two Dakotas and Minnesota increased 104,000 bushels for the week, making 282,000 bushels in store. The total elevator stocks in the three States are thus made 4,192,000 bushels.

## HIGHWAYMAN HOLZSHAY INSANE.

**He Makes Another Attempt to Commit Suicide in the Marquette Prison.**

Marquette, Mich., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Raimund Holzshay, the train robber and murderer now serving a life sentence in the branch prison here, is undoubtedly insane. Yesterday morning he attempted to commit suicide by cutting the radial artery with a piece of tin broken from a waterpail and by beating his head against the walls of his cell. He was put under restraint, and this evening was much calmer. He has attempted suicide by self-starvation two or three times. Physicians differ as to whether Holzshay was insane at the time of committing his crimes or not. The prison surgeon, Dr. O. C. Youngquist, declined to express an opinion on that point, but says he is certainly insane now. He will doubtless be removed to the Ionia prison for insane criminals before long.

## ATTEMPT TO WRECK THE FAST MAIL.

**A Rail Removed from the Union Pacific Track Near Chapman, Neb.**

Grand Island, Neb., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Another attempt was made to wreck the fast mail on the Union Pacific last night between here and Chapman by removing a rail. A tramp who claimed to have seen the men at work reported the matter to the night agent at Chapman, who held the train until the rail could be replaced. The tramp was arrested. A similar attempt was made to wreck the fast mail last Friday, as a result of which a freight-train went through a culvert near here, wrecking several cars.

## THREE WOMEN LOST IN THE WOODS.

**Great Excitement at Medford, Wis—A General Search Organized.**

Medford, Wis., Aug. 25.—The ringing of the fire bells in this city called hundreds of people to the streets at 4 o'clock this morning, when it was made known that three women were lost in the woods and for forty hours had been without food, exposed to one of the hardest rain-storms of the season. The lost ones are Mrs. Barney Molitore of Molitore, this county; a sister of Mrs. Molitore, and Mrs. Molitore's daughter, 15 years old, residing in Chicago. Saturday afternoon the three ladies went into the woods after berries. Night came and they did not return, and the alarm was given and an effort made to find them, but without success. The sawmills and grist mill were shut down, and almost every man in town has set out to search for the lost women.

## PLEADING FOR KANSAS FARMERS.

**Circular Issued by the Secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture.**

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 25.—M. Mohler, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has issued a circular in regard to the appeal of the farmers of Western, Central, and Northwestern Kansas for seed wheat. Referring to these farmers he says:

They are of that class of farmers of whom there are many who because of pressing obligations were forced to sell their corn for 10 to 14 cents per bushel. Having lost their corn crop this year and many of them their wheat crop, while others have but little wheat, they are reduced to such an extremity as to make them the objects not only of charity but of the serious and generous consideration of those who are interested in the future development of that country. The condition of these men is no fault of their own, they being honest, faithful, and industrious, but they are the victims of a succession of crop failures, the like of which has not been known before and may never occur again. Their condition is further aggravated by being forced to sell the product of their labor when they did have a crop below the cost of production.

## GENERAL NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

**A Missouri Divorce Case.**

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Depositions were taken in the Circuit Court today in the case of Solomon S'Renco versus Gertrude S'Renco, in which the plaintiff seeks to have his marriage annulled on the ground that his wife was insane when the ceremony was performed. Under the laws of Missouri a husband cannot secure a divorce from his wife if she becomes insane after marriage, but insanity before marriage raises the question of the validity of the contract. The S'Rencos were married in Camden, N. J., in 1886, and lived together till 1887. The lady was a Miss Horwitz, daughter of a wealthy tobacco dealer, and is now a patient in St. Vincent's Asylum, this city. The suit will be tried in October. This is the first case of the kind ever brought before a Missouri court. It attracts a good deal of attention.

**Starving Out the Doctors.**

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. Maria B. Woodworth, the evangelist who has been holding revival services for some weeks past at Jefferson and Cass avenues, is fast becoming famous for her cures of bodily ailments as well as for her healing of wounded souls. Mrs. Woodworth maintains that her cures are strictly the work of faith in the power of God. Mesmerism and hypnotism, says she, are the devil's works and the manifestations of the devil's power. Some 100 persons claim to have been cured of all manner of diseases, and the tent is nightly thronged.

**Fatal Accident at East St. Louis.**

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—As bridge engine No. 22, attached to a Chicago and Alton train, started out from the East St. Louis depot a flue burst, filling the cab with fire and steam. There were three men in the cab at the time—Engineer Rusk, Charles McCloskey, the fireman, and Neal Turner. Turner was the last one to leap, and he fell twenty feet to the bottom of Cahokio Creek, striking on a pile of rocks and breaking his back. McCloskey broke his left arm and sustained other injuries.

**Raised Money on Forged Checks.**

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—A. C. Delano, 35 years of age, formerly a railway clerk, has disappeared from the city after working his friends for various amounts. Delano is an excellent penman, and is said to have raised the wind in many instances by making use of his talent in imitating the signatures of friends and acquaintances to checks which he hypothecated. He was prolific in schemes and recently organized an investment company, inducing several local capitalists to take hold of it.

**Shot a 3-Year-Old Child.**

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25.—Special.]—Joseph Coezza, a pretty little 3-year-old boy, was playing in the rear of the house No. 715 Wash street with a number of children about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Frank Centa, a boy 16 years old, came into the yard, drew a 22-caliber pistol and told the children he was going to shoot them. A shot was heard and Mr. Coezza ran out and found his little son shot in the left side. The child died at 9 o'clock this morning. Frank Centa ran away and has not yet been arrested.

**Trial of Charles H. Johns.**

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The trial of Charles H. Johns, arrested for making an assault on Mrs. Julia Foster July 21, began today. He is the seventh man arrested for the crime. Mrs. Foster was put on the stand today and positively identified Johns as the guilty man. There is no other testimony to support the charge. Over thirty witnesses were examined to prove the whereabouts of Johns at the time of the assault. The evidence was conflicting.

**A. M. E. Conference Adjourns.**

Galesburg, Ill., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The Iowa African Methodist Episcopal Conference adjourned tonight to meet next year in Bethel Church, Chicago. Appointments were made and a new district, called the Galesburg district, was created, including Princeton, Batavia, Elgin, Davenport, Joliet, Knoxville, St. David, Dubuque, Clinton, Monmouth, Moline, Galesburg, and Macomb.

**Used the Company's Funds.**

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 25.—Harry Smith, late manager at this point for the Postal Telegraph Cable company, was arrested here this morning at the instance of the American Surety company of New York upon the charge of embezzling about $400 belonging to the telegraph company. The prisoner has made a full confession.

**Arrested for Robbing the Mails.**

Quincy, Ill., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—William Zang, a carrier in the Quincy Post-Office, was arrested by a United States Post-Office Inspector late this afternoon for robbing the mails. He was caught by a decoy letter. He broke down and confessed that he had been stealing letters for some time. He was bound over in the sum of $3,500.

**Seventh-Day Adventists' Camp-Meeting.**

Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The Seventh-Day Adventists' annual camp-meeting began in this city tonight. It is a State camp-meeting and will be continued till Sept. 9. Over 600 of the Adventists will be present. Elder O. A. Tait of Springfield preached the first sermon tonight, and the pavilion was well filled.

**Northwestern Miscellany.**

There are twenty cases of diphtheria at Ishpeming, Mich., and several deaths have occurred.

Mr. C. J. Green, a prominent farmer, living eight miles west of Carrollton, Mo., was killed by a vicious hog yesterday morning.

A collision occurred at Dubuque, Ia., yesterday between an electric street-car and a horse-car. Some of the passengers were seriously injured but none fatally.

Jim Gaines, colored, chopped Arthur Board man, a negro, to death last night with an ax in a notorious locality known as "Battle Row" in St. Louis. Gaines was arrested.

A counterfeit $10 bill on the Germania National Bank, New Orleans, La., was presented at the Decatur National Bank yesterday by W. H. Ellsman, an iron molder, who says he got the bill in payment for wages.

Two freight-trains on the Chicago and Atlantic road collided between Disks and Laketon, Ind., yesterday. Both engines and several cars of merchandise were wrecked. The trainmen escaped without injury.

George W. Greenhill, a member of the Standard Theater orchestra of Chicago, was quietly married Saturday evening at Waukesha to Miss Mamie J. Murphy. Great effort was made to keep the wedding secret.

W. W. Morris of Warren, Pa., has been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery at the Grand Avenue House at Waukesha last week. Morris has been clerk at the hotel where the robbery occurred since July 15.

**Labor People Hold a Convention.**

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 25.—What is known as the Garland-Coghlan wing of the Union Labor party met here this morning in State convention with thirty-four delegates, all from St. Louis, present. The platform indorses the resolutions adopted by the National Union Labor party at Cincinnati; favors the modification of the chattel mortgage laws; the abolition of convict labor and child labor in the mines; demands that the taxes be applied to educational purposes; advocates the eight-hour law, and the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and condemns the force bill. A. Huntington of Ozark was nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Russell Fox of Arcadia for Superintendent of Public Schools, and Patrick Shannin of Kansas City for Railroad Commissioner. The split in the party will make the vote of each faction so small that it is doubtful if under the Australian Ballot law they are entitled to present candidates for State offices.

**Nominated for the Legislature.**

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The Democratic County Convention today nominated John Johnston and John L. Geher as candidates for the Legislature. The Democratic Congressional Convention met immediately after the adjournment of the county convention and unanimously indorsed Dr. George A. Wilson for Congress. Mr. Wilson was Collector of Internal Revenue for this district under Cleveland.

Do not wait for sickness to come before using the "Sanitas" Disinfectants. At druggists.

**For the best short story of personal experience associated with the Chicago fire of 1871 THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. No story should exceed 500 words in length. The competition will close Thursday, Aug. 28, at 6 p. m. Stories not awarded a prize may be printed without compensation. No manuscripts preserved or returned.**

## WANT TO DEFEAT HOARD.

### WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS ARRANGING FOR THE FIGHT.

**Mayor Peck Will Not Have a Walkaway in His Candidacy for the Nomination for Governor—If He Does Not Win on the First or Second Ballot Bouck, Knight, or Winans Likely to Get It—The Fight in Michigan Between Turner and Rich.**

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—If Mayor Peck is not nominated for Governor on the first or second ballot in the Democratic State Convention Wednesday the opposition may unite on one of the other candidates. This is the opinion of the few delegates from outside the city who are here tonight. In that event it will be either Gabe Bouck, Col. John H. Knight, or John Winans, with the chances in favor of Bouck or Knight. One of the Knight delegates already here said this evening that Knight would have the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth District delegations practically solid for him, and would also have a strong following from the First and Third Districts. Col. Knight came down from Ashland today and engaged quarters at the Kirby House. He is the only candidate from outside the city who is here tonight.

Gabe Bouck and John Winans will be here in the morning, so will Gen. Bragg, W. P. Vilas, W. P. Silvertborn, C. F. Felker, and about all of the other prominent Democrats of the State.

Mayor Peck will open headquarters at the Plankinton House tomorrow. An attempt will be made at a caucus tomorrow morning to unite the Milwaukee delegation for Peck. It is not probable, though, that the attempt will succeed, as some of the delegates are pronounced anti-Peck men, and they will divide the Milwaukee delegation, although Peck is conceded to have a majority in his favor.

The Milwaukee delegation will be but 35 of the 313 delegates composing the convention. Joe Morrow of Sparta has been selected as Temporary Chairman.

Col. George W. Bird of Madison voiced the sentiment of many Democrats in Wisconsin when he said today:

"What I am particularly anxious to learn is just what the leaders of our party here propose to make the issue in this campaign. It is not so much a question of whom we shall nominate for the State offices, as it is upon what platform we will ask them to stand after we nominate them."

Col. Bird further said: "In my opinion the reduction of the tariff should be made the issue. So far as the Bennett law is concerned I believe that it should be ignored if possible. If we must touch on it in the platform we should come out boldly in defense of its underlying principles—compulsory education in the legal language of the State. I do not know but that it would be a good plan to take the educational plank of the Republican platform, inserting the word Democratic where the word Republican appears in it, and incorporate it as a whole in our platform.

"If our party commits the folly of demanding the repeal of the law we will lose votes. I have traveled extensively throughout the State, and I have met hundreds of Democrats who will not vote in favor of any such proposition. At Stevens Point Saturday I attended the convention to elect delegates to the State convention, and the sentiment, I must say, was unanimously against the unconditional repeal of the law. The same sentiment prevails in other parts of the State, and if it is not heeded we will be sorry for it. It is unfortunate that the question has been dragged into politics. That it has been is largely due to the Milwaukee Democracy, which made it an issue in the Mayoralty campaign last spring, at a time when the conditions were such that it could not be excused as a political expedient. We are unfortunate. The tariff was bringing votes to us by hundreds, and with that as an issue we could easily have won this fall. We can yet if the platform-makers do not blunder, but we certainly must either let the Bennett law alone or declare for the principles upon which it is based. Otherwise we will not only lose the votes that the tariff has sent us, but others."

## WILL IT BE TURNER OR RICH?

**Michigan Republicans Preparing to Name Gov. Luce's Successor.**

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Although the Republican State Convention does not convene until Wednesday, a visit to the Russell House would lead to the conclusion that the hosts there gathered were in line of battle, instead of constituting the skirmish line. Candidates for minor nominations on the ticket are numerous and are making a hot fight, but as usual they are overshadowed by the contest for the head of the ticket. There are but two men striving for the Gubernatorial nomination, James M. Turner and John T. Rich, but the fight between these two is hot enough to make up for any lack of aspirants. The friends of both have become somewhat warm in the preliminary canter and each charges the other with remarks that would better have remained unsaid.

Stanley W. Turner, who, by the way, is no relation to Candidate Turner, says the Rich people are on the run, and nothing could stop them. He says many of the delegations the Rich people claim are two-thirds Turner men and that early in the balloting they will show up strong enough to nominate their man.

Harrison Geer, Collector of Customs at Port Huron, is chief pilot for Rich. His tactics are the direct opposite of those adopted by Turner's lieutenants. Geer is as non-committal as a sphinx, and has a self-possessed air of confidence and mystery that puzzles and produces uneasiness in the opposition. He is a finished still-hunter and conveys the impression that he has a masked battery all along the political route laid out by Turner as the way to the Gubernatorial chair.

Just what the result is to be no one can tell at this writing, for there are either more falsifiers or more misinformed men in the city than ever heralded the coming of any preceding Republican convention in the State. Reports diametrically opposed come from men equally entitled to credit, and in some cases it is found that both are wrong.

The State Treasurership is considered of great importance by the friends of J. B. Moore of Detroit and Banker Wilkinson of Marquette, and both sides are already in the fight with their coats off. The Marquette people say that not only is their candidate irreproachable as a business-man and as a gentleman, but that the strongly Republican Upper Peninsula, which so often saves the State to the party, is entitled to that much consideration. Wilkinson's headquarters have been open several days. Moore, however, seems to have the delegates. Turner's and Rich's headquarters, open at the Russell House, were strengthened tonight by the arrival of the two chiefs, both smiling and confident.

## MAY BE TWO TICKETS.

**The Democratic Party in South Carolina Badly Broken Up.**

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Senator M. C. Butler arrived in Columbia today and will attend the straightout Democratic conference which is to meet tomorrow, and which will probably decide whether there is to be a split in the Democratic party. Senator Butler, it is said, is to appear in the rôle of peacemaker, and the rumor prevails in Democratic circles here that his proposition is that the straightouts shall swallow Tillman upon his promise that the Legislature will not interfere with Hampton's and Butler's seats in the Senate. No such compromise will be agreed to here. Another report is that Congressman George D. Tillman of the Second District is about to come home to look after his fences. He is a brother of the candidate for Governor and it was thought would have a walk-over for reëlection despite the fact that he has kicked his heels and snaped his fingers at the Alliance Sub-Treasury scheme. Lately, however, one W. I. Talbert, the Alliance State lecturer, has come out as a candidate in Tillmans' district.

Talbert's candidacy will, it is said, include the buying off of George Tillman by advancing him to the Senate in Hampton's place, but Tillman swears that he doesn't want to go "among those old fogies in the Senate." He prefers the popular branch.

The prospects for a split in the party are not diminishing. There are two Executive Committees—the regular Democratic committee and the one elected by the August convention. As far as can be learned, both Chairmen will attempt to call the State nominating convention to order. There will be two sets of delegates present from each county—Tillman and anti-Tillman—and unless the Tillmanite Chairman yields there will probably be two Democratic conventions in the same hall and two Democratic State tickets in the field.

The straightouts are much encouraged by the result of the Congressional primary in the Third District. The alliance candidate, D. K. Norris, received only 4,700 votes out of a total of nearly 12,000, the other 7,300 votes being divided among four anti-alliance candidates. There was no election.

## COL. KNIGHT WOULD ACCEPT.

**Willing to Be the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Wisconsin.**

Madison, Wis., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Col. John H. Knight of Ashland, who was in the city today, says he is willing to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor. "I have not made any personal fight for it," said Mr. Knight, "but you may state that I will accept the nomination if tendered."

Mr. Knight is in favor of the repeal of the Bennett law, and thinks the convention ought to put a plank to that effect in its platform. He believes, though, that the tariff will be the main issue. Col. Knight's candidacy, which is sprung at the last hour, is exactly in line with the scheme of the Vilas wing of the Wisconsin Democracy. A prominent Democrat stated the sentiments of most of those at the Capital City today when he said that neither Peck nor Bouck would be the nominee. If it becomes apparent that Peck cannot get the nomination the Vilas crowd will make an effort to bring his strength over to either Knight or John Winans of Janesville—Knight being the favorite with Col. Vilas. By defeating the Oshkosh man with either of these candidates Col. Vilas could get another slap at his old enemy, Gen. Bragg.

## NEGROES WANT RECOGNITION.

**The Colored Republicans of North Carolina to Hold a Convention.**

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Today numbers of the most prominent negroes in North Carolina assembled here to attend a negro State convention which meets at noon tomorrow. It will be composed of negroes entirely, and white Republicans, alarmed at the prospect, are tonight working hard to counteract its effect. The sentiment tonight among the delegates is overwhelmingly in favor of a demand for a share of the patronage and for the downfall of the white bosses in North Carolina. It was said recently that the convention would adopt resolutions denouncing President Harrison for his treatment of the negroes, but tonight it is thought the resolution will hardly be passed, as the delegates learned that President Harrison's intention was to do the right thing by the negroes, but that he was misled by white men who want the spoils and who went to Washington and told him it would forever ruin the party in North Carolina to give the negroes the offices.

John S. Leary, colored, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress from the Third North Carolina District and will receive the support of the negro voters. The latter have determined that in all districts where the white Republicans nominated are not satisfactory to them they will put up negro candidates. Leary is a lawyer and professor in Shaw University and is a native of Fayetteville.

## THINK IT WILL BAR OUT NEGROES.

**The Mississippi Convention Trying to Regulate the Franchise.**

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 25.—The Committee on the Elective Franchise of the Mississippi Constitutional Convention has practically completed its labors and will be ready to report in a day or two. The committee was in session all day considering the report of the Subcommittee on Apportionment. This apportionment will give the whites a majority of 9 in the Senate and 20 in the House. The plan was freely discussed in full committee today and material modifications were suggested, some of which doubtless will be accepted.

A rough draft of the report of the Subcommittee on Franchise is in the hands of the printer and will be considered by the full committee of thirty-five tomorrow. It provides for an educational qualification limited to a knowledge of reading and writing, or in lieu thereof a property qualification of $150; also a residence in the State of two years and prepayment of a poll-tax of $2. It is suggested by the subcommittee that the educational and property qualification requirements remain inoperative until the year 1893, and that until that time all elections be held under the Australian system as embodied in the Dortch law of the State of Tennessee.

## IN MARK DUNNELL'S DISTRICT.

**The Congressman Practically Sure of a Renomination—His Oppônent.**

Austin, Minn., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Delegates are getting here for the First District Republican Congressional Convention tomorrow morning. Fillmore County has chosen a delegation favorable to Gray and two other counties send uninstructed delegations, but Congressman Dunnell has votes enough to insure his renomination. Word comes from Winona, where the Democratic convention is to be held Thursday, that Earl S. Youmans, the wealthy Winona lumberman, is to head the opposition ticket. Should Mr. Youmans decline to accept a nomination at the hands of the Democrats it would mix up the situation in the district. Mr. Youmans is not a party man, but a firm believer in low tariff and advocates Secretary Blaine's reciprocity policy. It is stated that, if nominated, Mr. Youmans will be indorsed by both the Farmers' Alliance and Prohibition conventions. The district is close, having given Wilson (Dem.) a majority of 3,000 in 1886 and Dunnell (Rep.) one of 1,800 in 1888.

## NATIONAL FARMERS' CONGRESS.

**It Assembles This Morning at Council Bluffs, Ia.**

Council Bluffs, Ia., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Delegations from the various States to the National Farmers' Congress commenced to arrive today, Alabama and Missouri putting in an appearance at noon. Tonight the delegates from nearly every Southern and Western State came in, and the hotels are thronged. It is believed every State will be represented. The exercises open tomorrow with a speech of welcome by Gov. Boies. President Kaalb of the congress, an Alabama citizen, will deliver the annual address in the forenoon. His address will denounce the protective tariff, favor the free coinage of silver, and legislation favorable to the farmer. In the afternoon ex-Congressman McKenzie of Kentucky will deliver an address, his subject being: "Legislation Affecting the Agricultural Interests."

UNION PACIFIC IS THE Favorite Line TO ALL Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, AND Puget Sound Points.

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DR. R. GREER, 30 years' practice, gives free consultation upon all diseases. Dr. Greer's new remedies cure at once; a positive cure for nervous debility. Office hours 9 to 8 daily. Sundays, 10 to 12. Western Medical and Surgical Institute, 127 La Salle-st.

MEN'S HATS, LATEST STYLES FINEST QUALITIES, LOWEST PRICES. J. S. BARNES & CO., Hatters, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Bldg.

TO THE DEAF. A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 25 years' standing by a Simple Remedy will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 MacDougal-st., New York.

## HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

**A CHICAGOAN REVISITS THE SCENES OF HIS BOYHOOD AND "CAMPS OUT."**

Lachlan Shaw, for over seven years factory superintendent for Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, is a native of the Scottish Highlands. After forty years' residence in America Mr. Shaw, for the sake of "auld lang syne" and in hopes of improved health, revisited the scenes of his boyhood some twelve months ago, and while out to witness the regular Saturday drill of the Scottish volunteers slept a night or two on the grass. The result of his exposure was a cold of such severity that he returned to Chicago an almost hopeless invalid.



LACHLAN SHAW, 1288 WEST CONGRESS STREET.

Speaking of the matter to a reporter, Mr. Shaw said:

"I had undergone occasional treatment for catarrh for more than twenty years, my worst trouble being in the clogging of my nose and throat, with hard phlegm and incessant ugly droppings and secretions, which were at times so bad as to interfere with my breathing so that I would have to get up out of bed at night, wash away the accumulations, and clear a passage for air. My appetite was poor and my stomach troubled me with a belching of wind and a sourness. I thought a trip to Europe would benefit me, but it didn't, and as the result of a terrible cold I came home feeling that my case was well-nigh hopeless. I had heard a good deal of Drs. McCoy & Wildman of 224 State street, and my wife wanted me to try them. Some two months ago they began treating me, and an improvement set in immediately. It is a fact that I felt relief from the very start and haven't had a single backset since my recovery began, the clogging of the throat having entirely disappeared. My advice to all sufferers from catarrh is to go to them at once."

## A CHALLENGE FOR $5,000.00.

**DRS. McCOY & WILDMAN WANT THE PUBLIC TO JUDGE WHO ARE THE IMITATORS.**

"When Dr. McCoy and myself," said Dr. Wildman, "some three years ago established a practice in this city, we were attacked by the State Board of Health. Several lawsuits were the result, every one of which was decided in our favor, even in the Supreme Court.

"When the doctors found advertising had been proven by the courts to be legitimate even by a doctor, then two other doctors deliberately copied our style of advertising. In this way they undertook to convey the impression that they too were, like us, specialists of note.

"Now, to forever settle this matter and prove which doctors originated our present mode of practice and peculiar advertising, and which possess the greater ability to correctly treat the class of cases we treat, I will make the following challenge: I will meet each and every doctor who has copied our style of advertising and prove that they are simply imitators and that we are the originators of the same. I will also agree to a public competitive examination with each and every such doctor. The examination to take the form of questions and answers in anatomy, physiology, surgery, obstetrics, practice of medicine, and materia medica, without a knowledge of which no doctor is fit to practice medicine. The examination to be in public before a jury of qualified physicians, who will be chosen by each party, and said jury shall decide which of us is the better qualified to practice. I will also prove that one of these two doctors was for a short time employed by us as an assistant. I can also prove by our books and by theirs that the firm of McCoy & Wildman have treated more patients in the last two years than both of these doctors together.

"Now if I do not prove myself to be the more competent in this competitive examination, and also prove the above facts, then we will forfeit $5,000 to go to the world's fair fund, our imitators in each case holding themselves to do the same if defeated."

**FIVE DOLLARS A MONTH.**

Until Nov. 1 Drs. McCoy & Wildman will treat all cases at the uniform fee of $5 per month. Those placing themselves under the doctors' care prior to Nov. 1 will be treated until cured at the same rate—namely, $5 per month.

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KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE CHICAGO FROEBEL ASSOCIATION. THE TENTH YEAR will open on Monday, Sept. 1, 1890, under the direction of MRS. PUTNAM, as heretofore. For circulars apply to MRS. ALICE H. PUTNAM, 4615 Kenwood-av., Chicago, Ill.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Knoxville, Ill. [1868]. A Church School for Girls. ST. ALBAN'S SCHOOL, Knoxville, Ill. [1890]. A Church School for Boys. New buildings, new furniture, new apparatus. The latest methods of mental and physical culture. Everything up to the times. Home comforts and home care for every pupil. Rev. C. W. LEFFINGWELL, D. D., Rector and Founder.

Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa. 29th year opens Sept. 17. A Military College. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Architecture, Arts. A Preparatory Course of one year. Circulars of Mr. W. J. Wilcox, 128 Washington-st., city. Col. CHAS. E. HYATT, President.

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ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, MANLIUS, N. Y. Address WM. VERBECK.

ST. XAVIER'S ACADEMY, 2834 Wabash-av., Will open for the reception of boarders and day scholars on Monday, Sept. 1.

ST. AGATHA'S ACADEMY, Evans-av., cor. 49th-st., A branch of this institution, will open on the same day. For further information address THE MOTHER SUPERIOR. Send for catalogue.

KENYON MILITARY ACADEMY AND HARCOURT PLACE SEMINARY For Boys and Girls respectively, GAMBIER, OHIO. Mr. H. N. Hills, Regent of the above Institutions, will be at the Leland Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday morning, Aug. 26th, from 10 to 12, and would be happy to meet those who desire information concerning the schools.

An examination for admission to The Chicago Manual Training School Will be held Thursday, Aug. 28, at 9 a. m. Applicants will be examined in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geography, Arithmetic, U. S. History, English Composition. School will open Sept. 1. H. H. BELFIELD, Director.

WYMAN INSTITUTE, Home School for Boys, Upper Alton, Ill. Ten hours' ride from Chicago. Twelfth year opens Sept. 17, 1890. Careful home training, best educational advantages. Preparation for college a specialty; facilities unexcelled. Manual training, gymnasium, military drill, etc. Address ALBERT M. JACKSON, A. M., Principal, or MRS. EDWARD WYMAN.

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THE HARVARD SCHOOL, 2101 INDIANA-AV., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 24th. Prepares for College, the Scient. School, or Business. Kindergarten, Primary and Higher Department. The new Gymnasium and Kindergarten Building will be ready for inspection soon after Sept. 1st. For information apply to JOHN J. SHOBINGER or JOHN C. GRANT, Principals.

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BORSCH—OPTICIAN [illegible] YOUR EYESIGHT 103 E. WASHINGTON ST.

## SHIPPERS BOUND TO WIN.

### NEW BILL OF LADING REPUDIATED BY SEVERAL ROADS.

**The Chicago and Grand Trunk Gets the Bulk of East-Bound Traffic Because It Stood by the Forwarders—An Acceptance by the Railroads of the Recommendations Made by the Trade Organizations Probable—President Van Horne Discusses Canadian Pacific Railway Problems.**

The New York Central strike has had no effect thus far upon East-bound freight shipments. The through and local business was much larger last week than for the week previous. The shipments by the Lake Shore and Michigan Central were somewhat lighter, but the Nickel-Plate did better than it had done for several weeks past. The Pennsylvania lines increased their tonnage somewhat, but the bulk of the business was done by the Chicago and Grand Trunk. The increase by the latter road is mainly due to the stand it has taken in the new bill of lading matter. Shippers are giving it the preference because it was due principally to its efforts that the words "not negotiable" were knocked out of the new bill of lading, and they believe that the Grand Trunk will promptly pay all reasonable claims for damage or loss of freight while in transit, notwithstanding the provisions in the new bill to the contrary.

It looks decidedly as though the railroads would have to back down completely on the bill of lading question and adopt such a bill of lading as was lately recommended by the various Western traffic organizations. The Wabash, it is stated, refuses to stand by the late agreement to put the new bill of lading in effect Sept. 1. The Big Four, it is reported, will repudiate the new bill. This company had put the new bill of lading in effect Aug. 1, but withdrew it a few days ago. It is claimed that this company acted under a misapprehension, being of the opinion that the new bill of lading was not to become effective Sept. 1, and therefore withdrew the bill it had put in effect in order to substitute a new one Sept. 1, with the words "not negotiable" left out. The opinion is, however, that the "Big Four" did not act under a misapprehension and means to repudiate the new bill. If either of the above roads refuses to adopt the bill the Grand Trunk will also repudiate it, as this company voted to accept it with the words "not negotiable" left out, upon the express condition that the action must be unanimous.

The shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export, for the week ending last Saturday, by the various Central Traffic Association roads amounted to 29,896 tons, against 25,250 tons for the week previous. For the corresponding week last year the through shipments amounted to 17,679 tons. Flour shipments last week were 2,108 tons, against 1,204 tons last year; grain, 17,880 tons, against 7,837 last year; and provisions, 9,908 tons, against 8,548 tons last year.

The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Chicago and Grand Trunk, 24.8; Michigan Central, 11.6; Lake Shore, 12.8; Fort Wayne, 18.6; Pan-Handle, 6.7; Baltimore & Ohio, 8.7; Nickel-Plate, 16.8.

The total shipments of all kinds of freight, except live stock, from Chicago to through and local points in the East by the various east-bound roads during the last week amounted to 64,317 tons, against 56,438 the week previous, an increase of 7,879 tons. For the corresponding week last year the total shipments, through and local, were 46,372 tons.

The tonnage carried by the various roads was as follows: Michigan Central, 6,733 tons; Wabash, 8,994; Lake Shore, 9,592; Fort Wayne, 8,615; Pan-Handle, 7,471; Baltimore and Ohio, 4,040; Grand Trunk, 9,537; Nickel-Plate, 7,724; Chicago and Atlantic, 6,611.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

**President Van Horne Talks Freely on Various Subjects.**

President W. C. Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific railway company was in the city yesterday. He says there is no truth whatever in the reports that the Canadian Pacific intended to purchase the Wabash railway or any part thereof. His company, he says, does not contemplate the construction or absorption of a new line between Detroit and Chicago. It has at present a strong traffic agreement with the Wabash, and as long as that company carried out the provisions of the contract the Canadian Pacific would make no attempt to secure an independent outlet west from Detroit, but would let the Wabash handle its traffic between Chicago and Detroit.

As regards the five years' dressed-beef contract made by the Canadian Pacific with one of the dressed-beef shippers, which caused the present war on dressed-beef rates, Mr. Van Horne said the contract was similar to contracts made by one or two of the regular trunk lines and he could see no good reason why those roads should object to his company pursuing their methods. The Canadian Pacific does not intend to cut the rates, but thinks it is entitled to the same rate on dressed beef as the Grand Trunk, the two roads being situated alike. The relations of his road with the Grand Trunk were of a friendly nature and the latter was perfectly satisfied that the Canadian Pacific should make the same rates.

Regarding the bill recently introduced in Congress by Congressman Taylor of Chicago prohibiting the carriage of goods in bond through Canada President Van Horne did not think Congress could afford to pass such a bill, because it would hurt the American lines much more than the Canadian roads. Such a law, he said, might benefit a few of the Eastern trunk lines, but it would do incalculable injury to the roads in the Northwest and in New England. It would prevent the latter from competing with the New York lines for the seaboard and export traffic.

President Van Horne, who has just returned from a tour of inspection over the lines of his company, speaks in glowing terms of the crop prospects in Western Canada and Manitoba. In the Province of Ontario, he says, they will have the finest crops of all kinds of farm products they have had there in many years, and the wheat crop in Manitoba will be the largest ever harvested in that section of the country.

### Union Pacific Appointments.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The announcement made some time ago in THE TRIBUNE from this city of the appointment of General Manager E. McNeill of the Grand Island road to a similar position with the Pacific Division of the Union Pacific, was confirmed today. His successor here will be W. P. Robinson jr., who has been General Freight Agent of the Grand Island for two years past. Mr. Robinson began railroading in 1878 in the general freight office of the St. Louis and San Francisco at St. Louis, becoming General Eastern Agent for that road at New York in 1881. In 1883 he went to the West Shore railroad in the capacity of New England Agent, with headquarters at Boston, holding this position until 1885, from which time until his coming to St. Joseph he was agent of the Chicago and Atlantic and Erie Dispatch at Chicago.

Mr. Robinson's successor has not yet been named, but it is thought not unlikely that J. M. Barr, Superintendent of the Nebraska Division at Omaha will be appointed.

Thus fall to the ground the hopes of the Union Pacific officials at Omaha that the general offices here would be abandoned and the Grand Island be operated from that city. A gentleman at Boston named Benedict easily frustrated the plans of the Omaha people. Mr. Benedict is the largest stockholder and President of the Grand Island. Once before he intrusted the line to the Union Pacific management and it was subordinated to the other lines of that system until it was almost bankrupt. Then Mr. Benedict threatened to apply to the courts to have the road placed in the hands of a receiver and the Omaha people reluctantly released the line and Mr. McNeill was put in charge.

### Various Lines Consolidated.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today filed articles of consolidation of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railway company, the Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburg railroad company, the Cincinnati and Richmond railroad comany, and the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad company, to form one corporation to be known as the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway company. The capital stock is $75,000,000, divided into $30,000,000 preferred stock and $45,000,000 common stock. General offices are to be maintained at Wheeling, Columbus, Chicago, and Indianapolis, while the principal office is to be located at Pittsburg. The first Board of Directors are George R. Roberts, J. N. Duharry, John P. Green, J. N. McCullough, and W. A. Patton, Philadelphia; Thomas D. Messler and James McCrea, Pittsburg; William L. Scott, Erie, Pa.; Alfred L. Dennis, Newark N. J.; Robert Sherrard, Steubenville, Ohio; Samuel O. Pickers, Indianapolis, and George Willard, Chicago. The officers are George R. Roberts, President; J. N. McCullough, First Vice-President; James McCrea, Second Vice-President; Thomas D. Messler, Third Vice-President; S. R. Liggett, Secretary; and John R. Davidson, Treasurer.

### More Texas Complications.

The managers of the Texas roads met again yesterday at the Auditorium and had a discussion regarding cattle rates from Texas points. An attempt to advance cattle rates was made but failed. The Fort Worth and Texas road insisted that the rates via St. Louis should be made lower, as compared with the rates to Chicago via Kansas City than was heretofore the case. The Chicago roads, and especially the ones having lines west of the river, refused to entertain such proposition, and when the Fort Worth road refused to change its position they withdrew from the meeting, after having given notice that they would promptly meet via Kansas City whatever rates were made by the Texas roads via St. Louis.

### A STREETLESS VILLAGE.

**A Queer Place on the Canadian Pacific Railway.**

McAdam Junction, N. B., is on the line of the New Brunswick railway, recently acquired by the Canadian Pacific, and is six miles from the boundary line of New Brunswick and Maine. There are about 300 inhabitants, and, strange to say, there is not a single highway road leading into or running through the place. As a result there is but one horse in the place, which is regarded as almost a curiosity by the inhabitants. In the old days of stage-coaching there was a road running from Vanceboro, Me., to Quebec, but this has long since been so abandoned and neglected that it has become useless to the villagers of McAdam, near which place traces of it can still be found. The houses in McAdam are built close along each side of the railway and communication between them is only possible by crossing or walking along the tracks. If a man buys a barrel of flour at the village store he loads it on a hand-car and thus it is transported to the door of his house.

The country surrounding this place is exceedingly rocky, and people within a radius of fifteen miles are either lumbermen or section hands, who, when they "come to town," use this same hand-car as a means of transportation if their visit is not timed in accordance with the trains running over the road. Sunday is a gala day in this respect, and many are the hand-car parties going and returning from fishing, shooting, or bathing in the adjacent lakes and woods. Even the minister who preaches is forced to use this means of transportation. The missionary who visits McAdam also supplies Vanceboro, holding service at the latter place in the morning. In the afternoon the good people of the former place harness up this unique steed and "pump" six miles for the reverend gentleman and cover a like distance on the return trip.—*Fredericktown (N. B.) Herald.*

### CATHERINE'S WRATHFUL CRUELTY.

**How a Czarina Punished Prince Veritzin for a Smile.**

The Veritzins were nobles of enormous wealth and power. Paul held a high office in court. One night, glittering with jewels and orders, the young Prince, who was one of the handsomest men in Russia, danced in a quadrille opposite the Empress.

As she passed him in the dance she fancied that his eyes scanned her gross figure with covert amusement. After the quadrille she beckoned to him, and with a smile handed him her tiny ivory tablets, containing seven pages, one for each day in the week. On the first was written:

"The imperial ball-room, St. Petersburg."

On the last:

"The mines, Siberia."

He read it; his face grew gray as that of a corpse; he bowed low, kissed her hand, and withdrew, "taking," says the old chronicle, "his wife, the beautiful Princess of Novgorod, with him." He was heard to say as he left the ball-room:

"My minutes are numbered; let us not lose one."

Flight or resistance was impossible. The hold of Catherine on her victim was inexorable as death. Prince Veritzin was forced to remain passive in his palace while each day the power, the wealth, and the happiness that life had given him were stripped from him.

First he was degraded from all his offices at court; next his estates were confiscated by the crown; his friends were forbidden to hold any communication with him; his very name, one of the noblest in Russia, was taken from him, and he was given that of a serf. Then his wife and children were driven out of the palace to herd with beggars.

"The last day," says the record, "Paul Veritzin, in rags and barefoot, chained to a convict, bade an eternal farewell to his home, and departed to the dark and icy north. He was seen of men no more."—*Chatter.*

### THEY WEAR BIG HATS.

**A Curious Fashion in a Portion of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula.**

At Annan, an empire occupying the eastern portion of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, with a population of 15,000,000, men and women wear their hair in the same way and dress almost alike, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. Like the man the woman wears a turban, a long tunic, wide, loose trousers, and a bright sash, the ends falling below the knees. The physiognomy is almost the same, as the men are beardless and have their hair done up like the women. The only clew to distinguish them is the earrings and finger rings, worn by women only. The earrings are like double shirt studs, and among the lower orders are of colored glass. The wives and daughters of mandarins alone are allowed to wear gold jewelry. The rings are of spiral wire, fitting tight and standing out to some height. Some women of the upper class wear also necklaces of strings of gold or silver beads.

The hat of the woman is monumental. It is like a large barrel cover, three-quarters of a yard in diameter. Six or seven silk cords as thick as a quill are fastened on each side, and when worn fall down below the waist. Where the ends are fastened to the hat on each side is a huge black or brown silk tassel. Some of these hats are artistically made of carefully selected palm leaves and lined with neatly plaited flag leaves. These are expensive, especially when they have chiseled silver clasps at the tassels. Many women fasten a little round mirror in the hat, before which they arrange their turban when they go to town. The hat is the article most prized by the stylish ladies, and often costs $10 or $15.

### Had Compassion on Him.

The little crowd at the cross-roads "grocery" had taken a drink after concluding its game of "pitching horse-shoes" at a peg and was about to break up when Jim Peters rode up, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*. "Howdy," said Jim.

"Light and look at yer saddle, Jim," said the grocery-keeper.

"Bleeged ter yer, but I hain't got time."

"Whar you been?" asked one of the party as he bit off the end of a twist of "long green" tobacco, "fer town."

"What's er goin' on in town?"

"Con't is er 'settin', an' they has er powerful cu's sawt er cuss fer er Jedge, too. I went in an' sot down on er bainch jes' as ther She'iff brung Sam Smedley it. The Jedge sot up in 'is pulpit an' he says, s'es, 'Smedley, yer air charged with stealin' uv er hawg. Air yer guilty or not guilty?' Smedley's voice shook an' he said, so slow and sorter pitiful, s'se, 'Guilty.'

"'Whut have yer to say why sentence should not be pronounced?'

"Smedley's lawyer got up an' he made er talk. Then the Jedge says, 'Stan' up, Smedley,' and up he got, lookin' white and weak er bout the gills. The Jedge says, s'se:

"'Smedley, yer lawyer says yer have allers bin hones' till now; yer have bin er good man, yer hain't had no bad habits, yer hain't ben a drunkard ner er fighter, and yer air er good neighbor, and er good citizen, an' he wants me to let you off easy. I am glad to hear whut er good feller yer air, Smedley; I like to know yer ain't no drunkard ner fighter. Hit pleases me powerful to fin' yer air or good neighbor an' er good citizen. All these things, Smedley, make me say I'll jes' give yer the limit, five years in the pen, and I'm powerful sorry I can't sen' yer for life.'"

### Typographical.

First printer—"What are you saving your money for, Bill?"

Second printer—"I'm going to get my wife a new hat."

"What! you ain't reformin', are you, Bill?"

"No; but I'm bound to give my wife a display head for once in her life."—*Burlington Free Press.*

**Sunday, Aug. 31, "Nanga Doola: A Study in Heredity," by Rudyard Kipling, illustrated by H. Pruett, will appear in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**

## BADENOCH ON THE STAND

### TESTIMONY IN THE WEST SIDE RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD INQUIRY.

**The Ex-Alderman Tells a Spicy Story About the Alleged Methods of the Road in Getting a Franchise—Magnificent Offers of Stock Said to Have Been Made—Payments for Frontage—The Investigation to Be Continued.**

In the inquiry into the methods employed in getting the franchise for the West Side Rapid Transit company, ex-Ald. Badenoch was cross-examined in regard to his story that he was urged by President Wright to favor instead of oppose the ordinance. Mr. Badenoch stuck to his story stanchly. He told of the meeting in Wright's office when Sherwood was present. Sherwood, it was claimed, told Badenoch then that if he or any of his friends wanted stock in the "L" road to send them around. Mr. Badenoch said he didn't come there to talk about stock. At that time Wright and Sherwood both frankly admitted, it was said, that they didn't have the frontage for one mile, and couldn't get it because it belonged to the West Side street railroad and some steam railroad companies.

Then came the meeting on the floor of the Board of Trade, when, according to Mr. Badenoch, Mr. Wright wanted to have a private talk with the then Alderman and was told that the place was private enough.

"Mr. Wright said to me: 'You know it would be criminal in me to propose to give you anything, but you know that what I promise I'll do. If you use the energy in having this ordinance passed that you have in opposing it I'll take care of you.' I told him that I had been taught when a boy that if I did right God would take care of me. The only thing I wanted of him was never to speak to me again."

"Had you ever said anything to Mr. Wright that would make him think that you were willing to accept a bribe?" asked Mr. Munroe.

Mr. Badenoch was silent for a moment and then shouted: "No!"

"No?"

"The man doesn't breathe the breath of heaven that can say so."

"You were somewhat surprised?"

"I was."

"Indignant?"

"I told him never to speak to me again, and he respected my request."

"Has he never spoken to you since?"

"He has never even so much as looked me in the eye since that day."

**No Eavesdroppers on 'Change.**

"Now, Mr. Badenoch, do you mean to say that such a conversation was held on the floor of the Board of Trade, where people were standing around?" asked Mr. Monroe.

"Members of the Board of Trade don't eavesdrop."

"Couldn't people overhear?"

"Z. R. Carter did overhear my last remark and asked me what was up. I told him, and so I did several others. I made no secret of it."

"Did you resent this offer, as you say it was, of Mr. Wright?"

"I did, but I didn't knock Mr. Wright down."

Cross-examination brought out the admission from Mr. Badenoch that while he had never favored the "L" road, when Mr. Beeks showed that the road had the permission of the owners of a majority of the frontage he felt inclined to support the West Side Rapid Transit company because of the two elevated roads seeking a franchise it seemed to him the best supplied with capital, but he had withdrawn his support when he learned that there had been misrepresentation.

"Did you ever have any business dealings with the West Side Street railroad company?"

"Yes, Oct. 9, 1889, for seven months after my term as Alderman expired, I was asked to bid for the year's contract of supplying 6,000 tons of hay. That contract has not yet expired. M. B. Herely underbid me for next year's contract, though."

"Any other contract?"

"Yes, I purchase the grain for the West Chicago Street railway company on the Board of Trade."

"On what commission?"

"That's none of your business."

"Did you have any contract with the West Chicago railway company while you were Alderman?"

"No, sir. In no way, shape, or form, directly or indirectly. I was asked by Austin J. Doyle to put in a bid, but I told him I had rather not. It would hardly be the right thing."

"Do you supply all the hay for the West Chicago Street railway company?"

"I don't know."

"What do you think?"

"I'm not doing any thinking about it. I'm supplying 6,000 tons of hay at $9 a ton. I'll give you $1,500 to take the contract off my hands."

"Here's a chance for you to get rich," put in Mr. Kraus.

"I doub t it," retorted Munroe, who then returned to the attempt to show that Mr. Wright if he intended to bribe Badenoch would not have chosen so public a place as the Board of Trade.

"Why," answered Badenoch, "B. P. Hutchinson gives all his orders on the floor and it would frustrate many of his schemes if they were known."

Mr. Badenoch declared that he had told about Wright's offer at the Illinois Club, when Wright had made an address endeavoring to get the club interested in the "L" road scheme.

**Ex-Ald. Horner Testifies.**

Ex-Ald. Isaac Horner was called and said that George Walz the day the ordinance was passed had told Horner that Mr. Sherwood had said that the deciding vote for the ordinance would be worth $10,000.

"I told him to say that I wasn't for sale," said Horner. "Previous to that Mr. Beeks had asked me what I wanted for the frontage of my mother's property, and I declined to sign because I didn't want to be compromised. I told him my constituents had been holding meetings in Arnold's butcher shop with a meat cleaver for a gavel, and it wasn't safe for me to vote for the ordinance."

Capt. Berry, who was Supervisor of West Chicago when Ald. Bartels was a clerk in the town office, told how Sherwood, he said, had offered anybody who would work for the "L" road stock at the same prices as the directors got it, "on the ground floor," up to $20,000, and how Bartels said afterward that the stock wouldn't work. It would take $30,000 cash.

"But then they used to make that offer of stock at ground floor rates at the public meetings," added Capt. Berry.

"Do you see any difference between a cash offer and an offer of stock at directors' prices?" was asked of Capt. Berry.

"O, yes. They're not at all alike."

Ex-Ald. McGregor was called to substantiate the story about Sherwood's admitting that he had offered stock to Badenoch.

**No Stock at Two Cents.**

Willard Woodard, one of the West Park Commissioners, was examined. When asked if it were not true that he and his partner, Sherwood, got stock for two cents on the dollar he said: "All the stock which I have or expect to have I paid 100 cents on the dollar for." He wasn't able to give information as to how much stock there was and didn't remember when asked how much stock he had paid for. He said something about $2,000, but when asked if that didn't represent $100,000 he declined to answer the question. He didn't know Samuel J. Fulton, who was the alleged proprietor of $5,995,000 worth of stock.

Mr. A. J. Stone was called to say that he had signed for 150 feet frontage for the Snell estate, but at the request of Albert J. Snell had withdrawn the signature.

Mr. Beeks was next called. He was the engineer of the road before the ordinance was passed, and is now Secretary of the company. He finally admitted that he had given out contracts for the delivery of stock to whatever owners of frontage desired them. Some got $5 a front foot, others got $10. He declined to answer how much stock was paid up.

The inquiry adjourned until a week from next Monday.

### New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted licenses of incorporation as follows:

Lake George Investment company, at Chicago; for the improving and breeding of stock and the manufacture of sportsmen's supplies; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, O. F. Malcolm, John P. Walter, and Moses Salomans.

Brotherhood of Blacksmiths' Helpers' Union of America, at Chicago; to give all possible moral and material aid to its members by holding moral, scientific, and instructive lectures, etc.; incorporators, W. G. Burns, M. F. Keenan, John Boyd, and others.

**Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the most severe cases.**

### CONDITION OF THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC.

**The Government Is Now Thought to Be Firmly Established—The Hoosier Poet.**

Adolpho Pereira Espinheira and Antonio de Sanza Belen, who are from Bahia, Brazil, arrived at the Palmer yesterday. The former has but just come from Brazil and has much of interest to relate concerning the present condition of affairs in the new republic. Señor Belen, although claiming his home still in Brazil, has spent the last five years, with a brief interval or two, in Europe in search of health. He is conversant with the English language, and was therefore an excellent interpreter for his friend Espinheira in the interview which was had with the latter by a TRIBUNE reporter.

"The régime of Fonseca will be cut short at the general election next month," he said. "Fonseca has made his government purely military throughout. He has arrayed against him all the powerful politicians of the nation. The army is neither brainy enough nor even sufficiently well educated to maintain supremacy in any way except by the force of arms. Fonseca and all his party will be swept out of existence."

"Who will succeed him?"

"Probably Saraiva. He was President of the last Ministry under the Empire, has formed many successful cabinets, and is by long odds the foremost political leader of the nation. Of course, party lines are as yet not clearly defined. Saraiva's followers are denominated 'Liberals' and the opposition is called the 'Conservative party.' The old monarchistic leaders have generally taken sides, and there are none hardly who are not pronounced republicans.

"Fonseca will undoubtedly attempt to carry the elections next month, and much uneasiness prevails, as it is certain that he cannot do so by fair means. The military is the only menace to peace in Brazil. The Empire is irretrievably swept away, and there are now even few to do its memory honor. The new system of franchise under the new constitution will operate to the disadvantage of Fonseca. Under the Empire the franchise was founded upon an income qualification. Then a large percentage of voters were illiterate. The new system prescribes only an educational qualification. The voter must be able to read and write. About 60 per cent of the population is illiterate. The 40 per cent will rule the nation under the new constitution. It is highly doubtful whether many of Fonseca's able lieutenants will then be able to qualify as ordinary voters."

James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, dropped in at the Palmer yesterday, looking as rosy and healthy as a picture of youth. He was bent on renewing his acquaintance with Clerk Cunningham, and also some interesting reminiscences of the days when they were boys together.

"It was back in '76," remarked Cunningham, "before Jim had achieved fame or I had arrived at my present dignity. We lived in Anderson, Ind. Jim was in partnership with a fellow named Will Ethel painting signs and fences and barns. It was then that the "Wizard Oil" advertising craze was on. Yes, Jim was something of an artist at his business. He never could do anything that other boys did, but he evidently had a calling for sign painting. Many's the time that we boys would watch Jim for hours while he painted signs on the fences and stones, and Jim would amuse us by telling stories. He was the best story-teller anywhere around those parts.

"I said Jim never did anything that other boys did, but he belonged to the Anderson Base-Ball Club, just the same. I was the catcher. Jim didn't play in the nine. He was a useful man to argue when there was any trouble, and he made an A No. 1 scorer or umpire—for the home club.

"It was then that 'Silver' Flint was making his reputation at Indianapolis, and the base-ball craze was all over our part of Indiana. There was a club down at Muncie that could wipe up the ground with us. We had nice base-ball suits and were a trifle proud of ourselves. But these Muncie fellows would come on the diamond barefooted and with their trousers rolled up. And my, oh! didn't they know how to play ball! Finally Riley conceived the idea of getting together all the crack players he could find and pitting them against the Muncies as the Anderson team. We beat Muncie that day and there was never such rejoicing in Madison County before or since."

Sherman House—H. O. Grady, Mobile, Ala.; J. H. Talum, Grand Rapids, Mich.; C. S. Abbott and wife, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. French, Toledo, O.; F. A. Lapham, Worcester, Mass.; W. S. Howard, Grand Rapids, Mich.; H. W. L. Russell and family, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Ladd, Detroit, Mich.; E. E. Martin, Colorado Springs, Colo.; M. W. Krueger, Neenah, Wis.; A. Levesque, Lexington, Ky.

Leland—Miss Julia E. Lee, Albuquerque, N. M.; E. C. Crosby, Brattleboro, Vt.; Miss M. L. Davis and Mrs. S. M. Davis, Brunswick, Miss.; Mrs. J. P. Hayes, Hayes, Miss.; Capt. L. L. Louis, Lobdel, Miss.; Lee Davis, H. H. Davis, Brunswick, Miss.; Bottomlry and wife, Denver, Colo.

Grand Pacific—John E. Lees, Denver, Colo.; W. A. Cunningham and wife, New Orleans; B. Kohn, Newark, N. J.; William W. Belknap, Washington, D. C.; R. McDonald, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. J. A. Cooper, Cheyenne; C. B. Rustin, Omaha; J. G. Cantrell, Nashville, Tenn.; S. Eaton, St. Paul.

Auditorium—H. P. Smith, London, Eng.; Miss M. T. Hastings, Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Minnie and Miss Isabel Peck, Topeka, Kas.; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Wales, Iowa City, Ia.; N. Levy, Minneapolis; Charles M. Draro, Pittsburg, Pa.

Tremont House—Herbert Doneghy, Macon, Ga.; O. L. Sherman, Vermont; W. P. Boyd, Seattle; E. W. Hananon, Philadelphia; D. B. Cavanaugh, Detroit; J. Bolinger, New York; C. A. Lane, Boston.

Richelieu—Mr. and Mrs. James Lerox Banks, New York; C. E. Beeyer, St. Louis; J. D. Bryan, Bentonville, Ark.; W. F. Giesocke.

### COULDN'T HELP THEMSELVES.

**A Preacher Whose Audience Did Not Depend on His Eloquence.**

A clergyman, says the Pitsburgh *Dispatch*, was lamenting the fact that his congregation appeared to be restless during the sermons, and declared that many of the members of his flock would get up right at a time when he fancied himself most impressive, and would leave the house.

"That's bad," answered a young preacher, "but I must say that I do not experience any such annoyance. Not a single member of my congregation gets up and goes out during services."

"You don't say so?" the first speaker exclaimed. "How do you manage it?"

"I don't manage it at all—seems to manage itself."

"Don't they complain when you preach a long sermon?"

"No. I've never heard a word of complaint."

"That is indeed singular. Your people must have been exceptionally well brought up."

"No, I think not."

"Then you must be one of the most eloquent of men. What is the style of your preaching?"

"O, rather dry, I am compelled to admit. I do not possess the faculty of drawing an interesting illustration or of throwing out a bright idea."

"Well, well! I have never heard of anything so wonderful. And you tell me that no one ever gets up and goes out."

"Yes; that's what I tell you."

"Well, I don't understand it at all."

"O, it is easy enough to explain. I am chaplain at the penitentiary."

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

**When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.**

**When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.**

**When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.**

**When she had children, she gave them Castoria.**

Brown's Household Panacea, "THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

When ill with pains and exhaustion Parker's GINGER TONIC is your surest relief.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

$2.75 pays for 12 of Brand's Best Cabinet Photographs. Studios 210 and 212 Wabash avenue.

**For the best short story of personal experience associated with the Chicago fire of 1871 THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. No story should exceed 500 words in length. The competition will close Thursday, Aug. 28, at 6 p. m. Stories not awarded a prize may be printed without compensation. No manuscripts preserved or returned.**

### FIGURES ON INDIANA'S POPULATION.

**Returns Showing the Increase and Decrease in the Various Districts.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—W. C. Hunt, the Chief of the Population Division of the Census, today completed the count of the Sixth Supervisors' District of Indiana. Following are the populations of the several counties (except Grant, which is not completed), with the increase or decrease in each during the last decade:

Adams 20,168, increase 4,783; Allen 66,610, increase 11,847; Blackford 10,451, increase 2,431; De Kalb 24,281, increase 4,056; Elkhart 39,205, increase 5,751; Huntington 27,631, increase 5,826; Jay 23,476, increase 4,194; Kosciusko 28,590, increase 2,096; La Grange 15,001, decrease 29; Noble 23,318, increase 862; Steuben 14,462, decrease 133; Wabash 27,119, increase 1,878; Wells 21,499, increase 3,057; Whitney 17,756, increase 815.

The populations of the following cities were given thus:

| Towns. | Population. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| Bluffton | 3,586 | 1,223 |
| Columbia | 3,027 | 783 |
| Goshen | 6,072 | 1,904 |
| Huntington | 7,320 | 3,437 |
| Wabash | 5,196 | 1,396 |
| Warsaw | 3,559 | 436 |

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Special Agent Wardle's 341 enumerators began recounting St. Paul at 8 o'clock this morning and it is expected the work will be completed in three days. In the interest of accuracy Mr. Wardle says he was anxious to complete the enumeration in this time. "But," he added, "I am going to stay here until next Christmas if there is any doubt about the work having been completely and accurately done, and any one who desires to make additions or corrections will be given ample opportunity to present complaints." Guesses on the population vary from 130,000 to 155,000. The first count gave the city 143,000.

**Where Women Count More Than Men.**

In reviewing the work of the Census Bureau Superintendent Porter paid this handsome and merited tribute to the gentler sex, showing their marked superiority over men in the use of the new electrical counting machines:

"The average number counted by the women clerks was 9,590 families, or 47,950 persons, and by the men clerks, 6,587 families, or 32,935 persons. Thus it will be seen that the women averaged nearly one-half more than the men. It is also well worth noting that of the forty-three who counted more than 10,000 thirty-eight were women and only five men. These facts—and, indeed, the record of the entire six weeks—show that women are better adapted for this particular work than men. They are more exact in touch, more expeditious in handling the schedules, more at home in adjusting the delicate mechanism of the machine and apparently more ambitious to make a good record."

This is interesting and significant testimony. The field of woman's employment has been vastly enlarged in recent years, and is steadily extending. Occupations once closed are now open to her, and in each the number of female bread-winners is increasing.

In how many of these new spheres, if the truth were known, would it appear, as in the case of the census work, that women are the superiors of men?—*New York Herald.*

**As a delicate flavor, delicious and refreshing, Cook's Extra Dry Champagne takes the lead. Millions of bottles are sold annually.**


## Auction Announcements

—BY—

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

200 & 202 Madison-st.

FOUR

Grand Opening Sales.

TODAY AT 9:30,

OPENING SALE

DRY GOODS,

Including Full Lines of

Seasonable Underwear and Hosiery, Knit Goods of All Descriptions, Comforts, Horse Blankets, Lap Robes, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Cloaks, Cardigan Jackets, Gloves, Mittens, Linen Table Covers, Towels, Crashes, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Wednesday, Aug. 27, 9:30 a. m.,

OPENING SALE

Boots, Shoes, Slippers,

INCLUDING THE

Finest Line of Rochester Goods Ever Offered at Auction,

AS WELL AS

Full Stocks of Other Goods in All Grades

Thursday, Aug. 28, 9:30 a. m.,

OPENING SALE

CLOTHING

INCLUDING

New Consignments for Fall Trade

OF

Men's, Youths', and Boys' Suits, Coats, Vests, Pants.

ALSO

A Magnificent Stock of Overalls.

IN BASEMENT:

OPENING SALE

Crockery & Glassware,

Including Full Stocks of

Tea, Dinner, and Chamber Sets,

And a Splendid Display of

English Decorated Ware.

Goods packed for country merchants.

Friday, Aug. 29, 9:30 a. m.,

Bankrupt Stocks and Job Lots

OF

Miscellaneous Dry Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY POMEROY, SON & CO.,

Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK,

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

Parlor and Chamber Sets, Carpets, Folding Beds, and General Household Goods.

POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.

We have peremptory orders to sell this morning at 11 o'clock sharp, at our Rooms, 2 Carloads of Folding Beds in solid Cherry, Mahogany, and Antique Oak. This sale will be worth the attention of the Trade.

The West Side Auction House Company, 209 and 211 W. Madison-st.

NOTICE.

Next Friday and Saturday

OUR STORE WILL BE CLOSED

In order to complete our many additions, changes, and alterations before next MONDAY, Sept. 1, when the GRAND OPENING of our store, greatly enlarged and improved, takes place.

Today, Tomorrow, and Thursday mark the last three days of our Summer season.

We shall close during these three days

ALL SUMMER GOODS

At such low prices as will make them

Exceedingly Lively.

SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.,

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TOWELS.

Also BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED

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Their actual value, and would advise our patrons to call early and secure first selection.

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Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, Chemise, and Corset Covers

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Pages 9 to 12.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1890—TWELVE PAGES.

## FIXING THE TIME TO VOTE.

### THE SENATE ARRANGING TO CLOSE DEBATE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

**Mr. Aldrich Proposes That Debate Cease Sept. 8 and That the Vote Be Then Taken on the Bill and Amendments—Mr. Plumb Objecting to Immediate Consideration the Matter Goes Over Till Today—Sudden Death of Representative Watson of Pennsylvania.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—The Senate met at 10 a. m. The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Plumb to prohibit the sale of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors in the Senate wing of the Capitol was taken up, but in the absence of Messrs. Blair and Butler, who had offered amendments, it went over till tomorrow.

The Tariff bill was then taken up.

Mr. Aldrich referred to the unusual length of the discussion that has taken place on the Tariff bill, and said that that fact and the knowledge (shared by all) that the business of the country was in a state of anxious suspense awaiting the result of the Senate's deliberations led him to ask Senators on the other side to consider the question of fixing the date of closing the debate and of having a final vote on the passage of the bill. He made this suggestion not for the purpose of preventing ample discussion on the remaining paragraphs in the bill, but because he believed the orderly disposition of the public business as well as the convenience of Senators required an arrangement of that kind. He would be glad to hear from Senators on the other side if they had any proposition to make in that regard.

Mr. Gorman said that it had been the honored custom of the Senate, on all revenue measures and legislation necessary for the conduct of the Government, that after full and free discussion the Senate came to some agreement as to the time for taking the vote. That custom had always enabled the Senate to discuss fairly and freely all such measures. There had been heretofore demonstration of the wisdom of the Senate's rule for unlimited debate; but there always arrived a time when an agreement such as that now proposed was made. He therefore thought that he was perfectly at liberty to speak for his colleagues when he said that they would be very glad (if the Senator in charge of the bill had any suggestion to make) that he would make it now.

Mr. Aldrich—I have prepared a proposition which I ask unanimous consent to have adopted.

The paper was read. It proposed that the consideration of the Tariff bill shall be continued, to the exclusion of all other business except appropriation bills and conference reports, to and including Sept. 1, subject to general debate, and during Sept. 2, 3, and 4, subject to the five-minute rule in debate; that no Senator shall speak on any one question more than once, and that Sept. 5 and thereafter the consideration shall be continued on the bill or amendments without debate, to and including the third reading, when three hours shall be allowed to each side for general debate, and then the final vote shall be taken on its passage.

Mr. Cullom—On what date is the final vote to be taken?

Mr. Aldrich—My suggestion is that the general debate shall close on the 1st of September. It is merely a suggestion. I am quite willing, if Senators on the other side or on this side think that the time proposed is not sufficient, to consent to any reasonable extension.

Mr. Gorman—I am aware that, in the consideration of this bill, we have spent twenty-four days, and that the long hours of the daily sittings, from 10 till 6, have taxed us all to an extent that has not been beneficial to health, at all events, and have, possibly, delayed somewhat the progress of the bill. As compared with any revenue measure in the past we have considered this Tariff bill a greater number of hours, and it has filled a greater number of columns of the *Record* than any previous measure of the kind; but there were special reasons why this should be so. This is the only place and the only time when the bill could be considered and fairly discussed.

He thought the suggestion of the Senator from Rhode Island reasonably fair, but it would be more satisfactory to the Democratic side of the chamber if the time for general debate were extended to Sept. 3, and then to have three days for the five-minute debate. That would bring the time for taking the final vote to Sept. 8.

**The Memorandum Modified.**

Mr. Aldrich expressed his willingness to have the memorandum modified as suggested by Mr. Gorman. It was therefore modified so as to continue the general discussion up to and including Wednesday, Sept. 3, to have five minutes' debate on Thursday, 4, Friday, 5, and Saturday, 6, and to fix Monday, Sept. 8, and thereafter for consideration of the bill and amendments without debate; then three hours to be allowed to each side for general debate, and the final vote to be taken on the passage of the bill.

The presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) asked whether there was any objection to having the order entered.

Mr. Plumb objected and asked to have the matter go over till tomorrow. It seemed to him that the time fixed in the order was too short. At all events there should be some other division of the time, although he was not prepared to make a suggestion on that point. The most important thing to be taken into account had yet to come before the Senate—for instance, about what was to be done in restraint of trusts, about reciprocity, about the effect of the bill on the revenues, and as to whether there would be money enough to carry on the Government if the bill became a law. All these things had to be taken into account. While he was as willing to take the chances as other Senators were, he did not care to do so until he had, at least, time to consider the proposition. He thought it should go over until tomorrow.

Mr. Aldrich—Then I offer the memorandum in the form of an amendment to the rules and I give notice that I will ask to-morrow for a modification of the rules in accordance with the memorandum.

Mr. Gorman—I trust the Senator from Rhode Island will not pursue that course. I do not think that it will be necessary. I am entirely within bounds when I say that every Senator on this side will agree to the terms proposed.

Mr. Aldrich—I do not think that the arrangement ought to fail from the objection of a Senator or of a minority if it is satisfactory to a large majority of the body, and it is for the purpose of avoiding the possibility of that that I have given the notice.

Mr. Gorman suggested if the daily hours of sittings were not sufficient evening sessions might be held.

Mr. Harris said that he understood Mr. Plumb's object in having the order go over till tomorrow to be only that he might look into it. In all human probability the Senator from Rhode Island could get unanimous consent to the order tomorrow.

He suggested, therefore, that the step suggested (to amend the rules) was unnecessary. Mr. Aldrich therefore withdrew his motion, but asked for unanimous consent tomorrow.

**The Tariff Bill Laid Aside.**

The bill was laid aside informally.

House bill for the erection of a tower for a first order light on Smith's Island, Virginia (not to cost more than $150,000) was taken from the calendar and passed, with numerous amendments, making appropriations for lighthouses and fog signals in various other parts of the country. A conference was asked and agreed to.

The Tariff bill was again taken up, the pending question being on paragraph 193, page 45, imposing a duty of 1½ cents per pound on lead ore and lead dross; provided that silver ore and all other ores containing lead shall pay a duty of 1½ cents per pound on the lead contained therein, according to sample and assay at the port of entry.

Mr. Coke moved to amend by striking out the proviso and inserting a proviso that ores containing silver and lead, when the lead is of less value than the silver, shall be admitted free of duty. He said the passage of the bill as reported would destroy the smelting works in Texas, Kansas City, Chicago, and St. Louis; render useless the refractory ores of New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas; throw a large number of men out of employment, and drive from the United States the trade with Mexico, valuable not only for American manufacturers but for American farmers.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carlisle followed with arguments on the same lines.

Mr. Aldrich asked Mr. Carlisle if he thought it fair to have one form of lead required to pay a duty of one and one-half cents a pound, and to have another form of lead free of duty.

Mr. Carlisle replied that the question assumed that he was in favor of imposing a duty of one and one-half cents a pound on lead ore, which was not the case. If he had his own way all lead ore would be free.

**A Plea for Lower Duty.**

Mr. Plumb moved to amend the paragraph by reducing the duty on lead ore from one and one-half cents a pound to three-fourths of a cent. He thought that the Senate was coming to a point where the system of protection would result in breaking down certain home industries for the benefit of other industries, and where the larger industries were to destroy the smaller ones. The smelting interest was entitled to as much consideration as the cotton or iron manufacturing industries, and that interest was to be injuriously affected by the proposed duty. If the mine-owners of Colorado, who had derived so much profit from the recent silver legislation, desire to get still more benefit by the tax on these Mexican ores why did they not propose a duty on the silver ores of Mexico?

Mr. Stewart argued against the amendments and in favor of the duty on lead ore as proposed in the paragraph. In the course of his remarks he announced his opposition to taking the duty off sugar.

Mr. Teller also advocated the adoption of the paragraph as reported, and asserted that the contest was one between the Lead Trust, in combination with smelters, and the miners of the Rocky Mountains. These miners were 50,000 strong, and they consumed more of the New England products per capita than any set of men living anywhere else. They consumed more of the agricultural products of Kansas and Nebraska than the whole of Mexico consumed; and Kansas was indebted to the miners of Colorado for whatever prosperity she enjoyed. He was not, therefore, exactly pleased when a Senator from that State insisted that he wanted to secure the trade of Mexico and was willing to put the labor of Colorado, Montana, and Idaho side by side with the forty cent labor of Mexico.

Continuing his argument Mr. Teller said that if the lead duty was shorn from the bill (the only thing in it for the benefit of the great Northwest) there would not be a Republican in that region in favor of the bill; and that there should not be.

Mr. Jones of Nevada said that the most important feature of the bill for the mining industries of the country was the duty on lead and lead ores. Not only were many thousands of persons engaged in lead mining, but 75 per cent of the silver yield of the United States came from mines in which that metal was found in combination with lead. Of those mines the larger number would not pay expenses of operation for silver alone. Without a duty on lead and lead ores those mines would have to be abandoned. This would not merely destroy a great industry but would seriously affect the supply of the precious metals which formed the money of the world.

The bill was laid aside informally and the House joint resolution in relation to oaths in pension cases was reported and passed. The resolution authorizes oaths to be administered by any person empowered to administer oaths.

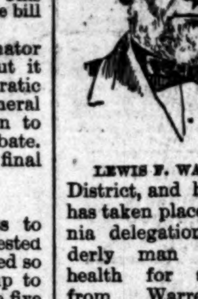
The House resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven Representatives and three Senators to take measures for superintending the funeral of the late Representative Lewis F. Watson of Pennsylvania was laid before the Senate. Mr. Quay offered a resolution, which was agreed to, expressing the deep sensibility with which the Senate had heard of the death of Mr. Watson, concurring in the appointment of a committee, and providing, as an additional mark of respect, that the Senate do now adjourn.

Senators Cameron, Cullom, and Faulkner were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate, and then the Senate adjourned.

### REPRESENTATIVE WATSON DEAD.

**He Expires Suddenly from Heart-Disease—House Proceedings.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—Representative Lewis F. Watson of Pennsylvania died very suddenly this morning in this city. He was about to enter his carriage at the Shoreham Hotel to drive to the Capitol, at about 11 oclock, when he was suddenly overcome by an attack of heart-disease and died soon after being carried into the hotel.



LEWIS F. WATSON.

Mr. Watson represented the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania District, and his death makes the third which has taken place in the ranks of the Pennsylvania delegation this session. He was an elderly man and had been in feeble health for some time past. He was from Warren, and was born in Crawford County. With an academic education as a basis, he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and for the last twenty years was an extensive operator in lumber and petroleum, besides organizing a railroad and acting as a bank President. He was a member of the Forty-fifth and the Forty-seventh Congresses, and was elected to the present Congress as a Republican by a large majority.

In opening the proceedings of the House this morning the Chaplain made a feeling allusion to the death of Mr. Watson.

Mr. Cannon (Ill.) submitted the conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Cannon explained that on a former conference all the disagreements had been settled except the disagreement on the Senate amendments relative to irrigation and to the survey of the public lands. The Senate had placed legislation of wide-reaching importance on the bill. The House conferrees would have been glad to have dispensed with any legislation, but the Senate conferrees had insisted upon it. The report was the result of a compromise. The legislation of 1888 withdrawing lands from sale west of the 100th meridian was so modified that all entries made in good faith up to the time of the passage of this act were validated except entries on reservoir sites which have been selected. The reservoir sites which have been selected are reserved under the law of 1888; and the reservoir sites hereafter to be selected are reserved from the date of their selection. In the future, whenever public lands are occupied by claimants with a view to obtaining title, the claimant can obtain title from the Government under all the land laws to 320 acres only.

Mr. Sayers (Tex.) and Mr. McRae (Ark.) thought that such important legislation should receive more careful consideration than could be given it on a conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

By unanimous consent the Senate amendments (which have not been acted upon) to the River and Harbor bill were nonconcurred in and a conference ordered.

On motion of Mr. McCreary (Ky.) Saturday, Sept. 13, was set apart for the delivery of eulogies to the late Senator Beck of Kentucky.

Then Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) rose and said:

Mr. Speaker: As I entered the House a few moments before its meeting today, it was told me that my colleague, the Hon. Lewis F. Watson, had died suddenly at the Shoreham this morning at 11 o'clock. This, to me, Mr. Speaker, came as a shock. The death of an associate must always come to us as a shock. I bring to the memory of the House the fact that Mr. Watson is the third of the Pennsylvania delegation who has died during this session of Congress in the City of Washington. Mr. Watson was a gentleman of high esteem in the portion of the State of Pennsylvania where he resided, a man of great business capacity, a man who had the confidence of the people among whom he lived. He was elected to the Forty-fifth and Forty-seventh and again to the Fifty-first Congresses, and had been renominated to be elected in November next to the Fifty-second Congress. At a future time the Pennsylvania delegation will ask that a day be fixed to pronounce eulogies on our deceased friend and colleague.

Mr. O'Neill then offered resolutions expressive of the regret with which the House has heard of the death of the Hon. Lewis F. Watson and for the appointment of a committee of seven Representatives and three Senators to superintend the funeral.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. O'Neill asked to be excused from acting on the committee.

The Speaker appointed as the funeral committee Messrs. Culbertson (Pa.) McAdoo, Craig, Townsend (Pa.), Maish, Wallace (N. Y.), and Kerr (Pa.).

The House then, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned.

### THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

**Some Important Changes in the Public Land Laws Made.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—An agreement has been finally reached by the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill conferrees upon the paragraphs relating to the irrigation and public land surveys, the sole object of dispute between the two Houses for several weeks. For the survey of the public lands the House appropriated $200,000 and the Senate increased the amount to $600,000. The conferrees fixed it at $425,000,

The Senate amendment appropriating $20,000 for additional clerk hire in the offices of Surveyors-General is stricken out.

For the topographic survey, for which the House appropriated $200,000 and the Senate $300,000, the conferrees agreed on $325,000. One-half of this sum is to be expended west of the 100th meridian of longitude. The House item appropriating $720,000 for the irrigation survey is stricken out. An appropriation of $45,000 for engraving maps of the survey is increased to $70,000. The chief difference between the two Houses was as to the repeal of the law of 1888, providing for the withdrawal of lands from entry, which the Senate insisted upon. The conference recommended the adoption of the following:

And so much of the act of Oct. 2, 1888, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and for other purposes," as provides for the withdrawal of the public lands from entry and settlement is hereby repealed, and all entries made or claims located in good faith and valid but for the same act shall be recognized and may be perfected in the same manner as if said law had not been enacted, except that the reservoir sites heretofore located or selected shall remain so segregated and reserved from entry or settlement as provided by said act until otherwise provided by law, and reservoir sites hereafter located or selected on public lands shall in like manner be reserved from the date of the location or selection thereof.

No person who shall, after the passage of this act, enter upon any of the public lands with a view to occupation, entry, or settlement under any of the land laws shall be permitted to acquire title to more than 320 acres in the aggregate, under all of said laws, but this limitation shall not operate to curtail the right of any person who has heretofore made entry or settlement on the public lands, or whose occupation, entry, or settlement is validated by this act.

Provided, that in all patents for lands hereafter taken up under any of the land laws of the United States or on entries or claims validated by this act west of the 100th meridian, it shall be expressed that there is reserved from the lands in said patent described a right of way thereon for ditches or canals constructed by the authority of the United States.

### VANCE PROPOSES AN AMENDMENT.

**He Wants the Tariff Bill Changed in the Interests of the Farmers.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—Senator Vance today proposed the following amendment to the Tariff bill:

WHEREAS, From an early period in our history duties upon foreign imports have been levied with the avowed purpose of promoting the interest of domestic manufactures, and drawbacks or rebates have been given of the duties on raw materials used in the manufacture of all articles exported, for the same purpose; and,

WHEREAS, For the encouragement of the production of spirits and tobacco, all internal revenue taxes are refunded upon those articles which are exported abroad; and,

WHEREAS, Bounties have long been granted to our fishermen by a drawback of duties upon the salt used in their business, and subsidies are proposed to aid in the building and sailing of ships; and,

WHEREAS, Agriculture, the greatest and most important of all our industries, has not been and in the nature of things cannot be aided in the same manner, the duties heretofore levied for that purpose having for the most part proved wholly unavailing; and,

WHEREAS, It is desirable to do impartial justice to all industries and to give no one an advantage over the other, and inasmuch as there is no other way by which agriculture can be compensated for its contributions to the support of manufactures; therefore,

Be it enacted, etc., That in all cases where it can be shown by proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury that any goods, wares, or merchandise imported into this country have been purchased by any citizen of the United States by exchange of farm products grown in the United States for such goods or where such goods have been purchased with the proceeds or avails of such farm products in foreign countries, such goods, wares, or merchandise shall be imported at the following rates of duty—to-wit:

One-half the present duty on all manufactures of iron and steel; 40 per cent of the present duty on all woolen or cotton goods, or articles of which wool or cotton may be the component material o chief value; one-half the present duty on earthenware, china, or glassware; 30 per cent of the present rate of duty on all material used for fertilizers, or in manufacture thereof, and 25 per cent of the present rate of duty on jute bagging and farmers' binding twine.

### GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

**Great Destitution Existing Among the Farmers of Oklahoma.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—Senator Platt, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, today laid before the Senate a letter from Secretary Noble, transmitting the following telegram:

KINGFISHER, O. T., Aug. 23.—After many days' house to house inspection I find fully one-third of the people need aid; two-thirds of the farmers need seed-wheat; many now in want of food; no work, nothing to sell, prospects gloomy; extreme south of territory not quite so bad.

THOMAS J. NESWHEM,
Special Land Inspector.

Secretary Noble says that the department has no resources with which to relieve the destitution, and that its only course is to lay the information before Congress.

**Lighthouses for the Great Lakes.**

Some of the amendments tacked on today by the Senate to the House bill for the erection of a new light tower in Smith's Island, Va., are as follows:

Lighthouse at Old Mackinac Point, Lake Huron, $25,000; beacon light and fog signal station on Round Island, opposite the harbor of Mackinac Island, $15,000; light and fog signal station midway between Sheboygan and Presque Isle, $25,000; a light and steam fog signal at or near White Shoal or Simmons Reef, Lake Michigan, $90,000, in addition to the $60,000 already appropriated; new coast light at entrance to Sturgeon Bay canal, $20,000; light and fog whistle on Squaw Island, Lake Michigan, $25,000; light and fog whistle and maintenance of a light ship on Eleven-Foot Shoal, off Peninsula Point, Green Bay, Lake Michigan, $102,500; range lights and fog signal in Death's Door passage, Plum Island, Green Bay, Lake Michigan, $21,000; thirty-seven range lights, St. Mary's River, Lake Superior, $30,000.

**Favor Safety Couplers and Automatic Brakes.**

Representative Caldwell of Ohio, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, today reported to the House the bill agreed upon by that committee, to compel railroad companies engaged in inter-State commerce, within a reasonable time, to equip their cars with such safety or automatic safety couplers as will not require trainmen to go between the ends of the cars to couple or to uncouple them, and with automatic brakes so that the speed of the train can be controlled by the engineer. The report submitted with the bill points out fearful loss of life and limb occasioned by keeping in use the link and pin-coupling and hand-brake on freight-cars, and says that from statistics of railroad accidents of this nature "we have the terrible intimation that 20,000 young men in the Nation must suffer painful or fatal accidents from these two causes annually."

**The Case of the Sea Wing.**

Inspector-General Dumont has received the report of Local-Inspectors Knapp and Yeager, who investigated the case of the steamer Sea Wing which capsized in Lake Pepin in July with such fatal results. After surveying the evidence they say that they are satisfied that nothing could have been done to save the steamer after the squall struck it, owing to its sudden and violent character. They find that Capt. David Wetherin, who was in command of the steamer, violated Secs. 4,463 and 4,467 and so much of Sec. 4,450 as relates to unskillfulness by starting out as he did in the face of an approaching storm. Also after he had started out by not running to the Minnesota shore, "where there are good harbors every mile or so," instead of up the center of the lake. They therefore revoked his license as a master and pilot and reported the case to the United States Attorney for prosecution.

**Free Delivery for Small Cities.**

The Senate Committee on Postal Affairs today decided to make the bill to extend the free delivery system apply to cities of 5,000 inhabitants or to cities where the postal receipts amount to $5,000.

**Fame Has Its Shadow.**

It were pleasant, indeed, to prove life more than breath,
At Fame's sparkling fountain the nectar to quaff,
Were it not that the famous are pestered to death
With hourly requests for an autograph.

**For the best short story of personal experience associated with the Chicago fire of 1871 THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. No story should exceed 500 words in length. The competition will close Thursday, Aug. 28, at 6 p. m. Stories not awarded a prize may be printed without compensation. No manuscripts preserved or returned.**

## "FARMERS" IN THE HOUSE

### MEMBERS EAGER TO PLACATE THE GRANGERS BEFORE NOVEMBER.

**That Is Why the Butterworth Anti-Option Bill Probably Will Go Through—The Lard Bill, However, Must Be Got Out of the Way First—Ben Butterworth as the Champion of Protection—The Census Figures.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Some speculative members are offering options tonight that the Butterworth bill taxing futures won't get through the House tomorrow. They base their belief on the parliamentary tangles that may arise. The Lard bill is first to be got out of the way. Representative Mason has promised to use up the day in breaking a quorum on that measure. He will hardly succeed, as the "farmers" in the House are bound that it shall pass. But he will manage to take up a good deal of time, so that there won't be much of the day left for the Options bill. As the Agricultural Committee has had nearly a week for its measures it can hardly ask for more time when the special order is up tomorrow. However, members of the committee say there is no need of a long debate on the options measure, and they will outvote every proposition to antagonize it and will bring it to an issue before the day is over. The Chicago members are not sure that the amendment offered by Mr. Butterworth betters the measure much, though his amendment is said to be substantially the same as the Illinois statute. Even in the modified form legitimate dealers would be subject to arrest and prosecution. The fact that they might have a good defense would hardly compensate them for the annoyance of arrest and prosecution. Mr. Butterworth said this afternoon he didn't know what the fate of the bill would be. It was in the hands of the Agricultural Committee and he was no longer responsible for it.

The Chicago Board of Trade has lost nothing by not sending a delegation down to oppose the bill. Its reasons might be strong, but it isn't the season of the year when the ordinary member listens to reasons against legislation which has been demanded in the name of the farmer.

Congressman Lawler today delivered to each member of Congress a copy of the memorial of the Board of Trade protesting against the passage of the bill. The memorial had been sent him by Secretary George F. Stone. Mr. Lawler says that he finds a great deal of opposition in the House, and should it pass the Senate will let it die, as far as this session is concerned.

The New-Yorkers who came here to oppose the bill are disgusted at their failure to make an impression on the Congressional mind. They have been foolish enough to threaten the country with a panic in case the bill becomes a law.

### BUTTERWORTH AND PROTECTION.

**The Ohio Man Will Appear at Elmira as Champion of the Tariff.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Notwithstanding his opposition to the McKinley bill, Ben Butterworth seems to be looked upon as a good enough protectionist for a large section of Republicans. There is to be a Tri-State fair at Elmira, N. Y., next month, and the tariff is to be discussed from opposite standpoints. Though the discussion is to be on the economic issues involved and politics is to be avoided, the aim has been to secure public men of opposite politics. Roger Q. Mills had been chosen to present the tariff reform or free trade side, but was unable to be present. In his place Representative Wilson was chosen. Mr. Wilson outranks Mills and all the Democratic leaders as a tariff debater. Chairman Belden and Representative Flood were asked to pick out some one to present the protection side of the argument, and they fixed upon Ben Butterworth. So the latter can hardly be looked upon as so much of a heretic as Maj. McKinley's partisans would imply. In truth, Mr. Butterworth has engaged in a good many debates as the champion of protection. One was with Mr. Wilson two years ago at Leesburg, Va. The latter reminded him of it today. Said Wilson: "I've just come up from Leesburg, Butterworth, and they still remember our debate. But they had read your speech on the McKinley bill, and do you know what they said? They said you'd stolen the speech I made to them and they wanted to congratulate me on having made so distinguished a convert."

"Not a bit of it," replied Butterworth, "my speech on the McKinley bill didn't contain anything that I wouldn't have talked to the Leesburg people, for I advocated reasonable protection. The trouble with some of my party friends is that they want prohibitory protection."

Mr. Butterworth promised Representative Flood that he would attend the Elmira fair and champion the cause of protection.

### SOME ELECTORAL PROBABILITIES.

**The Democrats Will Have Hard Work to Capture the Presidency in '92.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Some interesting electoral probabilities are drawn from Superintendent Porter's revised census figures. Taking the actual increase in population in twenty leading States—ten Republican and ten Democratic—on the vote of 1888 it is shown that the increase in the ten Republican States was 6,313,000, while the Democratic showing was 3,498,000. New York with its million increase comes under the Republican column, but the Empire State in making political calculations must always be put in the doubtful column. The proportion of gain, however, in the majority of States is favorable to the Republicans, enough to make the chances of controlling the electoral college in 1892 a little better. But of sweeping advantage there is none. It can safely be assumed in making guesses that the present basis of representation will be increased, but not enough to leave the present membership of the House stationary. Were the present basis, which is 154,000, retained, there would be an Electoral College of 497 members. On the vote of 1888, with the new States added, the probable Republican States would have 297 electoral votes as against 200 Democratic ones. On this basis New York would not hold the balance of power in '92. There is every probability, however, that the rate of representation will be nearer 200,000 than 154,000. On the former basis the Electoral College would increase only from 401 to 406, the losses in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and the Southern States nearly balancing the gain in the admission of the new States. Under the new apportionment, still keeping in mind the Electoral vote of 1888, the chances would be for 245 Republican electors as against 161 Democratic ones. This assumes that all the new States will be Republican, though the Democrats look upon Montana and Idaho as their property. But the Republicans could lose those two new States and New York also without losing control of the Electoral College. It looks as though the Democrats must carry every State they did in 1888 in addition to New York and Indiana, if they are to win in 1892. These conclusions are drawn by Mr. Leslie J. Perry, a census expert, who fortifies them by tables based on the census returns, as heretofore reported.

### GOSSIP OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

**The Texas Delegation Not Sorry to Learn of Maj. Martin's Defeat.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The Texas delegation doesn't exactly rejoice over the failure of Maj. Martin to be renominated. It merely heaves a sigh of relief. Since he began his Congressional career by blowing out the gas in a Washington hotel, the Major has been a terror to the delegation. They liked him personally for his kindly qualities of heart—he had not much head—but they thought he brought ridicule on the State. The tariff speech which Amos Cummings wrote for him was a gem in its way, but for genuine eloquence it was far below the Major's spontaneous outburst in pleading for the extended distribution of a Government cow book. After that speech the Texas delegation appointed a committee to wait on Maj. Martin and get a solemn promise not to talk any more. He thought his colleagues were jealous of his fame and refused to promise. But since then he has kept pretty quiet. In the early days of Speaker Reed's quorum counting the Major was one of the members who wanted to do the Speaker personal violence, yet afterwards he and Mr. Reed became good friends. However, when Maj. Martin got in the habit of crossing his shins on the top of his desk and displaying a large expanse of cotton drawers between trousers and boot-tops the Speaker had to interfere. It was explained to Maj. Martin that there was no politics in this interference with a member's right to dress as he pleased, because Speaker Reed had been equally firm in objecting to Mr. Walker, a Massachusetts Republican, addressing the House in his shirt-sleeves. Martin has been defeated by a country editor named Long. None of the Texans here know anything about him. The district was represented for many years by Senator Reagan.

**Should Pay for Their Own Praying.**

A Southern clergyman has been telling Congressmen that they ought to pay for their own praying. He is the Rev. J. B. Hawthorne of Atlanta, Ga., and in a sermon yesterday he condemned the practice of the Government employing chaplains for the two Houses of Congress and in the army and navy. Parson Hawthorne maintained that it was not the duty of the Government to employ men in such a capacity. "Let members of Congress," he said, "take money from their own pockets to support the man whom they choose to lead them in the morning devotions, and let the officers and privates of the army do the same."

**Senator Farwell in His Seat.**

Senator Farwell drove up to the Capitol today and for the first time in a month was able to take his seat in the Senate. He remained for an hour and was warmly welcomed by his colleagues, who were agreeably surprised to find him looking so well. Since he began to mend the Senator has improved so rapidly that he shows few traces of his severe illness.

### HE WAS ONLY A LITTLE CHAP.

**The Conductor Tells How He Came to Be So Soft-Hearted.**

"I know," said the conductor, as he finished counting up and lighted a cigar, "that most people consider us a hard-hearted lot, but we've got to be, or at least must appear to be. A railroad company has little to do with sentiment and a great deal to do with business. I can't afford to let people ride at my expense, and so what am I to do?"

No remedy being suggested he smoked away in silence for two or three minutes, and then continued:

"I didn't use to have so much heart about it, always excusing myself on the plea of duty; but one night about three years ago something happened which has kept my heart pretty soft ever since. It was on the run out of Buffalo, and when I came to take up the fares I came across a woman and child. She was pale-faced and poorly clad and she had a world of trouble in her face. I saw that in a general way, but it was not my business to pity her. The child with her, a boy of 7 or 8, was lying back on the seat, with her old shawl for a pillow. She offered me one full-fare ticket to a point about forty miles below, but I demanded one for the boy.

"'Please, sir,' she said, 'we are very poor, and he's only a little chap and I'm taking him home to die.'

"That was no excuse, and I plainly told her that she must pay for him or he'd have to get off. I thought she was trying to beat his way, but in that I was mistaken. It was a dark and rainy night, and she'd never have got ready to leave the train at the next stop if she'd had money to pay for the boy. I felt a bit ashamed when I saw her making ready, and it hurt me to see her lean over him and both cry together, but one of our men had been discharged only the week before for overlooking a one-legged soldier who only wanted a lift for ten miles."

"And no one offered to pay the boy's fare?"

"For a wonder, no. There was a full crowd in the car, but all seemed to look upon the pair with suspicion. I hated to put them off, and I was hoping the woman would make one more appeal and give me a show to back water, when the train ran into ——, and she made ready to get off. The least I could do was to help her with the boy. I picked him up and started to follow her out, but I had scarcely taken notice of his white face and tear-wet cheeks when he uttered a shriek of fear, straightened out in my arms, and next instant I knew I held a corpse. Yes, sir, the life went out of him in that cry, and the mother turned on me with a look I can never forget and cried:

"'He's dead! He's dead. And you have killed him!'

"I don't like to think of it," whispered the conductor after a long silence. "I had my month's wages in my pocket, and I gave her every dollar of it and the passengers raised as much more, and when I left her with her dead at the next station I had done everything I possibly could, but that didn't clear me. I had been too harsh and cold. She had told me the truth and I had doubted her. She had asked for mercy and I had ordered her out into the night and the storm with a dying boy in her care. She has never forgiven me, and never will, and try as hard as I may I can never forgive myself."

### THE AMERICAN NOMAD.

**No Inducements Are Offered a Man to Stay at Home.**

A curious outgrowth of the rivalries of American cities is the practice that obtains so generally of offering bonuses and pecuniary inducements to manufacturers to move their plants. After a fire that burned down a part of a sewing machine factory the other day the owners received so many proposals from aspiring cities that wanted to take them in that they were obliged to publish a notice to the effect that only a small part of their works had been burned, and that they were not open to proposals for adoption. Any factory or established business employing labor can have its choice nowadays from a long list of cities, new and old, any of which will give it a site for a factory, pay the expenses of moving, and perhaps contribute substantially toward the construction of a new building. People who own land or are engaged in business in cities realize that it pays them to have their cities grow, and they are willing to hire desirable inhabitants to come to them. They rely upon getting their money back in the increased value of land or the general increase in business. The result is that the migratory disposition already so pronounced in these days is intensified, and it has become a familiar thing not merely for individuals to move but for great aggregations of workingmen to shift the scene of their activities from one city to another, sometimes thousands of miles away.

Time was when where the average man found himself living there he continued to live, unless circumstances of exceptional urgency impelled him to change his residence. It is different now. Transportation has become so cheap, and travel so easy, that the ties of locality sit very lightly on the average American, and the fact that you find him settled this year in New York or Pennsylvania affords you a very uncertain basis for expecting to find him next year in the same place. When you hear of him again, if he hasn't moved to Texas, or Tacoma, or Southern California, or Maine, or North Dakota, you feel that he must have had some exceptionally good reasons for staying at home. Men used to wag their heads and croak about the inability of rolling stones to gather moss. We have changed all that. Moss is at a discount and there is a premium upon rolling.—*From "The Point of View," in September Scribner.*

**Work for Women.**

Among the many employments open to women there is none which offers more certain remuneration than decorative designing. For some reason, however, schools in decorative design have not sprung up in any number, and those established have not been remarkably successful. In this work women learn very soon that if they compete with men they must do as good work as men do. The designs which they sell can have no fictitious value attached to them. The manufacturers of wall paper do not care where their designs come from so long as they are a success. Individual women who have taken up decorative designing are receiving incomes varying from $1,200 to $2,000 a year as heads of industrial training schools. A good designer in wall paper can demand a much higher salary than the average teacher in the common schools.—*New York Tribune.*

**Sunday, Aug. 31, "Namga Doola: A Study in Heredity," by Rudyard Kipling, illustrated by H. Pruett, will appear in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**

### DO NOT AGREE WITH SEXTON'S IDEAS.

**Chicago Irishmen Say That the Member of Parliament Has Made a Mistake.**

Much surprise and not a little indignation were expressed among Irish-Americans around the city yesterday at the speech delivered in Limerick, Ireland, Sunday, by Thomas Sexton, M. P. and ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin. Part of the speech as cabled made direct reference to the Irish factions in Chicago, and another part referred to the decadence of the Land League in America. These are the passages which give offense:

But a noticeable cooling has taken place during the last four years, which was undoubtedly natural enough. The changes made in the character of the movement itself, the friendly correspondence of English Liberals with Irish aims and aspirations, must have seemed to the minds of Irish-Americans like what is popularly called a "lowering of the flag," because it was contrary to all traditions of nationality that an official party in England should seriously take up the restoration of Ireland's rights as a real part of their program. . . . Irish-Americans sickened with deferred hopes. It took Davitt's great qualities to hold parties together at Chicago. He impressed upon his hearers the necessity for prudence and self-restraint, and rebuked men like Finerty, who wished to "talk daggers." All that danger has now passed away. The danger now is not excess but apathy.

The Irishmen here say that Mr. Sexton does not understand his kinsmen in America as well as they understand the Irish movement at the other side. There has been no complaint about "lowering the flag" except by a few extremists. The failure to support the league has been due to the character of the American officers and to the general distrust of them. And Michael Davitt, far from trying to hold the parties together, sided with one of the factions. While repudiating violence and dynamite from the platform he fraternized with those who advocated it. John Devoy, now an editorial writer on one of the evening papers here, and who was the first to propose to the Irish societies in America that they should aid the home-rule movement, was interviewed last evening about Mr. Sexton's reported utterances. He said:

"Among the members of the Irish parliamentary party there are none for whom I have greater respect than John Dillon, William O'Brien, and Thomas Sexton. But if the views expressed by Mr. Sexton in Limerick yesterday regarding the Irish situation in America are an indication of the course that will be pursued by Dillon and O'Brien in their coming visit I predict that it will be the most humiliating failure that has overtaken the movement since the Land League was founded in 1879. Sexton's views are based on an utter misconception, founded upon ridiculously superficial information of the real wishes and opinions of the great mass of Irish-American citizens. The decline—I might almost call it the collapse—of the league in America is due not to the 'lowering of the flag' idea, but to a profound and justifiable distrust of the officers of the organization and dissatisfaction at the readiness with which the leaders at home fall into every dishonest scheme to maintain them in power years after their term has expired. Davitt did not hold parties together at the Chicago convention, but, on the contrary, sided with one faction and did all he could to increase the trouble. His action in regard to Finerty was a transparent farce. He made a scapegoat of Finerty, whom Mr. Sexton says he rebuked for 'talking daggers,' so that his own shameless alliance with the men who used daggers might be covered up. There was nothing particularly hurtful to the Parnellite policy in the speech of Finerty which he condemned, while he allowed to pass with approving silence at Ogden's Grove, where he spoke in August, 1886, resolutions written by one of the trianglers which were a deliberate and cold-blooded assault on that policy along the whole line.

"Mr. Sexton says the danger now is not 'excess but apathy.' The sooner he and the two envoys and their colleagues realize that that apathy cannot be dispelled by 'steering an even keel' between a faction which includes murder and robbery in its program and those who want honest methods and will tolerate no more pandering to crime the better it will be for their own reputation and for the Irish cause. The money Mr. Sexton hopes for will not be forthcoming unless the present disgusting trimming policy regarding the Irish in America is abandoned once for all. The real danger lies in the alliance between Michael Davitt, backed by a section of the league in Ireland, and the men who robbed the organization of its funds and murdered Dr. Cronin for doing his duty to Ireland."

Mr. Finerty's friends are quite indignant at the references to that gentleman.

### SIR EDWIN ARNOLD IN JAPAN.

**His Strange Behavior There Is Alarming His Friends.**

TOKIO, via San Francisco, Aug. 23.—[Special to the World.]—The friends of Sir Edwin Arnold here are becoming alarmed at his behavior, and are trying every means to get him out of the country. He came here to spend two months almost a year ago to finish his "Light of the World." At the end of two months he expected to go with his daughter to India. He has not gone and seems perfectly infatuated with Japanese women, so much so that his India trip is put off indefinitely and his friends fear that he will marry a Japanese woman and remain here. He says that he will do it and there is doubt if he will ever return to England to reside.

Miss Arnold does not share her father's enthusiasm and is disgusted and discouraged. Arnold recently accompanied three Japanese ladies from Miyanouhita to the well-known Solfatara, in the mountain of Ojigoku. One of them was proud of her achievement and intimated that she desired to keep a bamboo stick that she had used during the climb and to have engraved upon it some memorial of the expedition. Sir Edwin engraved upon the stick with the point of his knife the name of the locality, with the fair possessor's initials, inscribing below this verse:

Staff that to Ojigoku went
Good news to sinners tell,
Devils may climb to Paradise,
Now angels walk to Hell.

The point of the last line of the impromptu is that Ojigoku means "Big Hell."

### COMMISSIONER TAYLOR IN MILWAUKEE.

**He Indorses the Republican Ticket and Platform—Miscellaneous Items.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—United States Railway Commissioner Taylor was in the city a few hours today after spending Sunday at his home in Hudson, Wis. For two months Mr. Taylor has been in the West looking over the Pacific coast railways. During his absence he was appointed to represent the Department of the Interior on the World's Fair Commission, and is now on his way back to Washington to attend a meeting of the commission to be held within a few days. Mr. Taylor strongly indorses the Republican State ticket and also the party platform.

Between fifty and sixty guests of the Windsor Hotel were suddenly left homeless this afternoon, the hotel being closed by the Sheriff. Three years ago Charles Moody purchased the furnishings of the hotel from Mrs. William Drake, giving in part payment a mortgage for $5,300. This afternoon Mrs. Drake foreclosed the mortgage and the Sheriff is now in possession.

W. D. Treid, a gentleman who recently removed to Milwaukee from Illinois, was stricken with paralysis while in the Colby-Abbott Building this afternoon. He was taken to his home on Jefferson street in a precarious condition.

**Miss Morosini's "Spike."**

Saratoga correspondence Philadelphia *Press*: Miss Giulia Morosini, who is sojourning at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, has a new vehicle this summer which attracts a great deal of attention on the road. It is called a "spike," and it is the very latest "fad" on wheels. There is a double seat in front, with one behind for the groom, and the body of the wagon is very peculiar in shape. It is whirled along by three prancing steppers, a pair of wheelers and a single leader. Miss Morosini handles the reins herself, and she does it with grace and skill. Her father sits beside her, and there is always a crowd at the Division street entrance of the United States Hotel to see the start. They whirl along at rattling pace, driving through Woodlawn Park or out Union avenue to the lake.

**Not Population Enough Yet.**

We have 64,000,000 people in this country, but it is clear that the country is not settled, as it is possible for seven men to stop a train in one of the largest States in the Union, rob the express-car, keep the passengers still at the mouth of revolvers, and get off without being hurt or stopped. —*Baltimore American.*

## INTEREST RATES LOWER.

### THE MONEY SCARE IN WALL STREET HAS SUBSIDED.

**Transactions on the Stock Exchange Effected at 10 to 12 Per Cent Interest Per Annum—What Is Thought of Secretary Windom's Policy for the Relief of the Market—Silver Purchases for the Day—Operation of the Silver Law—Speculative Gossip.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—The money scare which agitated Wall street last week has subsided for the present. While borrowers do not feel secure by any means they were apparently willing to wait this morning to see how the cat would jump before rushing headlong to obtain accommodations, and in that way bidding the rates of interest up on themselves. Early transactions on the Stock Exchange were effected at 10 to 12 per cent interest per annum, with only a moderate inquiry and fairly liberal offerings.

Opinions are still much divided as to the efficacy of the measure adopted by Secretary Windom for the relief of the money market. At the rate the Treasury is absorbing cash for customs duties and internal taxes it will require some heavy offerings of bonds by the Government to prevent rates from tightening up again.

Thus far only $4,000,000 of 4½ per cents have been presented for redemption at par and interest to the date of maturity, Aug. 31, 1891. The Secretary is ready to take $16,000,000 more on the same terms, and if holders present them, as it is certainly to their interest to do, a repetition of the great stringency in funds may be averted, at least temporarily. Everybody is now anxiously awaiting the result. In the meantime, telegrams have been received from Washington that the Treasury is prepared to take still another step if it cannot reduce its surplus by the means already adopted.

With the exception of the traders—who must keep moving in order to make expenses—everybody is disposed to wait until the situation clears before taking a more active part in speculation. Hence the volume of transactions today was small and the net changes are slight. They are nearly all, however, in the direction of higher prices. The postponement of the threatened strike on the Vanderbilt lines created an impression that it would not be declared at all, and consequently Lake Shore is up ⅜, Canada Southern ¼, and "Big Four" 1⅜. These are the sharpest changes to be recorded.

The Trusts were more active. Cotton oil is down ⅝, while lead, on fairly active trading, is up ⅛. An advance in the price of the commodity and renewed talk of a possible dividend were responsible for the rise. Sugar Trust certificates furnished four times as much trading as any one stock on the regular list. They fell off 1⅝ and were variable all day, but recovered the decline, and closed at the final figures of Saturday last.

### OPERATION OF THE SILVER LAW.

**The Director of the Mint Makes an Explanation.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Director Leach of the Mint thinks the silver situation is not understood. He says:

There seems to be a general misapprehension as to the operation of the new Silver law in case the price of silver should advance to parity. Some of the papers state that in such case the Government will cease buying, while others hold that we will then have free coinage. If silver should reach parity with gold the Government would continue to buy 4,500,000 ounces a month (or so much thereof as might be offered) under the provisions of the present law. The new law does not provide that purchases shall cease when silver reaches parity, but that the Government shall not pay in excess of $1 for 371¼ grains of pure silver, or, what is the same thing, shall not pay in excess of $1.2929 per fine ounce.

The amount of pure silver in the silver dollar being 371¼ grains, if the Government paid $1.2929 per fine ounce (480 grains) it would be paying exactly $1 for 371¼ grains; that is to say, the market value of the pure silver in the silver dollar would be exactly equal to the face value of the coin, so that the Government could lose nothing by continuing to buy at that rate, which the law contemplates.

While this would not be free coinage, and in the absence of further legislation there is no provision for free coinage, it would be practically free coinage for 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month; that is, we would receive from depositors 4,500,000 ounces of silver and give them for it the exact amount of money which 4,500,000 ounces would make in coin. Of course the Government could not pay in excess of that rate, because if it did the value of the silver in the silver dollar would be greater than its value as a coin, which would be a losing operation.

### SILVER PURCHASES OF THE DAY.

**The Government Takes 450,000 Ounces—Purchases of Bonds.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—The amount of silver offered to the Government today was 1,020,000 ounces. The amount purchased was 450,000 ounces, as follows: Two hundred thousand ounces at $1.195; 100,000 ounces at $1.1974; 150,000 ounces at $1.1975.

The Secretary of the Treasury today purchased $1,450 4s at $1.24 and $968,000 4½s under the circular of Aug. 21.

### BEAR DAY ON 'CHANGE.

**Sellers Break the Price of Wheat and Drive Corn and Oats Down.**

The bears, as one of them phrased it, had their first "good smash" at the market in some time yesterday. They broke wheat over two cents, corn nearly a cent, and oats half a cent. The market started a fraction lower and sagged slowly until the bears made up their their minds as to the importance of the Vienna Congress' report of European crops. Toward noon they grew bolder, scared the bulls out of all effort at a rally, and closed the market at its bottom figures for the day—$1.07⅜ for December. B. P. Hutchinson supported corn early, but the crowd was bearish and insisted on selling it off to 49c for October.

### THE WAY TO TEST COINS.

**How Uncle Sam's Assayer Gets the Average Metal of a Silver Dollar.**

From every fresh lot of silver dollars made a few are sent to the Government Assayer at Washington for testing, says the Washington *Star*. Weighing is but a matter of scales, but it is decreed that the dollar, for instance, must be exactly nine-tenths silver, the remaining tenth being copper, and a variation of not more than one and a half grains in the quantity of the noble metal is allowed. First, the silver dollar has to be rolled out thin in a machine, because when the coin is made the silver in it has a tendency to go toward the middle, so that the metal on the outside is not so fine as within. But the assayer must discover the average fineness of the piece in order to ascertain just how much silver there is altogether in it, and he does this in a very curious way.

He passes the thin strip of metal into which the dollar has been rolled through a little contrivance operated by a crank that is turned by the hand. The strip comes out punched as full of holes as it can be, while hundreds of small circular disks about the size of a gold quarter fall out of the holes thus made into a tiny box below. Next the disks are taken out of the drawer and mixed up; a few of them are taken from the lot, and they, representing the average of silver, are subjected to chemical analysis.—*New York Star.*

**Growing Alike in Old Age.**

Investigations recently undertaken by a photographic society in Geneva tend to show that the longer a married pair live together harmoniously the more marked becomes the resemblance between them. On careful inspection of the portraits of seventy-eight old couples, and of an equal number of adult brothers and sisters, it was found that the married people were more like each other than those of the same blood. Considering that there is a general tendency to marry one's opposite in looks and temperament, the statement of the society is a curious comment upon the faculty human beings have for imitating those with whom they are most associated.—*London (Ont.) Advertiser.*

**They Are So Called.**

Every afternoon paper in the City of New York publishes what it calls extras.—*"Howard" in New York Press.*

# LISTENED TO COMPLAINTS

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND THE DETENTION HOSPITAL.

**A Number of Letters from Men with Grievances Read Before the Board at Yesterday's Meeting—Maloney, Lieb, and Bonner Endeavor to Do Away with the Investigation — Corporation Counsel Hutchinson Talks About the Gas Trust.**

Commissioners Lieb, Maloney, and Bonner tried hard to choke off the investigation of the Detention Hospital yesterday at the meeting of the County Board. All the members but Monheimer were present when the clerk began to read "certain communications" in reference to the Detention Hospital. Mr. Bonner moved to have them referred without reading. Mr. Allen protested. Mr. Cool said any member could call for the reading as a matter of privilege. The Chairman decided to put an anti-reading motion made by Mr. Maloney to a vote. It was lost, Hayes Stainer, and Schubert voted with the five Republicans. Gen Lieb then made a speech against the reading of the communications. Mr. Bonner spoke to the same effect. The reading was ordered, 8 to 6, Schubert, Stainer, and Hayes voting again with the Republicans.

The first communication, which was signed by Christ Kerring, No. 533 Twenty-fifth street; J. Lorentz, No. 494 West Madison street; B. Wartelsky, Rudulph Schwalle, No. 5643 Halsted street; John Fuller, Western Springs, and John Feeny, No. 437 West Taylor street, charged that "the Detention Hospital is a mass of abuse and neglect, controlled by the saloon element."

Then they go on to say:

We now desire to tell your honorable board that this man Maloney deserves to be brought under the notice of a special grand jury, and if we do not get the committee we demand we will ask the State's-Attorney to have the grand jury look into this man's conduct. The committee we demand shall consist of Messrs. Cool, Green, Schubert, Reilly, and Allen. We ask this committee in the name of justice and in the name of every citizen who has a franchise in Cook County. We ask that this committee meet with doors open to the public and not behind the doors in a saloon, afraid of the public and the press.

J. R. Fuller of Western Springs sends in an individual charge against the management of the Detention Hospital for taking $6 from him last March for returning his son to Jefferson Asylum, and Herman J. Wartelsky makes the following charge:

I had a friend named Abraham Blank at that hospital. The poor fellow was scarcely able to walk, and weighed 100 pounds. He was tied down to his bed for five days and nights in the same position all the time. I was an eye-witness to it myself. He begged for water, and I gave him some to drink. He drank three cups of water, which in itself showed that he had been neglected. He asked me to loosen the restraints, and I should judge by his actions later that he had been tied simply to give the attendants a chance to leave the ward.

A complaint by Feeney was then read. It was wild and incoherent and was consigned to the waste-paper basket after some discussion, during which it was shown that Feeney had been at one time in the Insane Asylum.

When the reading was over Gen. Lieb said that he, Maloney, and Heuchling interviewed Chloupek, who admitted the truth of certain charges made against him. They demanded his resignation, which was presented.

Dr. Heuchling was called upon to make some explanation, and the communications were then referred to the Committee on Public Service.

Bills to the amount of $23.24 were approved. The First Regiment, through Col. Koch, asked that the taxes on its armory property be remitted. Referred. An election for a Warden was proceeded with without results. Three ballots were taken. Dr. J. D. Ware received the five Republican votes. James Bradley received three votes, Jonathan P. Taylor three votes, and J. J. Phelan two votes. The board adjourned to Wednesday afternoon.

It is understood that no Warden will be elected until December. Phelan will be kept on as a pro tem. Warden. The Democrats cannot agree.

At the meeting of the Public Service Committee today it is probable that Commissioner Edmanson will be excused from service as Chairman of the Insane Asylum Investigating Committee. Commissioner Schubert may take his place.

## INVESTIGATING WATER WASTAGE.

**Engineer Cheney Will Try to Bring Two Firms to Time.**

Assistant City Engineer Eldridge, who was delegated last week to investigate the charges of water wastage against the Stock-Yards packers, has made an indefinite and unsatisfactory report. He says that all the packers he has visited, including Armour & Co., the International Packing company, Jones & Stiles, Michener Bros., T. E. Wells & Co., and Silberhorn & Co., all use more or less city water taken direct from the mains, but all express themselves as willing to prevent a waste of water and do all they can to coöperate with the city authorities in helping the people generally.

Regarding Swift & Co. and Nelson Morris & Co. he did not feel so sanguine. These firms were inclined to be reticent. He says that Swift & Co. have fire plugs direct on the city mains, and the only way to find out how many there were is by digging for them, which will involve time, labor, and money.

Mr. Cheney, to whom the report has been made, says the digging will be done. Mr. Eldridge will be sent back to the packing region to continue his investigations, and the Swift and Morris firms will be compelled to comply with the law to aid in preventing waste and to pay for the water they use.

**Can't Build an Eight-Foot Tunnel.**

Assistant City Engineer Feind says he will be compelled to report against resuming the eight-foot tunnel from the intermediate crib. He says that it would be impossible to build an eight-foot bore in this soil. Hence the two six-foot tunnels will be continued. This will entail an additional expense on the city of $8 per foot of tunnel for construction, and at least $8 per foot for inspection at present rates. Mr. Feind is not satisfied that the intermediate crib is properly secured either. He thinks an expenditure of $10,000 is required.

Corporation Counsel Hutchinson angrily and emphatically denies that special counsel have been retained to push the quo warranto proceedings against the Gas Trust, Assistant Corporation Counsel Robinson's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. He does not like the assumptions of Mr. Robinson, and in the course of a rather heated interview yesterday said: "There won't be any more about this Gas Trust case in the newspapers, at least until we are prepared to do something. When that will be I don't know. There has been too much 'monkeying' with the case already. When certain statements go forth from this office that the city department is going to do this and that, Gas Trust stocks have fallen some points. I don't want to have this department working with side business in that way."

Harry Rubens will have another conference today with the Corporation Counsel in reference to the brewers' licenses. The city will insist upon their payment pending the test case.

**That Calumet River Bridge.**

The city authorities have prepared plans and specifications for a bridge over the Calumet River at Ninety-fifth street, and have advertised for bids for its construction. This bridge was to have two clear spans of sixty feet each, but the city authorities have been notified by the United States authorities that no bridge over the Calumet River will be permitted with less than a span of eighty-five feet in the clear.

Mayor Cregier was in his office again yesterday, and it was intimated that he might not take the vacation after all, fearing that it might not be prudent to give Mr. Onahan a chance to blossom out as a municipal reformer.

**Fatal Fall from an Open Window.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Hugh Littlejohn, son of De Witt Clinton Littlejohn and nephew of Bishop Littlejohn, last evening fell from an open window of the Bay View House at Canarsie, L. I., on to the stone sidewalk below and was instantly killed. His neck was broken. Mr. Littlejohn, who was 35 years old, has been Auditor of the Canarsie railroad for six years. His father built the Canarsie railroad in 1865 and is a heavy stockholder in the road now. He resides in Oswego, N. Y. Mr. Littlejohn Jr. has been spending his vacation at Canarsie.

**For the best short story of personal experience associated with the Chicago fire of 1871 THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. No story should exceed 500 words in length. The competition will close Thursday, Aug. 28, at 6 p. m. Stories not awarded a prize may be printed without compensation. No manuscripts preserved or returned.**

**Sunday, Aug. 31, "Namga Doola: A Study in Heredity," by Rudyard Kipling, illustrated by H. Pruett, will appear in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Monday, Aug. 25:

| | |
|---|---|
| Woodlawn av, s w cor of Fifty-second st, e f, 100x246 ft to Lexington av, dated June 2 (S. P. Bagley to A. J. Clark | $12,500 |
| St. Lawrence av, 225 ft n of Forty-sixth st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Aug. 4 (A. W. Street to J. W. Coults) | 1,850 |
| North Halsted st, 202 ft s of Clay, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 23 (R. Johnson to P. Gibold) | 2,700 |
| Shober st, 250 ft s of Hirsch, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 5 (J. Johansen to G. Olsen) | 3,000 |
| Emerald av, 45 ft s of Seventy-seventh st, e f, 50x144 ft, dated Aug. 23 (J. A. Reichelt to A. W. Clark) | 1,000 |
| Washington blvd, 200 ft w of Ada st, s f, 40x170 ft, dated July 28 (J. A. Brooks to A. J. Stone) | 19,500 |
| Van Buren st, 175 ft w of Francisco av, n f, 25x130 ft, dated July 7 (L. C. Rollo to G. S. Dudley) | 2,000 |
| Melrose st, s w cor of Wolcott, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 21 (W. Jagnon to P. Schoenhofen) | 3,161 |
| South Park av, s e cor of Sixty-eighth st, triangle of 172¼ ft, dated Aug. 22 (H. J. Allman to E. A. Magnussen) | 5,000 |
| Lots 1 to 7 and 42 to 45 in Doyle's Lot 12, etc., Block 4, Jones' S W ¼ Sec. 23, 40, 13, dated Aug. 22 (F. E. Doyle to M. J. Whalen et al.) | 3,000 |
| Wall st, 72 ft n of Thirty-second, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 25 (A. Feulner to R. Rompa) | 1,700 |
| Napoleon place, 200 ft e of Butler st, n f, 25x124½ ft, dated Aug. 6 (R. Kuhny to P. J. Milbert) | 3,100 |
| Fifty-fifth st, 71 ft e of Wallace, s f, 24x124 ft, dated July 10 (J. Thomas to R. Neill et al.) | 3,300 |
| Cottage Grove av, 247 ft n of Sixty-second st, w f, undivided ½ of 100x125 ft, dated May 10 (H. H. Fuller to A. H. Winchell) | 4,250 |
| Cottage Grove av, 247 ft n of Sixty-Second st, w f, und ½ of 100x125 ft, dated May 10 (H. H. Fuller to Himmel & Taylor) | 4,250 |
| West Van Buren st, 200 ft w of San Francisco av, n f, 25x130 ft, (C. M. Rogers to G. S. Dudley) | 2,000 |
| Breslau st, 139 ft n of Hamburg, w f, 23x100 ft, dated July 28 (F. B. Smith to C. Monroe) | 2,500 |
| Ashland av, 48 ft n of Keenon st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 23 (G. Warta to W. Eginerowski) | 5,500 |
| Winthrop av, 250 ft s of Aberdeen st, e f, 50x148¼ ft, dated Aug. 21 (F. J. McCabe to A. Towne) | 3,000 |
| West Twenty-eighth st, 118 ft e of Blue Island av, n f, 26x124 ft, dated Feb. 9, 1887 (J. Prihoda to J. Mondreg) | 5,000 |
| Clinton st, 118 ft s of Polk, e f, 22x100 ft, dated July 24 (J. Maher to B. P. Mead) | 4,750 |
| Breslau st, 139 ft n of Hamburg, w f, 23x100 ft, dated May 22 (J. Olson to F. B. Smith) | 2,500 |
| Madison st, 101 ft e of West Forty-third, n f, 25x121 ft, dated July 28 (J. D. Osgood to G. F. Gavitt) | 1,800 |
| Hegewisch av, bet Eightieth and Eighty-first sts, e f, 50x124 ft, dated May 14 (T. T. Perry to D. E. Davis) | 1,400 |
| Hegewisch av, bet 80th and 81st sts, w f, 50x124 ft, dated May 14 (same to same) | 1,350 |
| Indiana av, n w cor of 73d st, e f, 100x150 ft, D. B. Scully to M. Scannell) | 3,500 |
| Trumbull av, s e cor of West Chicago, w f, 48¾x124½ ft, dated May 15 (T. E. Brast to M. Burke) | 1,300 |
| Seventy-fifth st, 73 ft w of Spencer av, n f, 96x120 ft, dated July 22 (Boyd & Hall to R. S. Sanders) | 3,648 |
| Park av, s w cor of Center, e f, 48x123 ft, dated April 19 (A. Wisner to J. Bille) | 1,000 |
| Werder st, 231 ft e of California av, n e f, 50x121 ft, dated Aug. 2 (C. Fenn to F. H. Barnum) | 1,500 |
| North Ashland av, n w cor of Keenon st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 21 (B. Peival to M. Marsher) | 3,850 |
| Southport av, 147 ft n of Otto st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated July 24 (G. W. Elder to F. Heimann) | 1,000 |
| State st, 89¾ ft n of Forty-third st, w f, 200x161 ft, dated Aug. 14 (E. G. Pauling to William McClintock) (This was by error reported as 20 feet.) | 25,761 |
| York st, 192 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 75x132 ft, dated July 28 (C. G. Dixon to J. C. Passmore) | 1,000 |
| Heine st, 150 ft s of Bloomington av, e f, 50x115 ft, dated Aug. 11 (P. B. Olsen to W. Hels) | 1,850 |
| Armitage av, n w cor of Robey st, s f, 32x72 ft, dated July 19 (F. Safranski to L. Ehrlick) | 1,650 |
| Edgarton av, 348 ft s of Sixtieth st, e f, und ½ of 50 ft to R R, dated April 21 (L. G. Fisher et al. to A. M. Heath) | 2,667 |
| Champlain av, bet Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth sts, e f, 22x130 ft., dated July 15 (E. West to E. P. Mills) | 7,200 |
| Janssen st, 274 ft n of Roscoe, w f, 37¼x120 ft, dated April 7 (S. M. Church et al to A. Schultz) | 1,050 |
| Michigan av, n e cor of Forty-third st, w f, 129¾x160 ft, dated Aug. 8 (estate of D. A. Jones to M. L. Johnson) | 41,838 |
| Woodlawn av, n w and s w corners Eighty-first and Eighty-third sts, 20 acres, dated July 25 (I. R. Crocker to W. Adolphus et al. | 82,000 |
| Avenue "K," 75 ft n of One Hundred and Fourth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 18 (E. Kelly to O. Katzlow) | 1,500 |
| Edgarton av, 348 ft s of Sixtieth st, e f, und ½ of fifty feet to railroad, dated July 21 (A. H. Chatfield et al to A. M. Heath) | 1,333 |
| Kedzie av, 119 ft s of 12th st, w f, 48x125 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1889 (E. A. Cummings to C. W. Uhle) | 1,610 |
| South Park av, bet 71st and 72d st, w f, 50x122 ft, dated July 21 (S. H. Mangus to A. H. Loeb) | 1,500 |
| Garfield blvd, 121 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 20 (M. Duffy to E. Porter) | 1,050 |
| Garfield blvd, e and adj above, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 20 (F. T. Murphy to same) | 1,050 |
| Garfield blvd, e and adj last above, 48x125 ft, dated Aug. 16 (J. Goodwin to W. H. De Baum) | 2,100 |
| Sixty-seventh st, s w cor of Farwell av, n f, 47⅛x125 ft, dated June 30 (C. F. Hayes to J. Laing) | 2,250 |
| Bishop st, s e cor of Eighty-fifth, w f, 298x124 ft, dated Aug. 20 (J. Schneider to W. S. Kennedy) | 3,000 |
| Fisk st, s of Springer, w f, 52x124¾ ft, dated May 20 (C. Gamer to V. Superczynski) | 1,200 |
| Calumet av, bet Sixtieth and Sixty-first sts, w f, 75x178 ft, dated Aug. 4 (S. G. Nessler to Post & McMillan) | 4,500 |
| Snyder av, 186 ft s of Belmont, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Aug. 2 (C. J. Johnson to J. W. Carlson) | 2,600 |
| Thirty-seventh st, 122 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 50x286 ft, dated Aug. 9 (H. E. Weaver to W. H. Wyman) | 8,000 |
| North Oakley av, 48 ft s of Armitage, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 25 (J. L. Kremer to T. A. Sittig) | 1,800 |
| Juniata av, n w cor of Eighty-fourth st, e and w f to Phillips av, 644x125 ft, dated Aug. 21 (W. J. Grant to J. Grassie) | 6,440 |
| Cottage Grove av, 298 ft s of Forty-fifth st, w f, 25x150 ft, dated May 19 (J. Lennon to W. A. Cunnea) | 6,500 |
| South Chicago av, s of Seventy-first st, n e f, 32x130 ft, dated Aug. 13 (R. P. Shields to D. Lennon) | 4,000 |
| Wharton av, 200 ft n of Sixty-fifth st, e f, 50x132¾ ft, dated July 26 (R. H. Tullis to D. J. Price) | 3,500 |
| North Halsted st, s w cor of Byron st, e f, 150x252 ft, dated Aug. 25 (M. W. Hoyt to G. D. Boyden) | 20,000 |
| Burling st, s of Center, e f, 25x131 ft, dated May 11 (H. Hildebrandt to W. Will) | 2,000 |
| Thirty-fifth st, 25 ft e of Paulina st, s f, 25x116 ft, dated Aug. 6 (F. Smith to C. E. Piper) | 1,400 |
| Paulina st, 132 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 48x125¾ ft, dated Aug. 6 (C. E. Piper to F. and F. P. Smith) | 3,000 |
| N. Market st, 84 ft n of Chestnut, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 9 (J. Grosse to H. Cohn) | 3,500 |
| Stewart av, 198 ft s of Sixty-sixth st, w f, 50x166 ft, dated Aug. 25 (J. W. Gross to M. Haynes) | 8,500 |
| Seventy-ninth st, s w cor of Arthur av, n f, 51x125 ft, dated Aug. 6 (E. C. Hannevig to S. T. Alling et al.) | 2,850 |
| Seventy-ninth st, s e cor of Arthur av, n f, 51x125 ft, dated Aug. 11 (G. F. Wessels to E. C. Hannevig) | 1,608 |
| Ninety-first st, n w cor Muskegon av, s f, 73x125 ft, dated Aug. 15 (E. Kent to M. A. Erfurth) | 4,250 |

OUTSIDE SALES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lot 5, Blk 64, Evanston, dated July 1 (M. Jennings to C. G. Breed) | $10,000 |
| Blks 37, 60, 61 by Union Mutual Life Ins. Co., Sec. 19, 39, 13, dated Aug. 21 (J. Tabath to J. Hayward) | 21,750 |
| Lots 1 to 22, Blk 4, Butterfield's, n e ¼ 36, 37, 14, dated Aug. 20 (C. E. Stults to S. R. Stults) | 32,400 |
| Central av, n w cor of One Hundred and Seventh st, 80 acres, dated July 2 (H. D. Judson to J. T. Dale) | 80,000 |
| Undivided ½ of S W ¼, N E ¼, S E ¼, Sec 19, 37, 13, dated July 2 (J. T. Dale to A. L. Dewar) | 30,000 |
| Western av, s w cor of One Hundred and Nineteenth st, 80 acres, dated May 21 (G. Mulderink to A. Forsberg) | 100,000 |
| Same property, dated Aug. 25 (A. Forsberg to A. Jernberg) | 115,000 |
| 41 9-10 acres in N W ¼, Sec 27, 37, 13, dated July 21 (C. Fathke to C. L. Arnold) | 12,573 |
| Robinson av, s e cor of Ninety-first st, 40 acres, dated May 31 (J. Sproot to E. G. Short) | 28,000 |
| West Madison st, s w cor of Ninth av, und ½ of 160 acres, dated Aug. 21 (J. M. Cohen to E. A. Cummings) | 24,000 |
| Lots 45 to 48, blk 12 Hawthorne add to Morton Park, dated Aug. 6 (W. J. Tyffe to C. C. H. Tyffe) | 10,000 |
| 15 lots in Rehm & Odell's B. 4, Robson & Wedell's add to Oak Park, dated Aug. 23 (W. H. Crump to F. W. Wickett) | 15,320 |
| Und ⅜ of pt of Sec. 29, 41, 14, bounded by Touhey and Maple avs R. R. and the lake, with same exceptions, dated June 30 (H. B. Cragin et al. to C. E. Simmons) | 21,524 |

RAILROAD SALE.

The Master Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court has sold to Charles H. Coster and Anthony J. Thomas of New York the railroad known as the Chicago and Atlantic Railway Co., the price named being $5,000,000.

## BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

E. E. Gray, foundation, No. 1922 Belmont av, to cost $1,000.

William Pottis, frame barn, Alexander av and C., M. and St. P. R. R., to cost $500.

F. Schriber, two-story frame flats, No. 871 Noble av, to cost $1,100.

B. Hoefil, one-story frame barn, No. 870 Racine av, to cost $125.

John Natrumleg, one-story frame cottage, No. 2 Anna st, to cost $600.

Paul Tretor, one-story frame cottage, No. 938 Melrose st, to cost $1,400.

John Launzen, one-story frame cottage, One Hundred and Third st, near Avenue K, to cost $900.

August Dermkert, frame barn, Superior av and Eighty-third st, to cost $100.

E. A. Geary, one-story frame rear addition, Greenwood, near Seventy-fourth st.

William Dickinson, one-story frame rear addition, Shell av, near Seventy-fifth st.

W. Horace, one-story frame cottage, No. 10746 Avenue M, to cost $800.

John Buchan, one-story frame cottage, No. 2928 Buffalo st, to cost $1,300.

James Mackin, one-story frame cottage, One Hundred and Seventh st and Avenue N, to cost $500.

August Van Horn, two-story frame flats, No. 6335 Farwell st, to cost $1,800.

J. Woodrich, one-story addition, Seventy-sixth and Blooms sts, to cost $800.

J. Mass, one-story frame cottage, Avenue M, near One Hundred and Eighth street, to cost $500.

Henry Dresel, two-story brick flats, No. 3824 Wabash av, to cost $5,000.

F. Brower, two-story brick and stone dwelling, Nos. 6313 and 6315 Wallace st, to cost $4,000.

S. Pliska, one-story frame cottage, No. 843 Sixty-fifth st, to cost $900.

Eliza J. Crowley, one-and-one-half-story frame cottage, No. 509 Garfield boulevard, to cost $1,400.

E. Snyder, one-and-one-half-story barn, Winter and Forty-sixth st, to cost $150.

Johnson & Co., one-story frame grain elevator, Baker st and Wabash railroad, to cost $7,000.

W. G. Meek, two three-story frame stores and flats, Nos. 5668 and 5670 School st, to cost $11,000.

W. G. Meek, three two-story frame flats, Fifty-sixth and Leavy st, to cost $6,000.

Albert Samon, one-story frame cottage, Fifty-second and Laflin sts, to cost $1,000.

F. K. Spike, one-story addition, No. 5032 State st, to cost $1,000.

Wise & McCready, two-story frame flats, No. 5920 School st, to cost $2,300.

C. B. Miser, two-story frame dwelling, No. 7301 Zoie st, to cost $2,800.

## CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

DON'T SELL OLD CLOTHES UNTIL I HAVE SET prices on them. G. SWARTZ, 400 State-st.; gents' clothes preferred.

## TYPEWRITERS.

WANTED—TYPEWRITING MACHINE; WILL give in exchange a $125, good, 50-inch ball-bearing bicycle. Room 60, 115 Dearborn-st.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OR STOLEN—AT OGDEN'S GROVE Old Settlers' picnic dark brown mare and top buggy; liberal reward for any information of same. 234 and 236 Larrabee-st.

LOST—MONDAY AFTERNOON AT WEST Side Park a pair of gold rim glasses. Suitable reward at 240 Oak-st. COL. LA MONTE.

LOST—AUG. 18 POCKETBOOK CONTAINING R. R. tickets; two from Omaha to Salt Lake City and return, 2 from Chicago to Omaha, one from Omaha going West. A liberal reward will be paid for return of pocketbook and tickets by addressing V 165, Tribune office.

LOST—AT DEARBORN-ST. DEPOT SATURDAY evening, grain leather satchel marked Everhart on back. Please return contents and papers of no value to the finder. No. 124 South Sangamon-st. No questions asked.

$1 REWARD—LOST, AUG. 25, BUNCH OF DESK keys. Return to 204 and 206 Madison-st. and get reward. SAMUEL GANS.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THOMAS PEMBER PLEASE call at the TRIBUNE office?

## BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commissions, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. E. SHOWERS, Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ARE AS GOOD PROPerty as real estate; am offering special inducements to purchasers during the summer months; terms as easy as you can get on real estate; goods delivered on first payment. GEO. E. MARSHALL, diamond importer. 110-112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL — ELECTRO-THERMAL, OCEAN brine, and medicated baths; also medical gymnastics. Central Music-Hall, Rooms 47 to 51.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, AMERIcan, living with parents, of first-class business ability, desires a position with a Chicago mercantile house. Unexceptional references. WM. POZNANSKI, 232 E. 51st-st., New York City.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER, ACcountant, familiar with double entry and office detail work; 15 years' experience; recommendations satisfactory. Address B E 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN EXPERIenced, thoroughly reliable desires position as assistant bookkeeper; first-class penman and arithmetician; excellent reference and security if desired. J. STEWART, 69 S. Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good business ability; desires a position in a good mercantile house; best of references. Address V 164, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, CASHier, or general office man by young man who is thoroughly competent and has the best of reference. Address W 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD PENMAN, BOOKkeeper, or general correspondence. W 51, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper with steady employment, a small set of books to occupy his time in the evenings. Best of references. Address W 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 20 years old, good penman; understand single and double entry bookkeeping, having had four years' experience; office work preferred. Best of references given from former employer. W 25, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper or general office work; good penman and accurate at figures. W 29, Tribune.

### Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER; young man; caligraph. Address D., 171 Perry-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MALE STENOGRApher and typewriter; caligraph operator; 1 year's experience; salary moderate. Address W 42, Tribune.

### Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 24 to travel for some house for commission and expenses. Address V 161, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED salesman and practical tinner. A Z 88, Tribune.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEAMSTER BY AN Englishman; good horseman. W 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman. Well recommended. W 21, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN AS coachman and groom. Best of city references. Address W 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDISH coachman with best city references. Address W 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY HORSEMAN, TEN years' experience with hunters and harness horses (Scotchman). Address W 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; Scotch. age 23. Address R Q 92, Tribune office.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY COLORED man as janitor or any steady position. City reference. Address W 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS porter; will make himself generally useful. Will give first-class reference Address W 1, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED man, to run elevator. Address W. H. DECKARD, 2859 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SOBER, MIDDLEaged man to work in store, nightwatch, or janitor. City references. Address P 6, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT LADY STEnographer of four years' experience; neat, accurate, and rapid writer on caligraph from dictation. Best of references. Will accept moderate salary in quiet office with short hours. W 69, Tribune office.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GENERAL and first girl. 559 Madison-st., Flat A.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by German girl. Good references. Call in store, 3539 Cottage Grove-av. MISS DEE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at 3129 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR KITCHEN OR light housework. Address 350 Center-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. Call at 132 Wells-st.

### Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman with infant child; housekeeping preferred; is a good plain sewer. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 69 East Chicago-av., top flat.

### Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPERIOR PRIVATE family domestics of all nationalities furnished at SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 8 AND 10 THROOP-ST. TELEPHONE 4499.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY OF LONG EXperience as teacher or to take charge in school or family; best references. Address W 15, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS companion, possessing necessary qualifications; best of references. Address Q 117, Tribune office.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY CLERK; German. V 150, Tribune office.

WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK; USED TO handle and pack furniture. Address, stating references and salary expected, W 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, MUST BE COMPEtent to attend to collections and credits. Address, with references, W 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. A GOOD OPENING for an active, intelligent young man who has had some actual business experience. Address, with references, W 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN DRUG STORE; CAN attend college. SAML. G. ADE, 197 Ogden-av.

WANTED—REGISTERED ASSISTANT DRUGgist at 4222 Ashland-av.

WANTED—ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO MANAGE an office; salary $70 per month; good references and $100 cash required. Call at Room 23, 236 State-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WINDOW-TRIMMER who understands card writing; permanent position and good salary to the right man. The Star, 39th and Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—WILL PAY $20 PER WEEK TO COMpetent bookkeeper and cashier giving $500 cash security, fully secured by us; others need not apply. 283 South Clark-st., Room 6.

### Salesmen.

WANTED—FIVE FIRST-CLASS TEA AND cigar salesmen; useless to apply unless you have an established trade either in Indiana, Michigan, Northern Wisconsin, Eastern Minnesota, or Eastern Iowa. H. C. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—MAN ACQUAINTED WITH CITY trade to sell shoes for wholesale house; give references. Address W 24, Tribune office.

WANTED — SALESMAN—MEN'S FURNISHING goods, retail; must be an expert window trimmer; thoroughly posted; state age, experience, etc. Address W 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A FIRST-class salesman in a wholesale boot and shoe house. Address with references W 74, Tribune office.

### Boys.

WANTED—A STRONG, WILLING BOY TO DEliver goods. G. M. D. LIBBY, 140-142 Monroe-st. Call after 8 o'clock.

### Designers.

WANTED— A FIRST-CLASS DRAUGHTSMAN and mathematician. Address P 38, Tribune office.

### Trades.

WANTED—CUTTER WHOLESALE CLOTHING. 187 Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD MANUFACTURING JEWELers for Deadwood, Black Hills; also an engraver, one that can do watch work. Will pay railroad fare from Omaha to Deadwood, S. D., to parties furnishing proper references and signing for one year. Apply to J. H. PURDY & CO., 170 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED — COMPETENT SWITCHMEN FOR yard service; no others need call. Apply at Briggs House.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Trades.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GOOD CUSTOM CUTters, well known to have a large following; must have best of reputation for ability, sobriety, and honesty; to such a good salary and a fair interest in the business will be given. Apply before Sept. 8, when appointment for meeting can be made. Address A O 80, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—WILL THOMAS PEMBER PLEASE call at THE TRIBUNE office?

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE DRIVER. CALL, with reference, 2808 Wentworth-av.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO SOLICIT orders for commercial printing and lithographing. Address W 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—COLLECTOR—$9 WEEKLY; BOND and references required. Address W 27, Tribune office.

WANTED — THREE ENERGETIC, RESPONSIble men to handle a specialty. Call at Room 21 Lakeside Building.

WANTED—FOR LARGE RETAIL DRY GOODS house a thoroughly competent inspector, also a stout boy, about 16, for cloak room. Address W 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ADVERTISING SOLICITOR FOR North Side paper. Call at 165 Howe-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH installment collections; liberal salary and per cent. Call at Room 22 Lakeside Building.

WANTED—AN ADVERTISING SOLICITOR AT once; good salary paid. Address W 78, Tribune.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN COMPETENT TO sell watches and diamonds; $1 down, $1 per week; also manager for outside branch office. 182 State-st., Room 40.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS MEN FOR Grand Rapids, Mich. MR. JAMIESON, Room 324 Palmer House, from 9 till 10 o'clock.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—LADY NOT UNDER 20 FOR OFFICE work; $6 per week to commence; answer in own handwriting. Address W 57, Tribune office.

### Stenographers.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS LADY STENOGgrapher and typewriter with references. Address W 66, Tribune office.

### Domestics.

WANTED—RELIABLE SERVANT GIRL AT 3904 Prairie-av.; wages $3.50; apply at once.

WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good cook, laundress, and references required. Small family and good pay. 3933 Michigan-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework by small family in suburbs. References required. Call at PREBLE'S, 72d-place and Jefferson-av.

WANTED—AT 422 WABASH-AV., DINING-ROOM girl at once.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND work; must have first-class reference. 3336 South Park-av.

WANTED—A NEAT RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR housework in a small family. No. 22 Grant-place.

### Nurses.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO TAKE care of 3-year-old child and assist in sewing; first-class references required. 3336 South Park-av.

WANTED—NEAT GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and assist in housework and go home nights. 980 N. Clark-st.

### Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE PRIVATE PUPILS in shorthand and typewriting by reputable reporter who has influence in obtaining them remunerative employment after completing course. Address A B 164, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES OR GENTS TO LEARN TO color photographs; taught in one hour free; $20 weekly; I. B. SNELL, 491 N. Clark-st., near Division.

WANTED—ONE LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER. Address CLARKE & BROWN, Helena, Mont.; state wages expected.

WANTED—A LADY CANVASSER TO SELL book. Room 43, 236 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A LADY, WELL RECOMMENDED, on a new American work; five hours daily. Call after 9 a. m., Room 14, 195 La Salle-st.

WANTED—PARTIES TO MAKE CHILDREN'S caps at home. G. L. MORGENTHAU & CO., 270 5th-av.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERship heretofore existing under the firm name of Hall, Bersback & Co. and doing business at 73 Wabash-av., in Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the same place by the firm of Hall & Jaeger, who will settle all accounts of the firm of Hall, Bersback & Co.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 23d, 1890.
AUGUSTINE HALL,
ERNEST BERSBACK,
HERMAN F. JAEGER.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Hall & Jaeger for the conduct of a wholesale crockery and glassware business at 73 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill. We will collect all outstanding accounts and assume all liabilities of the late firm of Hall, Bersback & Co.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 23d, 1890.
AUGUSTINE HALL,
HERMAN F. JAEGER.

## STORAGE.

A SAFE PLACE IN WHICH TO STORE FURNIture, pianos, and merchandise is the Chicago Storage Warehouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., one block from Post-Office; private rooms with keys; moving carefully done. SNOW & GOODNOW, Telephone 801. Proprietors.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jeefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

CITY STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW SIX-STORY warehouse, 177 W. Adams-st., is where everybody stores their furniture, pianos, trunks, etc.; money loaned; teaming; telephone 4133.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875 for storage of household goods. Private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,379. S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543. GEORGE PARRY.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred.

TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOR SALE—CHEAP!—5,000 PASTEBOARD HAT boxes. The Men's Outfitting Co., 39 and 43 South Clark-st.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTNERSHIP IN AN ESTABlished real estate firm that needs another live man to help transact the business; would like to turn Western equities in payment; have valuable business experience and acquaintance and will give and require references. Address W 43, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER TO TAKE RETIRING partner's interest in real estate and brokerage business paying large profits; $1,000 required. Address W 44, Tribune office.

## ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

PREPARED ROOFING—DO YOUR OWN ROOFing and save expense; can cover steep or flat, old shingle or tin roofs; applied by any one; all kinds of tar and gravel roofs repaired. New roofs warranted for 10 years. B. F. NOURSE & BRO., 5 Wabash-av.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR CITY AND SUBURBS to sell on commission a good-paying article, all or part time. Address W 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS AGENT TO HANDLE imported staple goods for Chicago and Western trade. Address M. H. JULIAN JR., Palmer House.

WANTED — AGENTS—PATENT PANTS PROtector; best thing known; sells at sight; send 15c. for samples. West Side Machine Co., 28 Bellevue-st., Worcester, Mass.

## BOOKS.

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred,

TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 130 State-st., Palmer House.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

MIDSUMMER CLEARING SALE—TO REDUCE stock we are offering some very low prices on broken lines to close out. These are genuine bargains.

NEELY BROS., 132 West Madison-st., One door east of Dime Museum.

## STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—FANCY BARROOM OR OFFICE OAK-wood partitions. Waverly Hotel and Temperance Coffee House, 262 Clark-st.

WANTED—6-FOOT CASHIER'S DESK, IN GOOD order; must be a bargain. Address F., Room 611, 167 Dearborn-st.

## MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. RENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st., Room 312; hours 2 to 5.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

REMOVAL—ON SEPT. 1 THE WADSWORTH-Howland Co., manufacturers of paints, colors, and varnishes, painters' supplies and artists' materials of all kinds, will remove their salesroom to 267 State-st. The offices will be located at the factory, Nos. 127, 129, and 131 West Harrison-st.

## ACCOUNTANTS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of references. G. L. MARCHAND, 112 Clark-st., Room 522.

## PATENTS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADEMARKS OBtained. CHAS. TILLMAN, 28 161 La Salle, Chicago.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS AT IRVING PARK.

HOUSES.

9-room house, 50 ft., e. f. lot; $3,100, one-third cash.
10 rooms, 50 ft., e. f. lot; $3,500, one-half cash.
8 rooms, 50 ft., e. f. lot; $2,400, $400 cash.
6-room new house, 40-ft. corner lot, choice location; $2,500, $1,000 cash.
Other and smaller houses on 50-ft. lots on very easy terms.

LOTS.

50x173 ft., e. f., choice, $900.
50x155 ft., e. f., choice, $850.
50x155 ft., e. f., Selvyn-av., $800.
Choice e. f. corner, 150x155, $3,600.
50-ft. corner, w. f., $850.
All at Irving Park, 20 minutes from Court-House; excellent train service; choice residence district; real bargains; call and see them.
A. H. HILL & CO., 155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY—Must be sold to close an estate; lots on some of the best South Side avenues at $55 to $67 per ft., worth $100, with all street improvements in and paid for, both steam and cable cars; property all around this has been sold for $80, while this property had not been on the market. T. P. KEEFE, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—A SPLENdid lot on Dearborn-st., 144x80.4; price $120,000; lease per year without revaluation, $5,000. W. GUTHRIE, R. 12 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES; LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—MODERN BRICK house on Groveland-av., near 30th-st.; price, $6,000 PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD CITY LOTS; BUYER TO finish payments; must leave town; a bargain. Address W 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—ONE OF THE FINEST mansions in the city; cost $80,000; must sell; will take part trade. Address T 128, Tribune office.

## SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-BD.—Several new and magnificent modern houses; $45,000, $90,000, $100,000, $150,000.
MICHIGAN-BD.—House near 32d-st., with lot 50x176 ft.; $25,000.
MICHIGAN-BD.—Stone front near 33d-st., with lot 25x174 ft. and barn, $24,000.
MICHIGAN-BD.—Two new fine brown stone houses, just finished, each 25 ft. wide; hardwood.
MICHIGAN-BD.—Fine new modern St. Lawrence marble house, 50-ft. lot, $60,000.
MICHIGAN-BD.—Delightful modern house, built 2 years ago; heated by hot-water; finished in mahogany, oak, birch, cherry, sycamore, etc.; 50-ft. lot; $55,000.
WABASH-AV.—The beautiful house n. e. cor. 34th-st.; in perfect order outside and inside, with lot 48x174 ft., and barn. A clean cut bargain.
CALUMET-AV.—Very handsome stone front house, heated by steam and finished in the finest hardwoods; lot 60 ft. front; brick barn. Owner is removing from the city.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Very fine new house, near 21st-st.; $48,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Elegant modern house with corner lot 52x180 ft. and fine barn; $75,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine house with large lot, north of 20th-st.; $90,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Brown stone house with lot 68x171 ft. and barn; $100,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House and 35 ft., near 27th-st.; $35,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—Modern house, bet. 32d and 33d-sts.; finished in hardwood; $12,500.
KENWOOD—One of the finest homes in Kenwood: new house, heated by steam; eight bed chambers; corner-lot, 160x175 ft.; fine barn; $46,000. Call and see photograph of it.
KENWOOD—New house, built two years ago, with large lot; $32,500.
KENWOOD—Very fine place with corner lot, 200x300 ft.; one of the choice locations of Kenwood; $100,000.
KENWOOD—Beautiful place near 47th-st. station, with large and very handsome grounds; $32,000.
GROVELAND PARK—Handsome stone front house, with large lot. Unobstructed view of the lake.
INDIANA-AV.—Large stone-front house, near 17th-st., with brick barn; $21,000; the house is in fine order; plumbing new and of best quality.
DREXEL-BOULEVARD.—Brown-stone front house; call and see photograph.
INDIANA-AV.—Brick house, with 50-ft. lot, near 19th-st.

CHOICE VACANT LOTS.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—150x160 ft., s. e. cor. 43d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x176 ft., near 32d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x144 ft., near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—100x174 ft., near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x144 ft., near 34th-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—25x144 ft., near 34th-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—23x174 ft., near 34th-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—112x176 ft., near 26th-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50 or 100 ft. adjoining No. 2712.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—100x174 ft. near 33d-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—100x250 ft., n. e. cor. 45th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—112x180 ft., n. e. cor. 44th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—50x250 ft., near 45th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—100x214 ft., near 48th-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—100x214 ft., near 47th-st.
ELLIS-AV.—100x190 ft., s. e. cor. 46th-st., and directly opposite the Ellsworth residence.
LEXINGTON-AV.—300x164 ft., s. w. cor. 49th-st.
FIFTY-FIRST-ST.—Six corners, on Ellis, Greenwood, Woodlawn, Washington, and Jefferson-avs., and Drexel-boulevard.
INDIANA-AV.—177x100 ft., n. e. cor. 61st-st.
GROVELAND-AV.—35x105 ft., s. w. cor. 32d-st.; fine lot for a first-class flat.

FOR SALE—

$1,000—UNDER THE MARKET—$1,000.
$1,000—UNDER THE MARKET—$1,000.
$1,000—UNDER THE MARKET—$1,000.
$1,000—UNDER THE MARKET—$1,000

WE BOUGHT— { before the recent great advance in the values of South Side land.

WE BUILT— { before the recent great advance in building material and labor.

HENCE WE CAN SELL—
OUR ELEGANT SOUTH SIDE HOUSES
OUR ELEGANT SOUTH SIDE HOUSES
OUR ELEGANT SOUTH SIDE HOUSES
OUR ELEGANT SOUTH SIDE HOUSES
FULLY
$1,000—UNDER THE PRESENT MARKET—$1,000.

LOCATION:—ELLIS-AV. AND 41ST-ST.
Branch office on the property.

DESCRIPTION—They each have 10 rooms, besides bath, laundry, halls, and closets; first floors finished in hardwood, second floors in Georgia pine; all steps of stone; walls extra heavy; furnace heat, electric wiring for gas lighting, electric bells, and speaking-tubes; artistic wood mantels; elegant gas fixtures throughout and every wall decorated.

Near Ill. Central trains, Cottage Grove-av. cable cars, and Drexel-boulevard suburban trains, and located in heart of best South Side residence district.

THEY HAVE

SOUTH FRONT LOOKING DOWN OPEN STREETS
PRICES ONLY $7,500 AND UPWARD.
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

You can choose between stone fronts and best rock-faced, pressed-brick with terra-cotta trimmings.

NOTE.—The next three years will bring high rents in Chicago and by reason of the increased demand that will be made on the labor and material market all building will be high.

DON'T ALLOW THESE BARGAINS TO ESCAPE YOU WITHOUT INVESTIGATION.

Plans can be seen and all information and cuts of houses can be obtained at office of the owners,
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Room 32 Calumet Building,
187 to 191 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PIECE OF DOWN-TOWN improved business property, well rented; price, $22,000. Also a modern new home on the South Side with 42 ft. front, all complete, and a beauty; price, $8,000; ⅓ cash. ANDREW PEARSON, 196 La Salle-st., R. 10.

FOR SALE — STONE-FRONT RESIDENCE ON Indiana-av., bet. 16th and 18th-sts., east front; fifteen rooms, newly decorated; new and best plumbing; hardwood floors; brick barn, four stalls; and all in first-class order. L. M. HODGES, 101 Washington-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—2932 AND 2934 LAKE PARK-AV., MODern stone-front, all improvements, oak finish; easy payments. G. S. THOMAS, 177 La Salle-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—8-ROOM COTTAGE ON Wallace-st., near 35th-st. This is a great snap. SHANAGHY BROTHERS, 196 La Salle-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. FRONTAGE—
Dearborn-st., near Van Buren, 50 ft.; $2,100 per ft.
Dearborn-st., near Harrison, 25, 50, or 100 ft.
Sherman-st., near Polk, 50 or 100 ft.; $600 per ft.
HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE JUST BEing completed on one of our South Side subdivisions; $200 down and balance in small monthly payments; secure a home and save rent. WALDEN & MULVANE, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., S. OF 31ST-ST., E. F.; we are offering for 10 days 10-room frame dwelling, lot 25x125, for $5,000; land without the improvements worth the price asked. Call and investigate. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—COR. CLARK AND POLK-st., $2,000 per ft. HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SIX-ROOM PRESSED BRICK FRONT cottage; Hoyne-av., near Armitage; price $1,600 cash. Inquire 12 Homer-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 50 FT., NR. 34TH-ST.; 40 ft. nr. 26th. J. G. BRONSON, 309 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE FLAT, SOUTH SIDE, price $5,000; ¼ cash, balance 5 years; pays 10 per cent. Address W 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
Wabash-av., opposite Libby Prison, 27½ ft.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & Co., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT RESIDENCE ON Indiana-av., bet. 16th and 18th-sts., east front; fifteen rooms, newly decorated; new and best plumbing; hardwood floors; brick barn, four stalls; and all in first-class order. L. M. HODGES, 101 Washington-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—CORNER ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., between 35th and 39th-sts., 100x178, leased for 99 years at a rental of $2,400 per year; price, $40,000. For full particulars apply to BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

## WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—THREE RAILROADS.
Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, Wisconsin Central, and Northern Pacific, north of 12th-st.; giving switches from an east road and a west road.
126 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep. Tel. 2737.
268 ft. on railroads by 637 ft. deep.
536 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—FINE BLOCK OF EIGHT THREE-story stores, with flats above, with all the modern improvements; new and well rented; elevation of ground highest in city; Western-av. and Huron-st.; inquire of owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BRICK STORE AND FLAT building, corner Milwaukee-av. and Ellen-st.; also 44x400, near Milwaukee and Armitage-av.; great bargain at $3,000. CONPROPST & SAALFELD, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Four, five, and eight room brick cottages, built and finished in first-class style; elevation of ground highest in the city; refer to people who have bought; inquire of owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—160 NORTH WESTERN-AV., NEAR Indiana-st., brick house, 10 rooms and bath-room, hot and cold water, lot 18½x130 feet; price, $2,500; a bargain. D. S. PLACE & CO., 161 La Salle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Two-story brick houses, eight and ten rooms, arranged for one or two families; elevation of ground highest in city; owner, corner Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

## WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

HUMBOLDT PARK LOTS.

ONLY $350 TO $450 EACH.

Terms, $25 cash, balance $5 to $10 monthly. These lots are only

5 TO 5½ MILES DROM THE COURT-HOUSE.

Railroad accommodations are first-class: 34 passenger trains daily; street cars are convenient and will pass directly through this property on

NORTH-AV. AND GRAND-AV.

This property is actually city property, close to PARKS and BOULEVARDS, with CITY IMPROVEMENTS now in, water pipes laid, street lamps, sidewalks, graded streets, etc.

I have FREE EXCURSIONS to this property every week.

For free tickets, plats, etc., call at my office, or come any day to go out and see the property.

JOHN F. THOMPSON,
168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
217 and 219 S. Peoria-st., two 2-story and cellar flat buildings.
Walnut-st., near Albany-av., modern 2-story and cellar dwelling; cheap, and on very easy terms.
Fulton-st., near Albany-av., several new modern 2-story and cellar dwellings.
Lots on Walnut and Fulton-sts., near Sacramento-av.
210 Park-av., 2-story and basement brick dwelling; cheap.
554 W. Jackson-st., 3-story and brick dwelling; all conveniences. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—
268 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2737.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cen., and Northern Pacific railroads.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LOT ON SACRAmento-av., east front, near Douglas Park and 12th-st. cars. SHANAGHY BROTHERS, 196 La Salle-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS; BEAUTIFUL new 6-room brick cottage; $500 below value; investigate. H. G. TEED & CO., 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE, W. Superior-st., near Western-av.; easy terms. Inquire 1015 W. Superior-st., first flat.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN RIVER AND HALSTED st. investments. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR SACramento-av., 90x123; cheap. H. S. PRESCOTT & CO., 112 Dearborn-st., R. 3.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—10 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. Tel. 2737. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON WESTERN-AV., NEAR Van Buren, much below the market for 3 days. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID CORNER BRICK HOUSE; very light store and basement, 2 flats and attic; also suitable for private hotel. 920 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BARGAINS ABOUT THE West Side Park and boulevards. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO 75 FEET CORNERS WEST Madison-st. at $37.50 foot, worth double; must sell within two days; $3,000 cash down; two store brick, $300 down, balance monthly. H. AUBIN, Room 44, 177 La Salle-av.

## NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., A WELL-BUILT AND convenient residence, about 10 rooms, large stable, lot 25x160 to wide alley; fashionable neighborhood. Present owner will make lease after sale for 1 or 2 years; a fine chance for good investment. EDWARD HAMMETT, 108 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON CHICAGO-AV. and on Superior and on Huron and Erie and Ontario-sts.; from $400 up; the cheapest inside lots now in the market. W. P. LARKIN, 151 Monroe-st., Room 34.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—ELEGANT 8-room house on Orchard-st., near Diversey. EHLERT & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN to North Shore property. OTIS, READ & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

## HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—
50 or 100 ft. on Ellis-av., west front, just north of corner of 65th-st., at a price under the market for a quick sale.
75 ft. on 60th-st., near Jackson Park and Stony Island, at a price surely a bargain.
50 ft., e. f., on Lexington-av., 150 ft. south of 65th-st.; fine houses on both sides of this lot; a bargain price on this.
100 ft. n. w. cor. Sheridan-av. and 61st-st.; fine improvements and near Midway Plaisance; the choicest corner in Woodlawn.
57 ft., e. f., South Plaisance, on Sheridan-av.
A fine corner on Oglesby-av., north of 63d-st., at $80 a foot for a few days only.
A decided bargain, of a corner, one block from Stony Island and 64th-st., $4,000 for the corner; 30x80
We have a large list of desirable bargains.
PORTER & BILLINGS, Suite 315, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

FOR $3,000.
HOUSE NEAR JACKSON PARK.

A modern, two-story, 7-room house, with lot 27 feet wide, in first-class locality; 5 minutes' walk to I. C. R. R. depot and one block from Jackson Park. A decided bargain.
BOGUE & HOYT, 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—SOUTH OF JACKSON PARK.

Owner authorizes me as exclusive agent to sell 408 feet frontage of beautiful property a few blocks south of World's Fair site; and one block from Stony Island-bd. price only $25 per foot, only half its value; terms, ¼ cash, balance to suit at 6 per cent. W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av. Tel. 10,067.

FOR SALE—
Drexel-boulevard lot, 100x252, east front, between 48th and 49th-sts. The best lot to be had.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR 69TH, 50X160, AT $60. State, n. e. cor. 56th, 73x161, at $225. Michigan-av., s. w. cor 47th, 100x161, at $325. Indiana-av., near 43d, 50x161, with good barn, $5,500. Cor. Indiana-av. and 70th, 100x160, at $45. JNO. J. KERRIGAN, 518 Inter-Ocean Bldg., Dearborn and Madison.

FOR SALE—79TH-ST., ELEGANT CORNER, 125X150; way below market; going to Europe; save commissions. Owner, 724 Opera-House.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—WASHINGTON PARK, cor. St. Lawrence-av. and 50th-st.; only $75 if taken immediately; this is far below market; street opened to park entrance; assessments paid. MARK LEONARD, 315, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ONCE—
75x122, Cottage Grove-av., n. 69th; $55
72x122, Vincennes, e. f., n. 66th-st.; $38.
37½x125, McChesney, near 64th; $38.
50x125, corner Avers and 68th, e. f.; $40.
S. E. corner Champlain and 49th-st.; $80.
N. E. corner Champlain and 50th-st.; $80.
100x130, Champlain, north 50th-st.; e. f.; $80.
MUSSENDEN & CO., 167 Dearborn, R. 600.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—FOR SALE—
Oakenwald-av., between 45th and 46th, e. f., 60x135.
Berkeley-av., n. e. cor. 45th-st., 100x100, $150 per ft.
Langley-av., n. w. cor. 50th, 100x132, $85 per ft.
HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., Room 23, 175 Dearborn

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HYDE PARK HOMES near cable and railroad, $4,000 to $12,000; same built to order. J. A. COLEMAN, 801 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—ON A PROMINENT CORNER ON Woodlawn-av., north of 54th-st; east front, a modern 10-room house and barn, lot 60x164 feet to 18-foot alley; can be bought at a decided bargain. JOHN GOULD, Room 2, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—S. W. CORNER MADISON-AV. AND 56th-st., east front, 50x175 ft. Call at office on the lot from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—
Calumet-av., 50 ft., east front, near 54th st., $80 per ft.
Greenwood-av., east front, 50x155 ft., near 44th-st.
Greenwood-av., corner near Midway Plaisance, at $80 per ft.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER, ST. LAWRENCE-av., $25 a foot below the market. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
326 ft. on 75th-st., corner of Earl-av., east of Stony Island-av.; $48 per foot.
12 lots on 74th-st., corner Seipp-av.; $675 per lot.
W. K. GORE, Room 304, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR COR. of 43d-st., lot 70x140, party wall, at $350 per ft. JOHN S. CLARK, 6 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—JEFFERY-AV., NEAR 81ST, $23; South Chicago-av., near 79th, $20; cor. Rhodes-av. and 65th, $44; Ford-av., near 75th, $45. J. J. SEPPLE, R. 31, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON 47TH-ST., EAST OF VINCENNES-av., south front, lot 137.5x120 feet; $125 per foot. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $8,000 CASH, TWO NICE IMproved Milwaukee-av. properties; or will exchange for South Side vacant. Address W 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—175 FT. NEAR 73D-ST. AND S. CHIcago-av.; parties looking for a snap should investigate. EHLERT & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

## LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

CHEAPEST LOTS IN LAKE VIEW.

SHEFFIELD-AV., $50 and $60.

WILTON-AV., $40 and $45, between Grace and Nellie.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS IN. Easy terms.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER AND ARGLYE PARK lots in Brown's Addition; $25 per foot and upwards. DAVIS & BROWN, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BUNCH OF LOTS AT EDGEWAter, on the north shore, 350 feet at $32 per foot; adjoining property, with less prospect of value, is held at $45; a bargain. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., owners, 32 Calumet Building, 187 to 193 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD LOTS AND HOUSES; beautiful homes at great bargains. R. N. LLOYD & CO. 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
THE CHOICEST CORNER ON THE SHERIDAN drive in Rogers Park at a bargain.
DAVIS & BROWN, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Lots fronting the extension of Lake Shore-drive north of Belmont-av.
DAVIS & BROWN, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER, 100 FEET, EVANSTON-av., $6,000. DAVIS & BROWN, 102 Washington-st.

## LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NR. LAKE AT EDGEWATER, LARGE house on large lot. J. G. BRONSON, 309 Tacoma.

## LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

BEST INVESTMENT IN CHICAGO LOTS.

Lots worth $700 to $1,000 for about $375.

Shares are now being sold in the 55th-st. Boulevard Land Association for $475. Profits will be about $100—reducing the price of lots to $375. At $375 each these lots are by far the cheapest in the market. This land is all high and beautiful, bounded on the north by 53d-st., south by 55th-st. boulevard (200 feet wide and kept improved by the Park Commissioners without expense to those who front thereon); bounded east by Wood-st., and west by Lincoln-st. Lots are 25x125 to alley. Boulevard lots are 25x150 to alley.

Never before in the history of Chicago was this beautiful boulevard put up at auction. Chance of a long life. Remember, only shareholders can bid. Out of 184 shares only a very few are left. Don't let this grand opportunity slip by. Houses are being built on this boulevard near this which will cost over $10,000. Buyers are coming in pretty lively and shares are going very fast.

This is the realization of the golden age. A genuine co-operative association. Every lot sold for over $475 will be money for the shareholder. Every one helps his fellow-shareholder. Every lot sold for a good price benefits all shareholders who receive the back lots.

The terms are easy.

A full certified abstract with each lot free.

Terms—$25 cash, one-third less the $25 after the sale, balance in one, two, and three years; interest 6 per cent.

Every dollar received for boulevard and choice lots reduces the cost of back lots.

Study this over—you will like it.

This land is only 2 blocks from the Ashland-av. horse-cars, now running regular trips; 5 blocks from Grand Trunk R. R. Depot at Ashland-av. 12 trains a day. Fare $2.70 per month. 3 blocks from Pan-Handle railroad. 5¾ miles only of Madison-st., near best part of Englewoood.

Land all about it is held at $600, $800, and $1,000 per lot. Only a few shares unsold. Call for plats. Don't fail to investigate. This is a certain way to buy under the market. We expect all shares will be sold this week and sale announced.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. Cor. of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x160 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. and P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16-ft. alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 153 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—5 CHOICE CORNERS IN FERNWOOD, 100x125 ft.; 5 lots cor. Peoria and Tracy, at $1,750, worth $3,000. MOAK & DUTHIL, 116 La Salle-st., R. 50.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—4 LOTS NEAR BRAInerd depot, South Englewood, $300 each if taken at once. Owner. Address W 45, Tribune office.

## CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION

TO

AUSTIN PARK,

NEXT SATURDAY, AUGUST 30TH,
LEAVING THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL DEPOT AT 1:45 P. M.

AUSTIN PARK
IS A NEW STATION ½ MILE WEST OF CENTRAL-AV., NEAR AUSTIN-AV., ON MAIN LINE WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R., SEVEN MILES WEST FROM THE COURT HOUSE, BETWEEN HARRISON AND 12TH STS. LOTS SOLD ON SMALL CASH PAYMENTS, BALANCE ON EASY TERMS.
TICKETS TO BE HAD FREE AT DEPOT GATE AND UPON APPLICATION AT OFFICE OF
BASS, KESSLER & ENNES,
Rooms 33 and 34, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS— LOTS.

at
SOUTH RIDGELAND
For sale.
$7 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

EXCURSION SUNDAY, AUG. 31ST.

Leaving Grand-Central Depot,
Cor. Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.,
AT 2 P. M.

GOOD MUSIC AND BASE-BALL.

Call or write for plats and tickets.

BUTLER LOWRY,
507 Tacoma Bldg., cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

## JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE LOTS AT IRVING Park, within one block of depot, east front; price, $10 and $12 per foot; a bargain. ISAAC W. HIGGS, 101 Washington-st., Room 38.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

EVANSTON AND VICINITY.

WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND VACANT. ALSO SEVERAL DESIRABLE ACRE TRACTS ON NORTH SHORE AND SHERIDAN ROAD.

Buyers should call on us, as we are posted, having lived there twenty years.

RICE & CREIGHTON, 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST KENILWORTH LOTS AT very low prices, one block from $7,000 stone depot, water, gas, etc.; investigate, and you will purchase. L. C. & J. C. KEELER, Exclusive Agents, 5, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW HOUSES, ALL conveniences; $3,000, $3,500, $4,000, $7,500; central location. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 172 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—HOUSES, LOTS, and acres; houses to rent; money loaned; this is our specialty. FRANK M. ELLIOT, 122 La Salle-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE — HOUSES, LOTS, blocks, and acres at a bargain. C. E. BROWNE, 41 Clark-st.

FOR SALE — LA GRANGE HOUSES, LOTS, blocks, and acres; best bargains; easiest terms. 151 Washington-st., Room 28. C. W. RICHMOND.

FOR SALE—
NORTH SHORE PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
Lots in Edwin Lee Brown's property in Evanston. Acre tracts on North Shore and adjoining C. and N. W. R. R. 600 feet on Sheridan road in Winnetka.
C. H. TALBOT & SON, 911 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—LARGE GROVE LOTS 50X177 FEET each; $250 to $450; on terms to suit purchaser; perfect abstract free. E. PERCY MAYNARD, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

FOR SALE—

IN WINNETKA.

THE LAST 100 FEET ON SHERIDAN ROAD, running through to the Lake, 400 feet deep, cement sidewalk laid; present price good only till Wednesday, 27th. E. MAYNARD PERCY, exclusive agent, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ROGERS PARK, 100 FEET ON corner, south and east front; 3 blocks from depot; a rare bargain; also large 10-room house, south front, hot and cold water, bath, etc. ISAAC W. HIGGS, 99 Washington-st., Room 38.

## ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
ACRES THAT SEEM REASONABLE.
18 acres cor. Stony Island and 99th-st.; $2,000.
1B acres cor. Stony Island and 87th-st.; $2,500.
100 acres cor. Stony Island and 103d-st.; $1,600.
100 acres cor. Jeffery-av. and 95th-st.; $2,000.
40 acres cor Paxton-av. and 95th-st.; $2,000.
8 acres, Tracy-av., near Halsted; $1,800.
80 acres in Thornton, near two depots; have 38 acres of elegant building stone; $450.
80 acres in Proviso, new I. C. Ry. touches n. e. corner; $450.
80 or 160 acres in Lyons on Santa Fe Ry. and Hyman-av.; $1,000.
2½-acre blocks cor. Center-av. and 110th-st., Morgan Park; $2,000.
5 acres s. w. cor. Diversey and Keeney-avs.; $1,500.
500 feet of elegant dock property in South Chicago. Acres around Hegewisch and Thornton; a good list.
DAVIS & BROWN, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CICERO ACRES.
20 acres, Ridgeland-av. and 12th-st.
40 acres, Ridgeland-av., near but north of 12th-st.
28 acres, with both 12th-st. and Harrison frontage.
CHOICE.
5 acres, Austin-av. and 12th-st.
5 acres, on 12th-st., east of Home-av.
20 acres, near depot on C., B. and Q., east of Riverside, a very decided bargain.
15 acres, Ridgeland-av. and 12th-st.; 750 ft. 12th-st. frontage.
10 acres, near station (Hawthorne) at a price sure to sell it.
10 acres, near Crawford Station, C. B. and Q.
5 acres, on Belt railroad and 16th-st.
We are headquarters for acres and WANTS can be FILLED BY US AT PRICES that are sure to return you good profits. PORTER & BILLINGS, Suite 315, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
16 acres, N. E. ¼ Sec. 14, Town of Worth........$ 750
5 acres, S. W. ¼ Sec. 23, Town of Worth........ 600
7½ acres, S. W. ¼ Sec. 18, South Chicago, adjoining Washburn & Moen Works........ 1,300
10 acres, E. ½ S. W. ¼ Sec. 29, South Chicago; depot only one block; 11 trains daily........ 1,000
10 acres, N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼ Sec. 6, Thornton, adjoining Hegewisch, opposite U. S. Rolling Stock Co........ 750
These small tracts can be bought at these low figures for a limited time. JOHN GOULD, Room 2, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. A. & S. G. HAIR, ROOM 408 Chamber of Commerce: We have for sale 4½ acres just west of Douglas Park, in an improved and rapidly growing section of the city at a bargain; acres are being sold 3 miles west of this land at about the price asked for it. If you want acres buy in the city where they are now wanted for improvement.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23, ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
55 ACRES on east shore of Calumet Lake, with 1,500 ft. front on the lake and 2,000 ft. front on 114th-st. At no distant day Calumet Lake will be a great inland harbor, with valuable dock property around its entire border. A ship canal connecting it with the Calumet River at Irondale is already constructed as far as Torrence-av.
5 ACRES adjoining the above, $1,750 per acre.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES CLOSE TO NEW STATION on Michigan Central R. R.; the best bargain to be had; $150 per acre. Also 5 acres on Grand Trunk R. R., at station, cheap. W. P. LARKIN, 151 Monroe-st., Room 34. P. S.—10 acres at Hinsdale for $3,600; $1,000 cash; worth $5,000.

FOR SALE—ACRES SOUTH OF JACKSON PARK, at prices sure to sell them.
2½ acres on 77th-st.
18 acres on 79th-st.
5 acres on 77th to 78th-st.
8½ acres on 87th-st.
20 acres on Stony Island and 83d-st.
All east of Cottage Grove-av.
PORTER & BILLINGS, Suite 315, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
DESIRABLE ACRES.
40 acres cor. 55th and Kedzie-av.
40 acres on Ashland-av., near 86th-st.
20 acres on 63d-st., near Chicago Lawn.
5 acres on 59th (48 lots), at Chicago Lawn.
25 lots on 67th-st., at Chicago Lawn.
SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON, Exclusive Agents, Room 301 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—40 OR 80 ACRES IN PROVISO, ADjoining the vacant purchase by the syndicate of some 1,000 acres, which will be subdivided and placed on the market as "Hillburn," with station at crossing of ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD AND HERMAN-AV.
It is expected that the new electric railway will extend their line west on Madison-st. to Herman-av., with line south to 22d-st.
There is no section that offers to a purchaser more of an assured profit than the above. Investigation will prove it. A. B. SOUTHARD, Room 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INVESTORS LOOKING FOR BARgains should not fail to send for price, terms, and description of a valuable and attractive acre tract which may be bought at a price that will double in value in 60 days. Address W 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES NEAR BLUE ISLAND, only $250 per acre; a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR 43D-ST. AND ARCHER-av., $2,000 per acre. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES ON THE RIDGE NORTH of Blue Island and near Morgan Park; the finest building site in this county; overlooks the whole surrounding country; fronting east and west on two good streets. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Building, 140 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—10 ACRES SOUTH Jackson Park at $1,300 acre; must have money. Address W 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ACRES—20 ACRES, COR. 59TH-ST. and Crawford-av., $2,000 an acre, ½ cash. For particulars call at office, Room C, 107 Dearborn-st. F. S. EBERHART.

FOR SALE—
A tract of 316 acres on the north line of Cook Co. at Deerfield; also an 88-acre tract in same locality. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10½ ACRES CORNER WESTERN-AV. and 71st-st.; dirt cheap for this week only. EHLERT & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—20 ACRES AT $600 less than one-half the market price; the greatest bargain around Chicago; a few days only; the best opportunity in Cook County for a subdivision. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 45 ACRES, CORNER PROPerty, on State-st., between 90th and 98th-sts.; will entertain offers for same. OTIS, READ & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—28 ACRES FRONTING ON DESplaines River, south of Desplaines; 18 acres timber. J. H. KEELER, 428 Chamber of Commerce Building, 140 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
HERE IT IS.
5¼ acres at $1,700 per acre AT OAK PARK,
In Sec. 19, Cicero, near a depot, on the new suburban line of the Northern Pacific Ry. Do you want it? Half cash. We want money.
WM. G. FULLER, 177 La Salle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—$2,500 UNDER MARKET, OAK PARK, 5 acres; stone sidewalks; near Madison-st. electric road. STEWART, 172 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PROVISO, SEC. 8—75 ACRES, INTERsected by the C., St. P. and K. C. R. R. and immediately accessible to the C. and N. W. and Illinois Central R. R., at $500 per acre, for a short time only. This property lies high and dry, and is advancing very rapidly. FOX, SHEPHERD & CO., R. 215, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOME SMALL ACRE TRACTS OF beautiful ridge land desirable for residence lots. Small tracts of subdivided prairie land convenient to new R. R. and depot; also lots and houses and lots on the east side of the R. Rds. and near the lake, which must be sold right away. Ridge-blvd. property at decided bargains. M. C. MONSON, Office near depot, South Evanston.

FOR SALE—75 ACRES NEAR MAYWOOD, WITH three railroads on the ground or near by. $500 an acre for a short time. W. E. SLOSSON, 86 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON RIDGE-BOULEVARD, SOUTH Evanston, 10 acres choice property, frontage on boulevard 460 feet. J. VAN OMMEREN, care Bee-Hive, 172 State-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN acres in the market; 80 acres located on one railroad and near to three others; this we can deliver at a price $600 an acre cheaper than adjoining properties; it's but 8 miles from Court-house; investigate this. PORTER & BILLINGS, Suite 315, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—
10 acres N. W. cor. Blanchard-av. and 69th-st (will make 96 lots 25x125 ft. each), half mile from depot and street-cars and on line of proposed Chicago Central R. R.; ripe for subdividing; $1,800 per acre, ⅓ cash; adjoining 30 acres held at $2,500 per acre. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE 2¼ ACRES ON MADison-st., near Central-av.; ripe for subdivision. JOHN V. HAIR, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES—EXCELLENT LOCATION; will sell at a bargain if taken at once. CRELL & SCHONFELD, 151 and 153 Monroe-st., Room 41.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES N. E. COR. OF 16TH-ST. AND Belt Line. The price is too low to publish. Call at once. W. E. SLOSSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ACRE TRACTS ADJOINing Kenilworth, the Millionaire suburb. Prices very low. L. C. & J. C. KEELER, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—240 ACRES IN Town of Worth. Apply to J. H. DUNHAM, R. 5, Balcony, 10 State-st. Office hours, 11 to 12:30.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENCAMPING GROUNDS—365 ACRES, all woods, river runs through it, station on the ground; nice land; this is worth $500 per acre; can be bought for one-third of this price; this is a rare chance; 40 minutes' ride by train. M. B. DcDONOUGH, Room 28, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$65 PER ACRE—FINE FARM, ONLY one mile from town of 2,000 inhabitants, and two hours' ride from Chicago. Address W 40, Tribune office.

## OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD HOUSE AND lot, clear, Hornellsville, N. Y. Inquire D. H. WARDNER, Room 33, 75 Madison-st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A BLOCK OF STORES AND FLATS on business street worth from $40,000 to $100,000; I have clear acres near Stickney tract and cash to pay for same. OHLERKING, Room 306, 112 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—SUBURBAN HOUSE, about 10 rooms; Riverside, La Grange, Hinsdale, or Morgan Park preferred; give complete description and price. Address W 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sales call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made. HEPER & MUELLER, 135 La Salle-st.

WANTED—IN EVANSTON—A FINELY IMproved residence property, $15,000 to $25,000; possession to be given May, 1891; communications will be received solely from owners. OTIS, READ & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

WANTED—40 OR 80 ACRES IN CICERO, FRONTing on Madison-st., for syndicate. Address W 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FARM—MUST NOT EXCEED $4,000; in Illinois, not too far from city. M. B. McDONOUGH, R. 28, 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—50 FEET ON COTTAGE GROVE, BEtween 71st and 75th-sts. EHLERT & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—OWNERS TO LIST THEIR PROPerties with us. "Quick sales" is our motto; no expense unless sale is made. PORTER & BILLINGS, R. 315, 85 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH ON STATE-ST., between 12th and 16th, 25 or 50 feet with improvements. WM. L. PIERCE & CO. 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—NORTH SHORE ACRES ON SHERIdan Drive; will entertain communications solely from owners. OTIS, READ & CO., 167 Dearborn.

WANTED—EQUITY IN WELL-LOCATED, INcome-paying block; will give well-assorted stock of hardware; invoice, $15,000. ELMER E. COLE, Room 27 Reaper Block.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE VACANT, EAST OF State; have customers; investments, any size. MARK T. LEONARD, 315, 87 Washington-st.

WANTED—2 SUBURBAN OR CITY HOMES, $1,500 to $3,000. Address MRS. M. E. HENDERSON, 384 Oak-st.

WANTED—BY C. W. MILLS, 405 TACOMA—FOR customers waiting, a good 20 acre tract for immediate subdivision.

## TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—90 ACRES, $6,000, 33 MILES NORTH, 1 mile from junction, fair buildings, timber; want home near suburb south, poor buildings will do. 51 Reaper Block.

EXCHANGE—14 LOTS, CLEAR, $800 EACH, NEAR 51st and Ashland, for equity in buildings, business street. 51 Reaper Block.

EXCHANGE—CLEAR, TWO HOUSES, $8,000 AND cash, for small business property. 51 Reaper Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—CLEAR HOUSE and lot in Hornellsville, N. Y. Inquire D. H. WARDNER, Room 33, No. 75 Madison-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—LAND IN SOUTH DAKOTA and cash for small house and lot in Chicago suburb. Address W 21, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—EQUITY IN 1030 Fulton-st.; want cheap lots South Side. Inquire OWNER, 33, 75 Madison-st.

HAVE AN ELEGANT FLAT, 6 ROOMS, SOUTH Side, newly furnished, cost over $1,200; will trade for equity in South Side vacant lot. Address W 63, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT NEW STONE-front flat building on North Side, all rented, for vacant lots or acres, in or near city. J. B. CAMPBELL & CO., 510 Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM FOR FURNISHED FLAT or good household furniture. Address W 23, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND 99 YEARS' lease on Wabash-av. for good farm or cash and residence property. HENRY M. RYAN, 1106 Tacoma Bldg.

WANTED—PAINTING AND PAPERING, IN EXchange for merchant tailoring, and cash. KELLEY BROS., 268 State-st.

WANTED—A LARGE EUROPEAN HOTEL lease and furniture for real estate. Address W 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—INTEREST (WITH SERVICES) IN legitimate, established indoor business by German, for equity in improved city real estate; responsible parties only noticed. W 30, Tribune.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE FOR $110 WORTH of mixed paint. Nothing outside city, and iron wash-stand, $60. Address W 55, Tribune.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT in south suburb for stock of groceries. Address W 53, Tribune.

WILL TRADE A FIRST-CLASS MARKET FOR real estate. Apply 681 West Madison-st.

## TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23, ADAMS Express Bldg., No. 185 Dearborn-st.
FOR 99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION.
VALUABLE CORNER, east and south front, 56x160 ft.; fine location for first-class flat; $1,500 per year and taxes.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., 70x160 ft., at No. 2007, adjoining Pickwick flats, being the former residence of Gen. Sheridan.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., 125x176 ft., near 32d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., 50x176 ft., near 31st-st.
WOODLAND PARK, 50x120 ft., south front on the park; very choice lot for first-class family flat.
GROVELAND-AV., 35x109 ft., s. w. cor. 32d-st.
ELLIS-AV., 100x190 ft., s. e. cor. 46th-st.

TO LEASE—100X100, CORNER OAK AND HAWthorne-av., for 99 years. Inquire 423 Wells-st., 2d floor, at 6 p. m. ANN MARY HUEHN.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS WITHOUT REVALUATION—All or part of 275x100 on West Harrison, s. w. cor. Desplaines-st.; will give option of purchase. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate. Property inspected at once. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

ESTABLISHED 1874.
The People's Building and Loan Assn., having an accumulation of money, will loan at a low rate of premium. No delay. Borden Block, Randolph and Dearborn-sts. HARRISON KELLEY, Sec.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS 116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE—LOWEST RATES and least expense to borrower. GOOD NOTES CASHED. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGES ON improved property, on first mortgages on unimproved lots, upon manufacturing plants, livery outfits, teaming companies, etc., etc., at bottom rates; get my prices before borrowing. W. R. TRASHER, 103 Washington-st., main floor.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at 6 per cent, no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Blk

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT. Special rates on large amounts. SIDNEY LOEB, 83-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CENTRAL property at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. T. C. MOORE, 513 Phenix Bldg.

OWN A HOME—
We will loan you from 60 to 80 per cent of the value of your property to buy, build, or pay off a mortgage and take it back in small monthly payments to about equal to your rent. We also sell guaranteed dividend stock on which we pay 6 per cent interest, compounded monthly. U. S. LOAN SYNDICATE, 310 Chicago Opera-House.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

WANTED—TO BORROW $3,000 TO $5,000 ON first mortgage. Address T 129, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000—FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER cent, half yearly; ample security. TOWNSEND SMITH, 97 Washington-st.

$8,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON CITY property, 6 per cent, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, Clark and Jackson.

## FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST. OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $10,000 TO LOAN ON GILT edged security for three or five years. The Jennings Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CORner Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FIRST MORTGAGES—$3,500 to $8,000, netting purchaser 6 per cent. Well secured on Chicago real estate. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—BALANCE PURCHASE MONEY first mortgage and notes; $1,700. Address B. PEARCE, 55 53d-st.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale, less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

MONEY AT 5, 4, 3, AND 2 PER CENT—TO LOAN on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, stocks of merchandise; also on bonds, loan and building association stocks, warehouse receipts, furniture, pianos, etc. Any person in need of money please call. S. HEYMAN, Manager, Room 4, 142 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Madison-st.

WANTED—$4,000 FOR FOUR OR SIX MONTHS on double amount first mortgage notes. Address B. PEARCE, 55 53d-st.

$20 TO $500 LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, jewelry, sealskins, horses, typewriters, fixtures, or any security; low rates; honest dealing. KNOWLTON, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 402.

$40 TO $400 LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, horses, carriages, or any good security at lowest rates. GEO. WRIGHT, Room 29, 69 Dearborn-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—HORSE SUITABLE FOR ROCKAway, 7 to 10 years old, 1,250 to 1,300 pounds, 16 hands high; must be sound and not afraid of anything. Address W 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. car-barns.

TO TEAMSTERS—
Come to 224 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill., and purchase at half price.
No. 2 spring doubletrees, complete, $2.25 each.
No. 2 spring doubletrees, attachments, $1.75 each.
No. 2 spring doubletrees, with singletrees included, $3.25 each. Excelsior tongue supports, $1.50. Blake's tongue supports, 70c.
These prices are good only for the next forty days.
B. F. SMITH.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY—SAM GREGORY, President of the Great Slide Silver Mine of Ouray, Colo., is at the Palmer, Room 226, and is selling stock very rapidly in the most wonderful mine in this country. If you wish to make a small but safe and profitable investment, call on him today.

FARM MORTGAGE AND REAL-ESTATE BUSIness in South Dakota; a rare chance. Address OWNER, Windsor Hotel, city.

FOR SALE—GRAIN ELEVATOR, FEED MILL and hay press, situated on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., in Southeast Wisconsin; mill has large custom and feed trade; will be sold cheap; would take part pay in vacant or improved property in or near Chicago. For further particulars call on or address GEO. T. HUGHES, Somers, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, saloon, restaurant, 25 rooms, all furnished nicely, and making money. Address W 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—LOCATION FOR COAL and feed business; scales and business complete. 1089 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD STOCK OF HARDWARE and farming implements in the best district of Minnesota. Reason for selling, one of the partners wishes to retire from business. Location 42 miles from St. Paul. A profitable business has always been done. For further particulars address BUNDAY & FERGUSON, Dennison, Minn.

FOR SALE—FLOUR AND FEED STORE; OWNER has other business; price $2,500 if taken at once. Address W 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD PAYING, WELL LOCATED, old established hardware business; all new goods; must be sold at once; cheap. Address W 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CIGAR STORE WITH laundry office which pays the rent. Two living rooms in rear. Inquire at NILSSON'S, 29 No. Clark.

FOR SALE—OLD-ESTABLISHED RESTAURANT; A1 location; good trade; $1,000; time payments. Address W 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A $6,000 STOCK OF CLOTHING AND furnishing goods; will sell cheap for cash only. Address W 71, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN OR LADY PARTNER WANTED TO open real estate office; five years' experience; big money. Address W 58, Tribune office.

HOTEL FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYing European Hotels in the city of 50 rooms; $4,000; easy terms. Address A Z 86, Tribune office.

PHYSICIANS' ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR PROMINENT DOCTORS' CORNER 10-room house for sale at 4107 Ellis-av., new, view for half mile both ways; rapidly growing neighborhood, where families moving in have not established their medical affiliations; a good physician will find a rare opening; price $10,000; on easy terms. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Owners, Room 32 Calumet Bld., 187 to 191 La Salle-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—A FINE RESTAURANT IN ONE OF the best locations in the city, close to one of the large Union Depots. For a small increase in the rent a bar can be put in. Fixtures, lease, and good-will can be bought for a nominal sum, as owner has to leave at once for Montana. Low rent, long lease. SNOW & DICKINSON, Corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts.

WANTED—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE PARties to manufacture and sell Cook's Rotary Ash-Sifter on royalty in the Eastern, Western, Northern, and Southern States. Send for circular. BURTON R. COOK, 321 Grand-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE BUSINESS FOR sale—In a thriving Western city with splendid territory and solid, established custom; stock, $35,000 to $40,000; annual sales, $125,000; proprietor wishes to retire; only those meaning business need apply. Address EMIL SCHMIED, 30 Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.

WANTED—BUSINESS MANAGER AND MANAGing editor to take $5,000 to $10,000 interest in first-class established daily newspaper. Address "INVESTMENT," care Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago.

WANTED—TO BUY A STOCK OF DRY GOODS and notions between $2,000 and $4,000 in some good locality. Address W 7, Tribune office.

$550 BUYS NEATEST CENTRAL CIGAR STORE in city. 153 Monroe-st., Room 28.

$700 WILL PURCHASE HALF INTEREST IN weekly paper; full of advs. and in extremely healthy condition financially; must have immediate action; big opportunity for printer. W 56, Tribune.

$800 WITH MAN AND SERVICES (YOUNG man preferred) to take half interest in office business; well established and paying; best location and furnished office in city; a profitable and agreeable opportunity to right man. For particulars address D. D. SLATER & CO., 52 Monroe-st., Grand Rapids, Mich.

$5,000 WILL PURCHASE A FIRST-CLASS commercial business, well connected throughout Canada and United States, being established in Toronto over five years; excellent chance for pushing man, as the profits are large and quick; good terms to right party; reasons for selling, have other business that must be attended to at once. For particulars address W 48, Tribune office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### North Side.

62 RUSH-ST.—FRONT ROOM, ALSO SINGLE room, with board; day board.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with or without board.

213 DEARBORN-AV.—A SUITE OF TWO ROOMS with private bath and board, suitable for two gents. References.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO-AV.—A few desirable front and suites of rooms with board; references; also first-class table board.

221 ONTARIO-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, NEWLY furnished, with first-class board.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—VERY HANDSOME DOUBLE room, modern comfort and elegant surroundings; also pretty single room; with board; with reference.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—ALCOVE AND SINGLE front rooms with day board.

282 EAST INDIANA-ST.—10 MINUTES' WALK from corner Madison and State-sts., fine single and double rooms, with strictly first-class table board; prices reasonable; house all new and every boarder well pleased; a good comfortable home. MME. DuBOIS SMITH.

292 HURON-ST.—FRONT PARLOR AND OTHER rooms with board.

376 E. CHICAGO-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE FURnished rooms, with good board; reasonable.

### South Side.

217 MICHIGAN-AV., OPPOSITE AUDITORIUM—Double and single rooms with board.

1616 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board.

2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—A VERY NICE ALCOVE room with first-class table board for married couple or single gentleman; references required and given.

2255 CALUMET-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS AND first-class board.

2316 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board.

2953 GROVELAND-AV.—EXCELLENT TABLE board in private family.

3223 CALUMET-AV., TWO PLEASANT SINGLE rooms with board; good location.

3338 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished east front room, with board, for couple without children; private family, select.

3839 ELLIS AV.—FOR RENT—LARGE FRONT room with alcove; well furnished, hot and cold water, grate, bath; strictly private family; with first-class boarding. Call.

A PRIVATE JEWISH FAMILY OF ADULTS DEsires to rent front alcove room, with board, to nice couple or two gents; location, avenue near cable or steam cars. Address W 36, Tribune office.

### West Side.

87 LOOMIS-ST.—BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOM suitable for two gentlemen; private family.

120 ASHLAND-BOULEVARD—LARGE ALCOVE room, also smaller room, with board.

286 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—ELEGANT FRONT and side rooms, with board.

757 W. CONGRESS-ST.—TWO PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board; only two in family.

### Hotels.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—Some choice rooms can still be secured; excellent board.

HOTEL GLENARM—EUROPEAN PLAN; 167-169 East Madison-st., respectable, first-class accommodations; electric call bells; rates, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50; special terms by the week.

PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA—FOUR minutes from Court-House; North Side cable; rooms day or week ½ price of other first-class hotels, first-class restaurant; popular prices.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thompson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY TWO GENTLEMEN; MICHIGAN-av., vicinity of Eighteenth-st. Address W 59, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED—BY LADY SCHOOL teacher, board and room; North Side; private family preferred; state terms. W 54, Tribune.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS—ON NORTH SIDE; 4 adults. Address A O 49, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND SISTER; PRIvate family preferred. References. Address with terms, W 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for gentleman, wife, and 7-year-old daughter, in private family, near 43d-st. or Kenwood Stations on I. C. R. R. Address W 84, Tribune.

## ROOMMATES.

A YOUTH OR YOUNG MAN WILLING TO HAVE a nice roommate, with good home, on South Side, for $5 per week, address W 75, Tribune office.

## INSTRUCTION.

AT THE WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276, 278, and 280 W. Madison-st., practical instruction is given in the business, shorthand, and grammar school courses; nineteenth year; day and evening sessions; everything first-class; call or write for desired particulars. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A thorough shorthand course, four months, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM BLDG. (Congress-st. elevators), NEW CLASSES JUST IN FORMATION. NATIVE TEACHERS ONLY.

BROWN & HOLLAND SHORTHAND INSTITUTE; 26 Haymarket Theater Building.

EVENING SCHOOL AT THE CENTRAL COLLEGE OF ECLECTIC SHORTHAND, 94 Dearborn-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 1, our evening school offers the best opoopportunity in Chicago for young people who are engaged during the day to fit themselves for better positions and thus increase their usefulness and salary. The eclectic system can be learned in one-half the time required by the old fogy systems. Call or send to the manager, D. F. Haymes, for new catalogue containing a list of some of the prominent firms who employ eclectics.
CENTRAL COLLEGE OF ECLECTIC SHORTHAND, 94 Dearborn-st.
D. F. HAYMES, Manager.
J. G. CROSS, President.

FRENCH AND SPANISH LESSONS GIVEN BY Prof. Noel from Paris; rapid progress guaranteed; moderate terms; best references; services offered to colleges, academies, or institutions. Prof. Noel, 2021 Michigan-av., Chicago; hours 8 to 12.

SHORTHAND—THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM maintains the leading Munson school in the West; 13th year. Call or write for new catalogue.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—ON PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN 41st and 42d-sts.—A nice 8-room cottage, with 40-foot lawn; rent $35 per month to good tenant. WALLACE HECKMAN, 79 Dearborn-st., City.

TO RENT—A PARTY HAVING A BEAUTIfully furnished 14-room house on Michigan-av. will sell furniture on easy terms. Rent $100 a month. House adjoining vacant and connected suitable for boarding house. V 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—413 FORTY-FIFTH-ST., N. W. COR. of Langley-av., new and modern residence of 8 rooms, bath, etc.; moderate rent. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—THE FINE TWO-STORY AND basement house, No. 2110 Indiana-av., near 21st-st., east front, deep lot and barn.

TO RENT—A FINE, LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, No. 2224 Prairie-av.; completely renovated throughout; hot and cold water; d. and r. on the first floor with all modern improvements; fine large barn; newly fitted up with lease for three years from May 1, 1890.

TO RENT—2924 TO 2930 LAKE PARK-AV., MODern stone-front; all improvements; oak finish. G. S. THOMAS, 177 La Salle-st., Room 10.

### North Side.

FOR RENT—NO. 616 LA SALLE-AV., SUITABLE for residence or private school. Inquire on premises, or of D. P. KINSELLA & BRO., Room 20, 154 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—161 E. KINZIE-ST., NEAR CLARK. 3 story and basement brick building. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

### West Side.

FOR RENT—705 W. MONROE-ST., NEAR LINcoln, 2 story and basement stone front house; 10 rooms; newly papered throughout; frame barn. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

### Hyde Park.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSES IN HYDE Park and Kenwood; convenient to I. C. R. R. and cable cars; $60 and $35. For particulars address W 33, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—5326 CORNELL-AV.—11 ROOMS; burglar alarm, etc.; possession this week; lot, 50x200. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 48 Board of Trade.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—"KENILWORTH," ELLIS-AV. AND 36th-st., new, 5 rooms, range, etc. Lenox, 3537 Cottage Grove-av., 4 rooms, range, etc.; $22.50. 3129 Forest-av., 4 rooms, $22. 2918 Cottage Grove-av., 4 rooms, very nice; $20. "Auburn," 2925 Cottage Grove-av., new, 6 rooms, $27.50. The "London," 3508 Prairie-av., 5 rooms, new; $22. The "Exeter," 1612 Wabash-av., new, 4 rooms, $20 to $30. BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS—
DEARBORN, BUTTERFIELD, 33D AND 34TH-STS. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 LA SALLE-ST.

### West Side.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS; ALL MODERN improvements, with janitor service; new block; Western-av. and Huron-st. Apply to the owner on premises daily, including Sunday.

TO RENT—VERY SUPERIOR FLAT, 494 WEST Madison-st., near Loomis. 5 rooms and bath; Al shape. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

### North Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE 5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, NEW and modern, heat, passenger elevators, janitor, etc. Call at 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—491 LA SALLE-AV., FINEST NEIGHborhood; first flat of 10 rooms and cellar; cheap to a good tenant. Call at 495 La Salle-av.

### Hyde Park.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT, NEWLY PAPERED, 33 43d-st.; one block from Illinois Central Depot.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD, 16 46TH-ST., NEAR Lake-av., 7 and 8 room flats; new brown-stone house, finished in hardwood and tile vestibule; private residence style and all conveniences; $35.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—EN SUITE OR SINGLE FROM $3.50 to $9 a week, richly furnished, clean, and respectacle; elevator, steam heat, baths, etc.; excellent table on top floor; two blocks from Palmer House; no children. 5 and 6 E. Washington-st.

TO RENT—BELVEDERE, FLAT 8, COTTAGE Grove-av., corner 31st-st.—Nice furnished parlor, with bed-room, bath, and closet, for one or two gentlemen; have no children here.

TO RENT—2529 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOMELY and newly furnished rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY NEWLY FURNISHED rooms; all modern improvements; bath, hot and cold water, etc.; private American family. 2519 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TO PARTIES VISITING THE CITY for theaters and other amusements, large, cool, elegantly furnished rooms, very central. Hotel Casino, 14 and 16 East Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—LOVELY FURNISHED ROOMS, OPposite lake and park; reasonable, 19 35th-st.

TO RENT—59 22D-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED room, hot and cold water; suitable for two; in a private family; references.

TO RENT—1831 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished front room to gentlemen or gent and wife.

### West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LADIES or gentlemen at $7 and $12 per month; references. 425 Warren-av.

TO RENT—119 HONORE-ST., LARGE FRONT ALcove, also single rooms, with all modern conveniences; reasonable; private family.

### North Side.

TO RENT—FINELY FURNISHED LARGE SECond floor front room; all conveniences. 374 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—271 E. CHICAGO-AV., NEAR DEARborn-av., handsomely furnished south front alcove room; modern conveniences.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED STEAM-heated room; every convenience; in private family; reasonable. References. 275 E. Erie-st., 3d bell.

TO RENT—THREE NICE, LARGE ROOMS fronting Lincoln Park; board if desired; private family. 866 North Park-av.

TO RENT—239 DEARBORN-AV., NEWLY FURnished hall room.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIana-sts.; rooms $3 weekly; transients 50c; restaurant by FRED COMPAGNON, late of Chicago Club.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL—CLARK AND INdiana; rooms half price of other first-class hotels; F. Compagnon, late of Chicago Club, chef.

TO RENT—356 E. OHIO-ST.—DESIRABLE FURnished room; rent cheap; references.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—COME TO US FOR THE ACCOMMODATIONS YOU ARE LOOKING FOR. INFORMATION FREE. GORDON, MAHON & CO., SUITES 112-113 ADAMS EXPRESS BLDG.

### Hyde Park.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen. 5448 Madison-av., Hyde Park. References required.

## TO RENT—STORES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—THREE STORES AND SIX FLATS to be completed about Oct. 1, Nos. 4724, 4726, and 4728 State-st., with all modern improvements; also three stores and six flats on Halsted-st., near the corner of 53d-st.; east front; completed Sept. 1. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—FOR THREE YEARS FROM MAY, 1890, 228 South Water-st.; cellar concreted; store and 2d floor 20x50; 3d story 50x80, including 2 walls, 2 offices; gas engine for hoisting. Inquire of owner, E. FRANKENTHAL, 240 and 242 Monroe-st.

STORES TO RENT IN THE NEW RANDMcNally Building on Quincy-st. Inquire of AGENT on sixth floor.

TO RENT—STORE, FRONTING 2 STREETS; plate-glass both fronts; 2620 Cottage Grove-av. and 2619 South Park-av.; $30.

### West Side.

TO RENT—STORE 147 AND 149 WEST MADISON-st., corner Union, three stories and basement; plate glass fronts on both streets. Inquire of JAMES CASEY, 605 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT STORE ON DOUBLE corner, 537 West Madison-st., for druggist.

TO RENT—STORES IN NEW BLOCK, WESTern-av. and Huron-st., suitable for meat market, dry goods, or hardware business. Apply to owner, on premises daily, including Sundays.

## TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

### Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—OFFICE 194 CLARK-ST. INQUIRE ON premises, room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—PART OF VERY PLEASANT OFFICE (real estate). Room 28, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM AND DESK, R. 34, 151 Monroe, corner La Salle.

### Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FLATS, 1919 WABASH, $25. 5051 S. HALsted-st., $8; store, 5015, $16. 353 West Congress-st., $25. G. S. THOMAS, 177 La Salle-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR, 36x37, WELL-LIGHTed for hall or light manufacturing. Inquire 121 and 123 N. Desplaines, corner Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANUfacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR SMALL house for small family in near suburbs of Chicago. Riverside or Oak Park preferred. Address W 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN KENWOOD OR HYDE Park, modern house. Address, giving rent, location, and full particulars, W 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM BY two gentlemen on South Side, south of Thirty-first, north of Forty-first-st., and east of Cottage Grove-av. Address W 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM OR SMALL office; centrally located; $6 to $10. Address W 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS WITH or without board in private family by four gentlemen on South Side; state terms. W 73, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms by a colored man and wife, on State or Dearborn-sts., bet. 12th and 30th-sts. W 76, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OR flat, North or South Side; state price. Address W 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—1, 2, OR 3 LARGE UNFURnished rooms; clean, with modern conveniences, and near street-cars. State price; must be reasonable. Address W 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN ALCOVE ROOM OR two connecting rooms, on or near the Lake Shore drive. Address, stating price, etc., W 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, North Side, six rooms and bath. References. Address J, 21 Ontario-st.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room on South Side by a business gentleman of refinement and responsibility; heated in winter and use of bath; prefers a nice private family where there are no other roomers; location between 22d and 39th-sts., near Ill. Central or cable-cars; am out of town most of the time, but will keep room permanently. State terms and conveniences; must be reasonable. Address W 82, Tribune office.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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174 and 176 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.
In addition to our large stock of new Vose & Sons, Schaaf, Decker, and Kroeger pianos we offer for sale the following second-hand instruments:
3 upright pianos, $125, $135, $145.
2 Fischer pianos, each $100.
2 Julius Bauer pianos, $100.
2 Chickering & Sons pianos, $115, $140.
1 Steinway & Sons piano, $150.
3 Decker pianos, $175, $190, $200.
1 Kroeger piano, $225.
3 Vose & Sons pianos, $175, $200, $225.
3 Schaaf pianos, $150, $165, $190.
2 uprights, each $100.
25 square pianos, all makes, $20 to $90.
Some of these pianos are practically as good as new; any of the above can be purchased on easy time payments.
200 pianos to rent; $3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.
Dealers in
HALLET & DAVIS AND EMERSON PIANOS,
Manufacturers of
KIMBALL PIANOS AND KIMBALL ORGANS.
ONE PRICE AND THAT THE LOWEST.
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANOS, $50, $60, $75, $90, $100, $125, and upward.
SECOND-HAND UPRIGHTS, $150, $175, $200, and upward. SECOND HAND ORGANS, $10 to $50.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

OUR GREAT SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE of second-hand pianos is now progressing in our warerooms, and if you can use one of these instruments, you may secure it on practically your own terms.
We wish to call the attention of schools, academies, conservatories, music halls, lyceums, etc., PARTICULARLY to our large stock of second-hand grands, which we are offering at exceptionally low figures.
The prices we ask do not represent their true value, but we want the space they occupy for other lines.
Our roster of new pianos include such famous makes as the KNABE, KROEGER, FISCHER, NEW ENGLAND, and PEASE.
Correspondence and inspection invited.
Pianos tuned, moved, polished, and to hire.
LYON & HEALY,
Warerooms, State and Monroe-sts.
Factory, Randolph-st., opp. Union Park.

SOME GOOD BARGAINS—
5 good upright pianos, $100 to........$125
2 Bauer upright pianos, $155 and........195
2 Lyon & Healy upright pianos, $165 and........195
1 Fischer upright piano........175
2 Emerson upright pianos, $155 and........200
1 Haines Bros.' upright piano........165
3 Hallet, Davis & Co. upright pianos, $175, $195, and 225
25 second-hand pianos, Steinway, Chickering, Decker, and others; some nearly new; all in fine condition.
Easy payments. Pianos to rent cheap.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$165, $175, AND $200 EACH.
NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS.
FRENCH WALNUT, OAK, AND MAHOGANY CASES.
$10 CASH, $6 MONTHLY.
EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ESTABLISHED 1857—
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
PIANO MANUFACTURERS.
HIGHEST GRADE.
Prices moderate. Terms to suit.
First-class pianos for rent at reasonable rates.
Bargains in second-hand square and upright pianos.
Warerooms, 156-158 Wabash-av.
Manufactory, 91-93 East Indiana-st.

$160, $175, AND $190 EACH.
NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

REMOVED—
We are now thoroughly established in our new warerooms, with an assortment of over our hundred pianos to select from.
PRICES AND TERMS
WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.
Special bargains in second-hand pianos.
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.
219 and 221 Wabash-av.

J. O. TWICHELL
HAS REMOVED
From 150 State-st. to 223 Wabash-av.
Pianos slightly damaged in moving will be sold at reduced prices.
223 Wabash-av.

SCHOMACKER GOLD-STRING PIANOS; cash or time payments; new pianos to rent, one year's rent allowed in case of purchase. Tuning, moving, and repairing a specialty; only competent and experienced men employed. Schomacker Piano Manf'g Company, 145 and 147 Wabash-av.

EMERSON PIANO—
2 large, handsome uprights, $165 and $195; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

BRIGGS UPRIGHT
PIANO, NEARLY NEW, $185.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

THE CELEBRATED SOHMER PIANOS ARE preferred by leading musicians; Sterling pianos. Steger pianos; strictly first-class second-hand upright pianos, $125, $145, $175, and $300; square pianos from $25 to $100; strongest guaranty, lowest prices, and easiest terms. STEGER & CO., 236 State-st., northwest corner Jackson, over The Hub.

15 SQUARE PIANOS, FROM $25 TO $75.
Payments $5 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
182 and 184 Wabash-av.,
Can be found some splendid bargains in new and second-hand pianos. In the latter we have CHICKERINGS, STEINWAY, KNABE and other makes which we will sell cheap

STIEFF PIANOS. STIEFF PIANOS.
The only upright equal to the grand. Best piano in the market today. Call and examine at MEYER & WEBER, 178 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS
AT LOWEST PRICES AND EASY TERMS.
PIANOS FOR RENT OR EXCHANGED.
B. SHONINGER CO., 225 STATE-ST.

AT COST, LARGE STOCK CONOVER UPrights in walnut, oak, ebony, and rosewood cases, to close agency. Chicago Music Co., moved to Wabash and Adams.

HORACE BRANCH, 208 STATE-ST.,
BROWN & SIMPSON PIANOS.
Cash or payments. Renting and tuning.

FOR SALE—$800 WILL BUY AN ORCHEStrion in good order, which cost $5,600; plays over 20 tunes; good reason for selling. Address L. A. LAUGHLIN, 1043 N. Y. Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

FOLDING BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 333 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CLOSED BED; A BARgain; party leaving town. Inquire of janitor, 194 Michigan-av., The Beaurivage.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURNIture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences and hotels purchased without delay. W. 21, Park-av.

## PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

## COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—TWO HANDSOME ENGLISH mastiff pups, 5 months old; one Great Dane bitch, 7 months old, from registered stock. JOSEPH ROACH, 176 W. Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—TWO PUPS, ABSOLUTE PURE race. "ULMER DOGGE" at 613 W. 12th-st. JOHN SCHWEYER.

## WANTED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE—A CORNER ADAPTED for apartment house, for 99 years. HENRY M. RYAN, 1105 Tacoma Bldg.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

WHO WANTS TO SELL PANORAMA PICTURES? Send price, photograph, and other important information. Address S. KANBE, care Consulate of Japan, San Francisco.

WANTED—HOGSHEADS OR VATS, HARD OR soft wood, one head, iron bound, 3½ to 4 feet deep, same diameter, for pickling meat; any one having such for sale address J. M. L., Tribune office.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

A CLAIRVOYANCE—MME. MARREE, THE great and noted clairvoyant and astrologist, born with a double veil and greatest prophetic gift of second sight in clairvoyance of the nineteenth century; $5,000 challenge to any one who can equal her in consultation on dead and living friends or enemies, on business matters, marriages, and losses of every description. Reveals mysteries, designates hidden coin or minerals, locates lingering diseases. Mme. Marree is the greatest living natural clairvoyant on earth. She reads your secret and open life with as much ease as though in ordinary conversation. All believing themselves conjured or bewitched should wear the charm of the ancient talisman for good luck. Advice to young men how to gain riches and what best adapted for, and to business-men their gain or loss in worldly goods. Advice to ladies how to gain happiness and peace. Mme. Marree predicted President Harrison's election and the assassination of Presidents Lincoln and Garfield. Was the only one predicted the World's Fair in Chicago from the commencement. Her predictions are always exactly and truthfully fulfilled; you believe what you hear and know yourself. Warns the public to beware of all who imitate her name and advertisement. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 337 West Van Buren-st., above Aberdeen; first flat. Always at home. Consultation sent by mail. All call and know the truth.

CALL ON MME. BELL, 94 NORTH CLARK-ST.—She will tell your future.

MME. ARDENNE, CLAIRVOYANT, GIVES FULL names; love affairs a specialty. 47 S. Peoria-st.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, fortune teller, and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

## PENSIONS.

ADA C. SWEET, PENSION CLAIM AGENT—ALL kinds of pensions or war claims. Room 82 Commercial Bank Building, 175 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

## STEAMSHIP LINES.

### Ocean Steamers.

STATE LINE,
BETWEEN NEW YORK, GLASGOW, AND MOVILLE (LONDONDERRY).
With Through Tickets at Reduced Rates to Liverpool, London, Dublin, Etc.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 6 A. M. AUG. 21.
STATE OF GEORGIA, 6 A. M. AUG. 28.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $95. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, 53 Broadway, New York. JNO. BLEGEN, General Western Agent, 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

1840—FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY—1890
OF THE OLD RELIABLE
CUNARD LINE.
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Besides a weekly service (from Boston) every Saturday. THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT FLEET IN THE WORLD. Its character, record, and general reputation for speed, comfort, and safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept., 131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House).

INMAN LINE.
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT
STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
Gen'l Western Agent.
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No transfer of Baggage.
Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express service between New York, Southampton, and Hamburg by the magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 10,000 tons and 12,500 to 16,000 horse-power. This line holds the record for fastest trips to and from Southampton and the Continent. Equal to 6 days to Queenstown. Steamers unexcelled for safety, speed, and comfort. Apply to Hamburg-American Packet Co., 37 Broadway, N. Y. General Passenger Agents, C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, New York. C. B. RICHARD & CO., 96 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

### Lake Steamers.

GRAHAM AND MORTON TRANS. CO.
Office and Dock, Foot Wabash-av.
Leave Chicago daily 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m., except Sundays at 9:30 a. m., for St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, returning same evening, connecting with Chicago and West Michigan Ry. for Grand Rapids and Northern points; Cin., Wabash and Mich. Ry. for Indianapolis and Southern points. On Sundays the Steamer City of Chicago leaves at 10 a. m., returning same evening. Special Excursion leaving every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Also agents for Saugatuck and Douglas steamer, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 p. m.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—
Twice daily for Racine & Milwaukee..*9 a. m. *8 p. m.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee........*9 a. m.
(Saturday boat leaves at 8 p. m.)
Daily for Sheboygan and Manitowoc at........*8 p. m.
Daily for Gd. Haven, Muskegon, Gd. Rapids..*7 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Bay Ports, Mon., Wed., & Frid. 8 p. m.
For Green Bay, Gladstone, Manistique, and way ports Tuesdays and Saturdays at........7 p. m.
*Sunday excepted. Office and dock foot Michigan-av.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

### WESTERN.

GREAT ROCK-ISLAND ROUTE—PASSENGER Station corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and at station.

| | Leave. | Arrive |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois and Iowa Express | † 8:15 am | † 7:25 pm |
| Peoria Express | † 1:00 pm | † 1:40 pm |
| Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express | † 1:00 pm | ¶1:40 pm |
| Minneapolis, St. Paul and Council Bluffs Express | * 1:00 pm | * 1:40 pm |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express | * 6:00 pm | * 9:40 pm |
| St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express | * 6:30 pm | * 8:40 am |
| Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express | * 7:15 pm | * 8:05 am |
| Joliet Accommodation | * 3:20 pm | *10:00 am |
| Peru Accommodation | † 5:00 pm | † 10:30 am |
| Council Bluffs night Express | ‡10:30 pm | * 6:50 am |
| Council Bluffs Sat. Night Exp. | x11:00 pm | * 6:50 am |
| Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express | ‡10:30 pm | ¶ 6:50 am |
| Peoria Night Express | ‡ 11:00 pm | ¶ 6:25 am |
| Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison Night Express | * 11:00 pm | ¶ 6:25 am |
| Kansas City, St. Joseph and Atchison Saturday Night Express | * 11:00 pm | o 6:50 am |

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Galesburg and Streator | † 8:30 am | † 6:30 pm |
| Rockford and Forreston | † 8:30 am | † 2:15 pm |
| Council Bluffs and Local Points | *11:45 am | * 2:15 pm |
| "Burlington's No. 1" to Denver | * 1:00 pm | * 8:00 am |
| Rochelle and Rockford | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| Rock Falls & Sterling | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| Streator and Mendota | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | * 5:30 pm | * 9:00 am |
| Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch. | * 5:50 pm | * 9:15 am |
| Hannibal, Galveston and Texas | * 5:50 pm | * 9:15 am |
| Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver | * 6:10 pm | * 1:00 pm |
| Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver | *10:30 pm | * 6:45 am |
| Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy | *10:30 pm | * 6:45 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | ‡10:50 pm | †10:30 pm |

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| New Orleans Fast Mail | ‖ 3:15 am | ‖ 1:00 am |
| St. Louis & Texas Express | * 8:40 am | * 7:20 pm |
| St. Louis & Texas Fast Line | ‖ 8:30 pm | ‖ 7:20 am |
| Cairo & New Orleans Express | * 8:40 am | * 7:20 pm |
| New Orleans Fast Express | ‖ 8:30 pm | ‖ 7:20 am |
| Kankakee & Bloomington Pass | * 2:35 pm | * 4:25 pm |
| Springfield Express | *11:40 pm | * 6:30 am |
| Kankakee & Gilman Passenger | * 4:30 pm | * 9:55 am |
| Riverview Express | * 4:05 pm | * 9:05 am |
| Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line | ‖ 1:00 pm | ‖ 1:00 pm |
| aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x Cty Ex | ‖11:35 pm | c 6:30 am |
| Pacific Coast Express | ‖ 1:00 pm | c 6:30 am |
| Rockford & Freeport Passenger | ‖ 4:15 pm | ‖10:30 am |
| Rockford & Freeport Express | * 8:05 am | ........ |
| Dubuque & Rockford Express | ........ | * 7:15 pm |

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.—(NORTHERN Pacific R. R. Co. lessee.)

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | * 5:00 pm | * 9:30 am |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland | *10:45 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls, and Eau Claire | † 8:30 am<br>* 5:00 pm<br>*10:45 pm | † 8:55 pm<br>* 9:59 am<br>* 7:00 am |
| Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer | * 5:00 pm<br>†10:45 pm | * 9:59 am<br>† 7:00 am |
| Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha | ‡ 8:30 am<br>* 3:00 pm<br>* 5:00 pm<br>*10:45 pm | † 8:55 pm<br>* 1:55 pm<br>* 9:59 am<br>* 7:00 am |
| Burlington Passenger | * 4:35 pm | *10:15 am |

City Ticket Office, 205 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily to Waukesha and daily ex. Sunday beyond.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis. City ticket office, No. 198 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

| All trains daily. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex. | 6:00 pm | 9:08 am |
| Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex. | 6:00 pm | 9:03 am |
| St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex. | 11:40 pm | 10:45 pm |
| St. Charles and Sycamore Local | 11:40 pm | 10:45 pm |
| St. Charles and Byron Local | 4:30 pm | 10:30 am |

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

### WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, principal hotels, Western Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Denver Limited (Vestibuled) | § 6:00 pm | § 8:00 am |
| Pacific Limited (Vestibuled) | §11:00 pm | § 1:25 pm |
| Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points | §12:05 pm<br>§ 6:00 pm<br>§10:30 pm<br>§11:00 pm | § 2:15 pm<br>§ 8:00 am<br>§ 6:50 am<br>§ 1:25 pm |
| Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming | § 6:00 pm | § 8:50 am |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth | § 6:00 pm<br>§11:15 pm | § 9:00 am<br>§ 9:25 pm |
| Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit | * 9:50 am<br>† 9:00 pm | * 6:45 pm<br>‡ 8:20 am |
| Milwaukee and Racine | X8:30 am<br>§ 5:00 pm<br>§ 7:30 pm<br>§10:00 pm<br>* 8:00 am | X1:50 pm<br>* 4:00 pm<br>§ 9:45 pm<br>§ 6:25 am<br>§10:00 am |
| Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison | *11:30 am<br>§ 3:00 pm<br>§ 5:00 pm | § 1:50 pm<br>* 4:00 pm<br>§ 7:00 pm |
| Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee | *11:30 am<br>§10:00 pm | * 1:50 pm<br>§ 6:25 am |
| Oshkosh, Neenan, and Appleton | § 3:00 pm | § 7:00 pm |
| Marquette and Lake Superior | §10:00 pm | § 6:25 am |
| Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton | *11:30 am<br>* 3:00 pm | * 1:50 pm<br>* 6:25 am |
| Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield | § 5:00 pm<br>†10:00 pm | §10:00 am<br>‡ 6:25 am |
| Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton | †10:00 pm | ‡ 6:25 am |
| Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh | * 9:20 am<br>* 4:15 pm | * 4:30 pm<br>*10:25 am |
| Freeport, Rockfork and Elgin | *10:15 am<br>* 4:15 pm<br>*11:30 pm | * 2:40 pm<br>*10:30 am<br>*11:20 pm |
| Rockford and Elgin | * 7:15 am | * 5:50 pm |
| Rockford, via Harvard | § 9:00 am | § 6:45 pm |
| Dixon, Sterling, and Clinton | * 8:20 am | * 6:10 pm |
| Lake Geneva and Williams Bay | * 8:05 am<br>* 3:15 pm | * 9:22 am<br>* 5:50 pm<br>x10:00 pm |
| Lake Geneva | * 4:45 pm | * 7:25 pm |

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.—Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts. City offices 67-209 Clark-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Portland | * 8:00am<br>‖ 5:30pm<br>‖11:00pm | *10:05pm<br>‖ 9:30am<br>‖ 7:00am |
| Milwaukee, Madison & West | *11:30am<br>†11:00pm | * 7:00pm<br>‡ 7:00am |
| Milwaukee (Sunday only) | 8:30am | 1:45pm |
| Milwaukee | * 3:00pm<br>* 7:30pm | * 1:15pm<br>* 4:00pm<br>*10:30am |
| Marquette & Lake Superior | * 7:30pm | ‖ 7:00am |
| Green Bay & Menominee | *11:30am | * 7:00pm |
| Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco | ‖ 6:00pm<br>‖11:10pm | ‖ 9:20am<br>‖ 7:15am |
| Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points | *11:40am<br>†11:10pm | * 2:15pm<br>‡ 7:15am |
| Kansas City and St. Joseph | †11:10pm | ‡ 7:15am |

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.
For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

THE SANTA FE ROUTE—CHICAGO TO KANSAS City.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex. | † 9:10 am | † 6:35 pm |
| Pekin and Peoria Express | † 1:00 pm | † 1:25 pm |
| California Fast Express | * 4:40 pm | *11:35 am |
| Fort Worth and Galveston Exp. | * 4:40 pm | *11:35 am |
| Joliet and Streator Vestibule | * 5:00 pm | * 9:50 am |
| Kansas City Limited | * 6:30 pm | * 8:50 am |
| Atchison and St. Joseph Limited | * 6:30 pm | * 8:50 am |
| Denver Limited | * 3:30 pm | * 8:50 am |
| Kansas and Colorado Express | *11:30 pm | * 7:25 am |

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

| Daily. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Detroit, New York, Boston Lim. | 3:00 pm | 10:15 pm |
| Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex | 9:05 pm | 7:10 am |

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

| Daily. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Toronto and Montreal Express | 3:00 pm | 10:15 pm |
| Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex | 9:05 pm | |

CHICAGO AND ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASsenger Depot Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Vestibuled Express | *12:00N'n | 1:20 pm |
| Kansas City Vestibuled Limited | 6:00 pm | 8:20 am |
| Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express | 11:20 pm | 7:15 am |
| St. Louis Vestibuled Limited | 9:00 pm | 7:15 am |
| Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex. | 9:00 am | 7:00 pm |
| Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex. | 11:20 pm | 8:00 am |
| Joliet & Streator Accommodation | 5:00 pm | 9:45 am |

Daily †Daily except Sunday

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

| *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express | † 8:25 am | † 6:20 pm |
| K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp. | † 2:30 pm | † 1:00 pm |
| St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex. | * 9:00 pm | * 7:15 am |
| Custer Park and Essex Accom. | * 4:30 pm | * 9:40 am |

### EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Hudson River, and Boston and Albany Railroads.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph. Canadian customs offices at depot. Trains arrive and depart foot of Lake-st., as follows:

| July 20, 1890. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Main Line) | † 7:05 am | † 7:55 pm |
| Day Express | * 9:00 am | * 4:15 pm |
| North Shore Limited Vestibuled | *12:20 pm | * 4:50 pm |
| N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled | * 3:10 pm | * 9:00 am |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation | † 4:50 pm | †11:20 am |
| American Express | * 9:00 pm | *12:50 am |
| Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston | *10:10 pm | * 7:00 am |

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Grand Rapids Through Coach | † 9:00 am | † 1:55 pm |
| Grand Rapids, Musk. & Trav. City | † 4:40 pm | † 6:20 pm |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper | *11:15 pm | * 7:05 am |

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Gd. Rapids, Petoskey, & Mackinaw | † 3:10 pm | ¶ 8:05 am |
| Gd. Rapids, Petoskey, & Mackinaw | ‡10:10 am | † 4:15 pm |

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Tuesday. ¶Ex. Sunday Ex. Saturday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices, Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via Old Road) | † 6:50 am | * 6:45 pm |
| New York & Boston Day Ex. | * 9:30 am | * 6:45 pm |
| New York & Boston Fast Ex. | * 3:10 pm | * 9:10 pm |
| Vestibule Limited | * 5:30 pm | ‡10:10 am |
| Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston | † 7:45 pm | * 7:35 am |
| Night Express (via Old Road) | *11:30 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation | † 4:05 pm | *11:10 am |

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal streets, Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station.

| TRAINS LEAVE | | |
|---|---|---|
| For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg | Mail Express........F | † 8:00am |
| | Penna. Special........P | *10:30am |
| | Fast Line........F | * 3:15pm |
| | Penna. Limited........F | * 5:00pm |
| | Eastern Express........F | * 8:20pm |
| | Atlantic Express........F | *11:30pm |
| For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South | ........F | * 9:00am |
| | ........P | * 8:20pm |

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 a. m., P *7:20 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:00 p. m., F †5:00 p. m., F *5:15 p. m., F *9:20 p. m.
F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKEFront, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Local | † 7:10 a m | † 6:10 p m |
| New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited | *10:10 a m | * 9:45 p m |
| New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited | * 2:55 p m | *11:10 a m |
| Pittsburg Limited | * 5:05 p m | * 8:25 a m |
| Night Express | *10:40 p m | * 5:50 a m |
| Walkerton Accommodation | * 4:15 p m | * 9:15 a m |

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY.—TICKET offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex. | x 7:55 pm | x 8:25 am |
| N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim. | x 3:20 pm | x 8:35 pm |
| Lima, Marion, and Columbus | o 8:25 am | o 7:25 pm |
| Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim. | x 3:20 pm | x 8:35 pm |
| North Judson Accommodation | x 5:50 pm | x 9:10 am |
| Col., Jamestown & Buf. Thro. Ex. | x 7:15 pm | x 8:25 am |

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Evansville Day Line | * 8:00 a m | * 7:45 p m |
| Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail | §11:15 p m | § 7:05 a m |
| Nashville & Southern Fast Line | § 3:50 p m | §11:20 a m |
| Momence Passenger | * 5:15 p m | * 8:35 a m |

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Pacific Express | † 8:40 a m | * 7:20 a m |
| Limited Express | * 3.15 p m | *10:45 p m |
| Day Express | *10:20 a m | * 6:45 p m |
| Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express | * 8:15 p m | * 8:10 a m |
| Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw | * 8:15 p m | * 7:30 a m |

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MONON ROUTE.—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway.—Cincinnati Line—Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and the South at 9:05 a. m. daily, 8:35 p. m. daily. Louisville Line—Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Lafayette, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and the South at 8:55 a. m. and 8:23 p. m. daily. Lafayette Accommodation, 3:05 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

| All trains daily. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express | 9:10 am | 5:15 pm |
| Do Night Express | 8:15 pm | 7:28 am |

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis Railroad.—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 193 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

# RECEIVER'S SALE.
## Ironworkers' Addition
### To South Chicago.

By order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, in the case of Colehour vs. Roby et al., the unsold lots and blocks in Ironworkers' Addition and the north three-fourths of the fractional east half of Section 17, T. 37, N. R. 15, east of the 3d P. M., adjoining Ironworkers' Addition, are offered for sale in parcels to suit purchasers.

For information inquire of JACOB BREMER at his office, southwest corner of 103d-st. and Avenue K (on the grounds), day or evening, or in business hours at the office of the undersigned, No. 96 Washington-st., Chicago. TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., Receiver.

# CHEMICAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,

Chemical Bank Building,
85 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Capital ........ $350,000
Additional Liability of Stockholders ........ 350,000

M. McNEIL, President.
E. C. VEASEY, Vice-President.
G. A. BODENSCHATZ, 2d Vice-Prest.
A. J. HOWE, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

M. McNeil, Prest. McNeil & Higgins Grocery Co.; Robert Vierling, Prest. Vierling, McDowell & Co. Iron Works; Geo. B. Marsh, Prest. St. John & Marsh Co., Lumber; W. F. Burrows of Libby, McNeil & Libby (incorporated), Packers; Otis Jones, Sec'y Hicks Stock-Car Co.; G. A. Bodenschatz, Prest. Ashland Brown Stone Co.; R. G. Stevens, Grain Elevator & Feed Mills; Walter Tod, of Bouton & Co., Iron Founders; Jacob Hirsh, Hirsh, Eison & Co., Wholesale Clothing; John G. Bodenschatz, Treas. Bodenschatz Bedford Stone Co.; E. C. Veasey, Vice-President.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

6% TO INVESTORS. 6%

DEBENTURES OF

## Red Oak Investment Co.,

RED OAK, IOWA.
Organized 1876.

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGES ON

## CHOICE IOWA FARMS,

Deposited with Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, as Trustees, where interest semi-annually (May 1st and November 1st) and principal are payable. Inquire of

C. W. SPALDING, Manaager,
215 Dearborn-st. CHICAGO, ILL.

F. H. WATRISS. J. B. BREESE. D. M. CUMMINGS.

# WATRISS, BREESE & CUMMINGS,
## Bankers and Brokers,

111 and 113 Monroe-st.

Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
A Direct Wire to New York Exchange Insures Quick Service.
Local Securities Bought, Sold, and Carried on Margin.

# FOR SALE.
## ACRES.

Choice acres adjoining the Stickney Tract. For particulars as to prices, terms, and location inquire of
A. LOEB & BRO.,
120 La Salle-st.

# BOND SALE.

The CITY OF PEORIA offers for sale Funding Bonds to amount of $10,500.
Denomination—10 Bonds $1,000 each. 1 Bond $500.
Interest 4½%. Mature 1910.
Sealed proposals for same will be received at the City Clerk's Office, Peoria, Illinois, until noon, August 30th, 1890.
The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of City Council.
M. R. FAY, City Clerk.

WE ARE PURCHASERS OF SECURE
## Mortgage Bonds in Railway, Gas, Water, and Other Companies
PRODUCING FROM 5 TO 7 PER CENT.

on the amount invested, on commission or otherwise. We are prepared to negotiate the sale of large, industrial undertakings, and introduce English capital into sound concerns. Well established ventures only, having a good record, taken in hand. We refer to the New York Produce Exchange Bank, 2 Broadway, New York, which bank at present holds securities valued at over $500,000 belonging to us waiting investment. All communications to be addressed to
THE UNIVERSAL STOCK EXCHANGE, Limited,
49 Queen Victoria-st., London, E. C.
HENRY LOWENFELD, Managing Director.

# 3 Choice Investments.

Chicago Mortgages. Our Own Selection.
$40,000, 5 years, 6%, central business property, worth $100,000.
$30,000, 5 years, 5½%, central business property, worth $64,000.
$6,000, 5 years, 5½%, one mile from center, worth $14,500. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
59 Dearborn-st.

## BLAKE, BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
## ADOLPH BOISSEVAIN & CO.,
AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND,
BANKERS.

Buy and sell American Securities on commission in London and on all Continental markets.
Negotiations of new loans a specialty.

# MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOWEST RATES.
## WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

# LOCAL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND CARRIED.
## Geo. B. Jennison & Co.,
No. 98 Board of Trade.

# ATTENTION.

Parties anywhere in the United States wishing to borrow money or make a safe and profitable investment should subscribe for our stock, which we GUARANTEE to mature in six years. Total amount of payments, with six per cent interest, compounded monthly, may be withdrawn at any time. We loan, in cash, 80% of the face of the stock on real estate security, but not to exceed 75% of the fair value of the property, payable in monthly installments about equal to rent. Agents wanted. Write for circulars.
U. S. LOAN SYNDICATE,
310 Opera-House Bldg.

## POSITION WANTED

By a man who has had eight years' experience in a Law, Loan, and Real Estate Office. Desire position where the experience in above business would be useful. Address W 63, Tribune office.

# FOR SALE.

Bargains in Evanston and South Evanston property. Also several desirable Acre Tracts on North Shore. O. F. GIBBS,
Suite 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

# FOR SALE.

75 feet on Van Buren-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines.
CHARLES A. WILSON,
563 The Rookery.

## Proposals for Grand Forks City Bonds of $51,000.

Notice is hereby given that the City Council of the City of Grand Forks, in the State of North Dakota, will on Wednesday, August 27, 1890, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the City-Hall, receive sealed proposals for the purchase of $51,000 of funding bonds of said city. Bonds to bear date September 15, 1890; to mature in twenty years from their date; to bear semi-annual interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum. All bids to be sealed and indorsed: "Proposals for Bonds." Full particulars both as to the bonds and the conditions of sale will be furnished on application to the undersigned. C. A. HALE, City Auditor,
Grand Forks, N. D.

# MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved City and Suburban Property.
O. F. GIBBS,
SUITE 516, - - 85 DEARBORN-ST.

Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.


# BUSINESS.

## FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

| | Aug. 25. | Aug. 18. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $67,844,345 | $68,389,458 |
| Boston | 14,325,256 | 16,274,101 |
| Chicago | 14,059,000 | 14,088,000 |
| Philadelphia | 9,928,758 | 11,118,192 |
| St Louis | 3,002,170 | 3,434,971 |
| Baltimore | 2,155,997 | 2,479,360 |
| New Orleans | 863,091 | 968,906 |

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 70c discount; Boston, 10@25c discount; St. Louis, 90c discount.

There were some favorable indications in the local money market yesterday. Dealers in commercial paper reported a heavier demand than there had been before for a number of days. The most of this demand came from the country, but there were considerable purchases of paper by city banks, which would indicate that there is little fear of the present stringency becoming critical. At some of tne banks it was given out that 7 per cent is now the inside figure for loans of any kind, but that rate by no means holds as the rule. There is a good deal of money being loaned at 7 per cent, but there is also a great deal being loaned at 6 per cent, both on time and call. Still there is no denying that money is still decidedly close and that many borrowers fail to obtain the full accommodation they want.

The Government purchases of 4½ per cent bonds yesterday amounted to $1,220,000. The Government also purchased 450,000 ounces of silver. The prices at which the silver purchases were made were 200,000 ounces at 119.50; 100,000 ounces at 119.74, and 150,000 ounces at 119.75. The favorable attitude of the Secretary of the Treasury had its effect on the New York money market. Rates started in at 12 per cent and came down with a rush to 3 per cent. The general feeling here is that the worst is over, and while there is little to indicate that there is to be easy money at present there is no need of alarm over serious stringency.

Quotations of sterling exchange varied widely as made by different bankers here and as telegraphed from New York. The quotations here were only nominal, as there was next to nothing doing. The rates quoted ranged from 485¼@486½ for demand and 482¼@483 for sixty-day bills. New York exchange was dull, the rate remaining steadily at 70 cents discount.

Trading on the local exchange was confined almost wholly to West Side Street railway stock and the transactions in that were not large. Sales were made of 2,150 shares, and the market closed ¼ lower than it opened. Quiet as it was it demonstrates that West Side stock is by long odds the best trading stock on the list. The market would hardly have taken 2,000 shares of any other stock without a considerable break. The potency the spell of tight money still has was illustrated yesterday in the sale of one lot of West Side stock, buyer 30, at 126, while sales on each side of it were made regular at at ¾ below that price. That is paying a pretty high interest rate. The bears talk about a large amount of b. 30 options coming due within the next few days, and they base a prediction of lower prices on the probability that money cannot be obtained to carry the stock and it will be dumped on the market. An examination of the record of sales of a month ago, however, will not bear out the prospect of a large amount of buyer option contracts maturing at this time. There are perhaps a few thousand shares, but not enough on which to base expectations of a serious break in the market. Some of the stocks are ripe for an advance if there were only brighter prospects ahead for the money market. Some of the regular dividend-payers show a bid and asked price wide apart, and any considerable pressure to sell would likely send quotations off. Diamond Match was 143¾ bid and 148 asked. City railway was 300 bid and 340 asked in the morning, but there was one sale on the second call at 335. Yesterday's sales follow:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 W. C. St. R. R. Co..125⅝ | 100 W. C. St. R. R. Co..124⅞ |
| 50 Do b 30....126 | 100 Do ....125 |
| 200 Do ....125⅝ | 200 Do cash....124⅞ |
| 150 Do ....125 | 35 W. Stone Co., b 30..116 |
| 50 Do b 30....125⅝ | 100 Cal. & Chi. Canal & Dock Co. b 10....74⅞ |
| 100 Do ....125 | |

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 N. C. St. R. R. Co..169 | 30 Chi. Brew. & Malt Co. pfd....50 |
| 100 W. Chi. St. R. R....125⅝ | 100 Am. Straw Bd. Co., Ill., b 30....104 |
| 100 Do ....125 | |
| 100 Do ....125 | |
| 50 Chi. City Ry. Co...335 | |

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul earnings for the third week of August, reported yesterday, showed an increase of $16,000.

Stockholders of the Diamond Match company yesterday received notice of the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—[Special.]—Outside of a spirited burst of trading in St. Paul the stock market of this morning lay in the depths of stagnation. There was a trifling advance at the opening on London's higher range of prices, but at noon the range of prices was about on a level with Saturday's closing. Chicago Gas, Lackawanna, Lake Shore, Lead Trusts, Louisville and Nashville, and Missouri Pacific averaged about one-half point higher. In these stocks, however, the volume of trading fell far below the average. St. Paul was busily traded in on its improved earnings for the week, but this did not result in any noteworthy gain in price. The buying was obviously for covering purposes, the continuing high money rate and the uncertain labor situation combining to restrain buyers.

There was nothing of consequence in the money market during the early half of the afternoon. Money was easier, but trading did not increase. The later market of the afternoon was equally featureless, and prices did not change to any extent from the early level. Lead Trusts were bought to a moderate extent all day; outside of this there was nothing worthy of note.

Money on call easier, ranging from 2 to 15 per cent; last loan 2; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet and barely steady at 4.82½ for 60-day bills and 4.86 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 118,186 shares, including: Atchison, 5,725; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 5,800; Lake Shore, 3,449; Louisville and Nashville, 3,175; Oregon Transcontinental, 3,700; Richmond and West Point, 3,720; St. Paul, 13,100.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

| Description. | Sales. | High. | Low. | Closing—Ag. 25 | Closing—Ag. 23 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cot. Sd. T. | 1,300 | 26⅜ | 25½ | 25½ | 26½ |
| Atchison | 5,8 5 | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ |
| Buckeye Pipe | 4,000 | 34½ | 34⅛ | 34½ | 35½ |
| C., B. & Q. | 1,850 | 102 | 100¾ | 101⅞ | 101 |
| Canada So | 1,015 | 53⅞ | 52½ | 53⅞ | 52¼ |
| Canadian Pac. | 800 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82½ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 915 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| Do 1st pfd. | 300 | 58 | 57½ | 58 | 57 |
| Colo. Coal | 600 | 49 | 48⅜ | 48⅜ | ...... |
| C. & E. Ill. | 700 | 42⅜ | 42¼ | 42½ | 42½ |
| Do pfd. | 300 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 90 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 3,265 | 68⅜ | 66⅜ | 68⅜ | 66⅜ |
| Do pfd. | 400 | 95¼ | 95 | 95¼ | 96 |
| Con. Gas (N. Y.) | 200 | 96⅞ | 96½ | 96⅞ | 96 |
| Chicago Gas | 3,906 | 53⅛ | 52½ | 53⅛ | 52⅞ |
| Cit. Gas Bn. | 900 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| D., L. & W. | 5,800 | 143⅜ | 142⅞ | 143⅜ | 142⅞ |
| Den. & Rio G | 1,050 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19⅞ |
| Do pfd. | 1,550 | 59 | 58⅞ | 59 | 58⅜ |
| Erie | 1,400 | 25⅞ | 25⅜ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ |
| Hocking Valley | 300 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| Hocking Coal | 500 | 27½ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅞ |
| Jersey Cent. | 240 | 122⅜ | 122⅜ | 122⅜ | ...... |
| Lake Shore | 3,289 | 106 | 105 | 106 | 104⅞ |
| Louis. & Nash. | 3,175 | 87⅞ | 86⅜ | 87⅞ | 86⅞ |
| L., E. & W. pfd. | 900 | 63⅛ | 61⅛ | 62 | ...... |
| Lead Trust | 8,830 | 21⅛ | 20⅜ | 21⅛ | ...... |
| Laclede Gas | 200 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19 | 18 |
| Missouri Pac. | 2,625 | 70⅝ | 69⅜ | 70⅝ | 69⅞ |
| M., L. S. & W. pfd. | 150 | 109 | 109 | 109 | ...... |
| Manhattan | 100 | 106 | 106 | 106 | ...... |
| Northwest | 2,075 | 108⅜ | 108 | 108⅜ | 108½ |
| New England | 3,300 | 47⅛ | 46½ | 47 | 46⅞ |
| Northern Pacific | 125 | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | 32½ |
| Do pfd. | 1,262 | 80⅝ | 80⅜ | 80⅝ | 81 |
| N. Y. Central | 1,915 | 104½ | 103⅞ | 104½ | 104½ |
| Oregon Trans. | 3,300 | 44⅞ | 43½ | 44⅞ | 44 |
| Ont. & W | 230 | 18⅞ | 18⅜ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ |
| Ohio & Miss. | 200 | 23⅞ | 23 | 23⅛ | ...... |
| Pullman | 400 | 213½ | 213 | 213 | 213 |
| Peo., D. & E. | 200 | 19 | 19 | 19 | ...... |
| Reading | 1,200 | 41⅞ | 41¼ | 41½ | 41⅞ |
| Richmond Term. | 3,720 | 20⅜ | 20 | 20½ | 20⅜ |
| Rock Island | 3,842 | 85⅜ | 84⅜ | 84⅞ | 84⅜ |
| St. Paul | 13,500 | 70⅞ | 70 | 70⅞ | 70⅞ |
| Do pfd. | 100 | 116⅜ | 116⅜ | 116⅜ | 116 |
| Southern Pacific | 1,000 | 29½ | 29 | 29½ | 29 |
| Sugar Trust | 19,425 | 77½ | 75⅜ | 76⅞ | 76⅜ |
| Silver B. | 450,000 | 119⅞ | 118⅞ | 119 | 119⅞ |
| Texas Pacific | 1,700 | 19½ | 18⅞ | 19½ | 19½ |
| Tol., A. A. & N. M. | 400 | 37 | 36½ | 37 | 37⅛ |
| Tennessee Coal | 200 | 44 | 44 | 44 | ...... |
| Union Pacific | 850 | 59⅜ | 59⅛ | 59⅜ | 59⅜ |
| W. & L. E. | 906 | 37⅞ | 37⅛ | 37⅞ | ...... |
| Do pfd. | 950 | 75½ | 73⅞ | 75½ | 74⅞ |
| Wabash pfd. | 600 | 25½ | 25 | 25⅜ | 25½ |
| Western Union | 1,005 | 82⅞ | 82¼ | 82⅞ | 82⅞ |
| Wis. Cent. | 300 | 25 | 24½ | 25½ | 24⅞ |

EXPRESS STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Adams....149 | Fargo....140 |
| American....114½ | United States....70 |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. 4s reg....125⅛ | U. S. 4½ reg....104⅞ |
| U. S. 4s coup....125⅛ | U. S. 4½s coup....105⅞ |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10000 Atch 4s....84⅜@84¼ | 2000 M&StP 1st—H&D Div 7s....120 |
| 10000 Atch inc....65 | 3000 MK&T gen 5s tr....82 |
| 1000 B&O 5s....108 | 3000 NYC&StL4s....98 |
| 5000 B&E new....118⅞ | 1000 NP 1st cp....115⅞ |
| 1000 CNJ gm 5s....110 | 5000 NP&M 1st....109½ |
| 5000 C&O con 5s....100 | 3000 OSL&U col tr 5s. 98⅞ |
| 2000 C B & Q deb 5s....101⅛ | 1000 OSL 6s....111 |
| 2000 C&EI gn 5s....98 | 28000 P&R g m 4s....80@80⅛ |
| 5000 DM&M l g....35 | 30000 P&R 1st pfd....70 |
| 2000 ET 1st cn gold 5s..105½ | 500 PFtW&C 1st....147½ |
| 3000 Flint 6s....120 | 5000 R&WPTm 6s....98 |
| 3000 LacledeGas 1st....80 | 2000 SPM&M 1st-Mont ex 4....90 |
| 5000 LS 2d reg....123½ | 3000 Wab 1st....100⅞ |
| 3000 L&N-Cec Br....110 | |
| 3000 M&StP 1st-SMD..112½ | |

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 35W Nat Bk....104 | 17000 Rio G W 1st....74 |
| 1000 Atch 4s....84¼ | 2000 P&R 1st pfd....70 |
| 1000 Atch inc....65 | 7000 P&R 3d pfd..41⅞@42 |
| 4000 CNJ gm 5s reg....110¾ | 21000 P&R g m 4s..80⅞@81 |
| 4000 CB&N 5s....105 | 5000 R&W P col tr 5s..76⅞ |
| 5000 CB&Q-Neb ex 4s..91⅞ | 5000 SJ&GI 1st....107 |
| 3000 CHV&T 5s..87½@87⅞ | 5000 SLA&TH 2d in....106 |
| 10000 D&RG 4s....81⅞ | 10000 TP 2d inc....39 |
| 2000 DM&M l g....36 | 4000 TAA&GT 1st....100 |
| 2000 LS 1st rg....121 | 1000 UP-D&G 1st....86⅛ |
| 5000 LNA&Ccon102¾@103 | 45000 Wab 1st....100⅜ |
| 2000 Met El 1st....113 | 1000 Wab 2d....78 |
| 1000 M&N 1st 1913 cn..111⅛ | 2000 WS gt 4s....103⅞ |
| 1000 NW 25-yr deb 5s..106 | 30 US Exp....70⅛ |
| 1000 PDE 2d....68 | 64 Wells F....142@142⅞ |

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5000 Atch 4s....84¼ | 7000 NYC&SL 4s....98 |
| 5000 Atch inc....65@65¼ | 3000 NYLE&Wnew 2cn102½ |
| 5000 CRI&P 6s reg....129 | 10000 P&E 1st....78⅜@79 |
| 5000 D&RG 4s....82 | 12000 P&R g m 4s....81 |
| 2000 ET cn g 5s....106 | 6000 SL&IM 5s....94⅞ |
| 1000 Edison El 1st....99 | 2000 TC&I 6s....96 |
| 1000 Erie 1st m....118¾ | 10000 TP 1st 5s....91⅞@91⅛ |
| 1000 LG 1st of StL....80 | 5000 TP&W 4s....78 |
| 5000 L&N-NF&S 1st...101¼ | 13000 Un El 1st....109⅞ |
| 5000 LNA&C cn....103 | 2000 Wab 1st....100⅜ |
| 7000 MK&T gen 6s tr....82 | 4000 WNY&P 1st....98⅞ |

### BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—Stock sales and quotations:

| Description | Sales. | First. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 4,200 | 41¼ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ |
| Bell Telephone | 85 | 223 | 224 | 223 | 223½ |
| C., B., & Q. | 850 | 100¾ | 102 | 100¾ | 101⅞ |
| Sugar Trust | 5,100 | 77 | 77⅛ | 75⅛ | 76⅜ |
| Thomson & H'n | 50 | 51 | 51 | 51 | 51 |
| Union Pacific | 510 | 59⅜ | 59⅜ | 59⅜ | 59⅜ |

Bond sales and quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6000 Atch 4s....83⅞ | 500 O Con 6s....103½ |
| 5000 Do inc....60¾ | 2000 L & E con 5s....89 |
| 20000 Mex 4s....74@74½ | 4000 K C & S 5s....100½ |
| 1000 Do first inc....40 | 3000 O S L 5s....92 |
| 5800 N E 2d....106¾ | |

Money at the clearing house is 7 per cent, call loans are 7@8 per cent, and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

### PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 25.—The market closed steady, but dull. Pennsylvania, 53⅛@53⅜; Reading, 20 15-16@21 1-16; Lehigh Valley, 52@52⅛; Reading gen. 4s, 80⅞@81; Reading 1st pfd., 70@70⅛; Reading 2d pfd., asked 51⅜; Reading 3d pfd., 41@42.

### FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Consols, money 96 7-16; do account, 96⅛.

United States 4s, 127¼; do 4½s, 106½; Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 37½; do seconds, 5⅜; Canadian Pacific, 85⅛; Erie, 26⅜; do seconds, 105½; Illinois Central, 114⅞; Mexican ordinary, 59⅛; St. Paul common, 72⅛; New York Central, 108⅛; Pennsylvania, 54⅞; Reading, 21⅛; Mexican Central, new 4s, 63 1-7; bar silver, 54d per ounce; money 3@4½ per cent. Discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3⅜.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £65,000.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Three per cent rentes 94f 72½c for the account.

### MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Mining quotations: Alice, $250.00; Adams Con., $125.00; Bodie, $115.00; Caledonia B. H., $10.85; Con. California and Virginia, $450.00; Deadwood T., $130.00; Eureka Consolidated, $480.00; Gould and Curry, $240.00; Homestake, $10.00; Horn Silver, $345.00; Mexican, $300.00; Diablo, $200.00; N. Belle Isle, $100.00; Ontario, $400.00; Ophir, $460.00; Plymouth, $800.00; Phœnix Ariz., $105.00; Sutter Creek, $115.00.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—Mining stocks closed: Allouez Mining company (new), $8.12½; Atlantic, $23.75; Boston and Montana, $60.50; Calumet and Hecla, $309.00; Catalpa, $47.50; Franklin, $26.00; Huron, $8.00; Kearsarge, $30.75; Osceola, $44.00; Pewabic (new), $10.00; Quincy, $129.00; Santa Fe Copper, 55c; Tamarack, $2.12; Centennial, $25.50.

## MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were irregularly weaker yesterday, with warmer weather here and in the West, the cold wave having passed over with little damage, according to some who report the situation in the Northwest. The only bad feature in the meteorological conditions was the general rains in the spring wheat regions, which, it was feared, will delay harvest work and may cause some loss by shedding of grain from the ear.

The publication of figures claimed to be the crop percentages reported to the Vienna Congress caused much surprise here. For a long time the men in the wheat pit were uncertain whether to regard it as a bearish document or the reverse. But the leaders were selling on the strength (weakness) of it, and the crowd soon took the bear side of the case. One or two "foreigners" were exceptions. They said the idea of a 20 per cent increase in the total crop of Europe is simply preposterous, seeing that the wheat yield in Russia is admitted to be poor on the whole, the spring wheat in that country being almost a failure. Evidently the document was not regarded in England as favoring lower prices, or the trade there had not read it, or, if it had, attached no importance to it. Perhaps the latter, as the reports in recent years have not been closely verified by subsequently ascertained facts. Liverpool reported an advance of 1½d per cental, making No. 2 spring wheat 7s 7d, and that was 2d below the actual market. A member of the board here received cable advices that a lot of Chicago No. 2 spring owned by him in Liverpool had just been sold at 7s 9d. That is equal to $1.12½ per bu. A late cable from London says the trade there takes no stock in the Vienna figures, and the Berlin markets were reported as closing higher and firm.

A correspondent in Winnipeg says the cold weather there did comparatively little harm to the wheat crop. It may have nipped the latest sown, but by far the greater part of the crop was practically out of the way of damage from frost when it was struck by the cold wave. Minneapolis men have advices to the contrary, and say that an immense amount of harm has been done. Others in this city remember well that the cold weather of August two years ago was alleged to have killed a large percentage of the wheat in Manitoba, and certain interested parties were much incensed thereby, claiming that there was no good ground for such a conclusion. But the fact came out a fortnight later, and it proved that the worst fears were not much out of the way of truth.

A telegram from Fargo says that harvest work has been delayed by hail in Cass and Richland Counties, Dakota, and Clay County, Minnesota. A great deal of grain, it states, is still uncut.

London is reported to be buying Indian wheat that is now on passage through the Suez Canal. Flour was quoted 6d higher and wheat 3d higher in that market.

Linn sold a cargo of wheat now in Buffalo at $1.10 per bu.

Liverpool sold out much of its long lard yesterday.

Bailey, Logan, S. V. White, and Dunham got rid of a good deal of long corn.

B. P. Hutchinson's early purchases of corn held the market up when it was inclined to be weak.

Under date of Aug. 16 a London correspondent writes William Dunn: "News from your side about wheat affects us here. Our farmers cannot get their wheat in at all fast owing to the stormy weather all over the country. We shall have 64,000,000 to 68,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United Kingdom for food—not likely more. The United Kingdom, France, and Italy must import between now and Sept. 1, 1891, close on to 30,000,000 quarters (240,000,000 bu) of wheat. This is the calculation of very sound men. We have poor news of maize in Southern Europe owing to drought."

New York reported 76,000 bu of corn taken for export yesterday. Four cargoes of corn cleared from San Francisco last week.

Kansas had 40,000,000 bu of old wheat on hand Aug. 1, according to figures furnished by the State Board of Agriculture.

The exports of wheat from India during last week were 800,000 bu, as compared with 620,000 bu during the corresponding week in 1889.

The milling interest of Germany is said to be injuriously affected by the free import of bran combined with the tax on grain.

The wheat crop of Russia for 1890 is estimated at 218,400,000 bu, against 172,000,000 bu in 1889 and 285,600,000 bu in 1888.

According to the estimates of the Vienna congress the European supply of wheat is 1,187,700,000 bu as against 1,117,100,000 bu in 1889, an increase of 70,000,000 bu. The estimate for the United States is 410,000,000 bu, which is from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bu more than the most recent information in this country would warrant.

## MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was firm, with a fair local demand. Sales were chiefly of winters. Three hundred and seventy-five sacks springs and 1,000 brls and 800 sacks winters were sold.

Wheat was fairly active and declined 1½c, though Liverpool was publicly reported 1d per cental higher. Private cables were even stronger, and there was again a decrease in the visible supply. The Vienna congress figures made the trade here bearish, and there was some selling for the Northwest because the weekly weather bulletin did not confirm recently-expressed fears of frost damage in that section. Logan, Hutchinson, White, Parker, Dunham, Comstock, Woodbury, and Brosseau were active sellers, but the two first named became buyers on the resulting decline. Other buyers were Mitchell, Dunn, and Baldwin, the latter taking about 1,000,000 bu, and Linn was a free buyer for September. The market was beared later by reports of larger receipts at Minneapolis. December opened with sales at $1.09¼ to $1.09½, the outside being the latest regular price Saturday, dropped to $1.08⅝, advanced ¼c, fell off to $1.08⅜, went to $1.09, droped to $1.08, advancod ⅜c, fell back to $1.08⅛, rallied to $1.08¼@1.08⅜, dropped to $1.07⅝ and closed at that, with this month at $1.04⅝. Samples were dull and 2c lower. Free on board sales were at 88@97c for No. 4 red winter, 98@99c for No. 3 do, $1.01@1.01½ for No. 2 Turkish, 97½@98c for No. 3 Turkish, 94½c for No. 4 white, $1.06 for No. 2 spring, 98c@$1.00 for No. 3 do, 91@93c for No. 4 do, and 95c for No. 3 white. Total cash sales about 85 cars. December wheat sold on the curb at $1.07¼@1.07⅜, closing at $1.07⅜ bid.

Corn was uneven, with a fair measure of activity the first hour. May was weak most of the time because of free selling, some of which was understood to be on country orders, and a part for New York speculators, who believed that the growing corn has been much benefited by the recent rains. A further break for that month was prevented by the relative strength in cash and the September delivery. The latter was bought by Dunn and Irwin-Green, while the other was taken hold of by shippers, who were encouraged by a report of ⅛d advance in Liverpool. May opened at 53c, ⅜c below Saturday's closing, dropped to 52⅜c, advanced ⅛c, fell back to 52⅛c, reacted to 52¼c, and closed at that, with the month at 48⅛@48⅜c and December at 49⅛c. Samples were fairly active, but ¼c lower. Free on board sales were at 49¼c for No. 4, 49⅞@50c for No. 3, and 49¾@50½c for No. 3 white. Total cash about 315 cars and 245,000 bu. May corn sold on the curb at 52@52¼c, closing at 52c bid.

Oats were only moderately active and weak, closing about ⅝c lower than Saturday. The offerings were liberal, with only a light demand; and, corn developing a good deal of weakness, oats soon became heavy in sympathy. September sold early at 36⅝c, but gradually fell to 36c, sparingly closing at 36⅛c. May sold at the opening at 39⅜c, sold off gradually to 39c, closing at 39⅜c. August was about ⅜c over September, and October about ⅜c under. Car-lots of cash in store and to go to store sold at 36⅛@37⅛c for No. 2 white, 36⅛@37⅛c for No. 2, and 37@39c for good to choice No. 2 white. Samples were quiet and weak. Free on board sales were at 35c for No. 2, 36@38½c for No. 3 white, 37@37½c for No. 2, and 37⅛@38c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales about 381 cars.

Rye was rather quiet and hardly so firm, but could hardly be called lower. August was nominally about 66c. September sold sparingly at 67c, closing with that bid. October sold sparingly at 68¼c, closing at that. December sold at 70½c and 71c, closing about 70½c. Car-lots of No. 2 sold at 66c in store and to go to store, and 68@68c free on board, with No. 3 free on board at 63@64½c. Total cash sales about 14 cars.

Barley was quiet and weak, the receipts were 81 cars, and buyers were inclined to hold off or demand concessions. The best samples were fully ½c lower, and poor, thin samples were dull at even a greater decline. No. 3 by sample sold at 52@68c, according to quality, and No. 4 at 45@51c, only fair to choice. No. 3 sold in store at 56@57c. Total cash sales about 101 cars.

Provisions were quiet and weak. There was a decline of 5c in the price of hogs, but the weakness was largely due to the fears of serious trouble at the Stock-Yards. Pork was neglected. Dunham was again a buyer of ribs, making them relatively firm. Fowler bought lard for October and January, and there was some outside selling of both for next month in transfer to the longer futures. Lard opened 5c lower at $6.87½, dropped 2½c, advanced to $6.90, and declined to $6.85, where it closed, with cash lots at $6.20. There were a few sales of May at $7.27½@7.30. Pork sold at the opening at $12.60, advanced 5c, dropped to $12.45, advanced to $12.47½@12.50, and closed at that, with cash pork at $11.00@11.25 and May at $13.17½@13.20. Short ribs opened 5c lower, at $6.00, advanced to $6.02½, declined to $5.97½, reacted to $6.00, dropped to $5.92½@5.95, advanced to $5.95, closing at that, with cash lots at $5.25@5.35, and May at $6.37½@6.40. Cash sales include 75 tcs S. P. shoulders, New York cut, at 5½c, 12,500 tcs D. S. shoulders, at 5½c, and 50,000 lbs green hams (av. 16 lbs), 25 boxes long clear sides, and 300 boxes short clear sides on private terms.

Millstuffs were in fair supply, the inquiry moderate, and prices barely steady. Bran sold at $13.25@13.75 and middlings at $15.50@16.00.

Flaxseed was dull and weak, with cash about 1c lower and futures about 1@1½c lower. The offerings were liberal, with but little demand. September sold at $1.36, October very sparingly at $1.36½, and year at $1.36 early, to $1.35, closing at $1.35½. Total sales of futures about 55,000 bu. Car-lots of cash sold at $1.36½ to $1.36½, closing at $1.36½. Total cash sales about 65 cars. Timothy seed was lower. New for September sold early at $1.43, but declined to $1.39, closing at $1.40. October sold at $1.44 and January at $1.50. Total sales of futures about 9 cars. Cash contract prime was about $1.35@1.37, and choice new seed about $1.43@1.45, with common to fair at $1.00@1.28, according to quality. Clover-seed quiet and weak; October sold at $4.55, November at $4.57½@4.60. Cash prime seed quotable at $4.35@4.40, and common to fair at $2.75@3.75, according to quality.

The street produce markets were fairly active and without much change. Butter was quiet, but about steady at former figures. Cheese quiet and steady. Eggs were in fair supply and prices without quotable change. Green fruits were steady at about former prices. Potatoes were in fair supply, with only a moderate demand, and prices were easy. Poultry dull and rather weak. Vegetables in fair supply and selling at about former prices.

### PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions;

| | Closed yesterday. | Range yesterday. | Closed yesterday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **WHEAT.** | | | |
| September | $1.06⅛ | $1.04⅝@1.06⅛ | $1.04⅝ |
| December | 1.09⅛ | 1.07⅝@1.09⅛ | 1.07⅝ |
| May | 1.13⅜ | 1.11⅜@1.13½ | 1.11⅜ |
| **CORN.** | | | |
| September | $ 49½ | $ 48⅛@ 49⅝ | $ 48⅛ |
| October | 50 | 49 @ 49⅝ | 49 |
| May | 53⅜ | 52⅛@ 53⅜ | 52⅛ |
| **OATS.** | | | |
| September | $ 36⅝ | $ 36 @ 36⅝ | $ 36⅛ |
| October | 36½ | 35⅝@ 36½ | 35⅝ |
| May | 39⅜ | 39 @ 39⅜ | 39⅜ |
| **MESS PORK.** | | | |
| September | $11.00 | $10.70 @10.90 | $10.75 |
| October | 10.75 | 10.72½@10.75 | 10.75 |
| January | 12.65 | 12.45 @12.65 | 12.47½ |
| **LARD—PER 100 LBS.** | | | |
| September | $ 6.30 | $ 6.25 @ 6.30 | $ 6.25 |
| October | 6.45 | 6.40 @ 6.45 | 6.40 |
| January | 6.90 | 6.85 @ 6.90 | 6.85 |
| **RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.** | | | |
| September | $ 5.42½ | $ 5.30 @ 5.42½ | $ 5.30 |
| October | 5.57½ | 5.47½@ 5.57½ | 5.47½ |
| January | 6.02½ | 5.92½@ 6.02½ | 5.95 |

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

| | Sept. | Dec. | Jan. | May. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 wheat | $ 77⅛ | $ 78⅛ | $...... | $ 82⅞ |
| No. corn | 33⅝ | 32⅝ | ...... | 34⅝ |
| No. 2 oats | 19⅝ | 20⅝ | ...... | 22⅞ |
| Mess pork | 9.75 | ...... | 9.11½ | |
| Lard | 5.79½ | ...... | 5.80 | |
| Short ribs | 4.82½ | ...... | 4.60 | |

### GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Saturday by car-loads:

| | Contr'ct grades. | No. 3. | Low grades. | Tot'l. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winter wheat | 71 | 44 | 15 | 130 |
| Spring wheat | 2 | 13 | 4 | 19 |
| Corn | 239 | 162 | 30 | 431 |
| Oats | 189 | 143 | ...... | 332 |
| Rye | 15 | 4 | ...... | 19 |
| Barley | 2 | 64 | 15 | 81 |
| Total | 518 | 430 | 64 | 1,012 |

By canal: Corn, 10,200 bu.

Inspected out: 45,561 bu wheat, 241,072 bu corn, and 36,283 bu oats. The receipts for today are expected to include 284 cars of wheat, 882 cars of corn, 609 cars of oats, and 22,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ended at 6 o'clock Saturday evening:

| ARTICLES. | Receipts. 1890. | Receipts. 1889. | Shipments. 1890. | Shipments. 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 14,384 | 12,479 | 23,088 | 17,493 |
| Wheat, bu | 52,969 | 100,982 | 183,299 | 109,432 |
| Corn, bu | 164,201 | 412,388 | 289,849 | 441,017 |
| Oats, bu | 248,322 | 322,323 | 270,162 | 375,030 |
| Rye, bu | 11,588 | 21,271 | 5,316 | 1,142 |
| Barley, bu | 56,905 | 3,351 | 3,510 | |
| Grass-seeds, lbs | 390,130 | 820,420 | 148,287 | 302,997 |
| Flaxseed, bu | 25,389 | 10,984 | 30,691 | 34,698 |
| Broom-corn, lbs | | 12,600 | 33,999 | 51,111 |
| Cheese, lbs | 415,475 | 309,590 | 126,370 | 109,940 |
| Butter, lbs | 587,429 | 698,402 | 501,072 | 540,102 |
| Hides, lbs | 276,145 | 159,910 | 490,710 | 483,130 |
| Wool, lbs | 26,680 | 30,820 | 89,848 | 319,768 |

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

| POINTS. | RECEIPTS, BU. Aug. 25. | RECEIPTS, BU. Aug. 23. | SHIPMENTS, BU. Aug. 25. | SHIPMENTS, BU. Aug. 23. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Western.* | | | | |
| Chicago | 52,969 | 75,804 | 183,299 | 79,742 |
| Milwaukee | 11,850 | 14,700 | | 500 |
| St. Louis | 71,000 | 52,000 | 8,000 | 12,000 |
| Toledo | 34,931 | 45,668 | 16,000 | 46,332 |
| Detroit | 32,981 | 48,515 | 9,778 | 944 |
| Peoria | 6,200 | 5,000 | 500 | 6,500 |
| Minneapolis | 95,160 | 68,980 | 45,600 | 39,600 |
| Duluth | 10,436 | 7,115 | 83,718 | 98,502 |
| Total | 315,477 | 317,732 | 346,895 | 284,120 |
| *Eastern.* | | | | |
| New York | 130,900 | 18,700 | | 84,340 |
| Philadelphia | 7,259 | 6,735 | 1,313 | 1,975 |
| Baltimore | 34,200 | 36,351 | 56,000 | |
| Total | 172,419 | 61,786 | 57,313 | 86,315 |
| Grand total | 487,896 | 379,518 | 404,208 | 370,430 |
| Same days 1889 | 782,052 | 644,792 | 554,188 | 390,727 |

The following shows the foreign exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

| | Aug. 23, 1890. | Aug. 16, 1890. | Aug. 24, 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 100,400 | 260,000 | 251,600 |
| Wheat, bu | 842,200 | 1,051,500 | 403,000 |
| Corn, bu | 536,700 | 79,000 | 917,000 |
| Oats, bu | 4,000 | ...... | 99,400 |
| Pork, brls | 4,780 | 980 | 4,820 |
| Lard, lbs | 11,072,900 | 7,645,500 | 8,077,800 |
| Bacon, lbs | 9,556,800 | 7,504,100 | 6,949,900 |

The following were the exports from New York for th week ending on the dates names:

| | Aug. 20, 1890. | Aug. 13, 1890. | Aug. 21, 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls & sacks | 52,454 | 22,729 | 105,147 |
| Wheat, bu | 304,808 | 519,019 | 405,618 |
| Corn, bu | 228,347 | 249,058 | 489,595 |

The following were the stocks of grain in store in this city at the close of last week:

| | Aug. 23, 1890. | Aug. 16, 1890. | Aug. 9, 1890. | Aug. 24, 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bu | 4,297,774 | 4,434,728 | 4,423,191 | 1,907,830 |
| Corn, bu | 3,422,630 | 3,605,670 | 3,992,668 | 3,389,641 |
| Oats, bu | 885,080 | 593,413 | 485,945 | 2,626,463 |
| Rye, bu | 267,662 | 250,215 | 241,995 | 405,060 |
| Barley, bu | 29,619 | 20,025 | 18,378 | 10,881 |
| Total | 8,902,765 | 9,494,051 | 9,162,177 | 8,339,875 |

These figures show a decrease during the week of 136,954 bu wheat and 273,040 bu corn, and an increase of 191,667 bu oats, 17,447 bu rye, and 9,594 bu barley.

The Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade gives the following as the visible supply of grain:

| | Aug. 23, 1890. | Aug. 16, 1890. | Aug. 9, 1890. | Aug. 24, 1889. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bu | 18,289,885 | 18,453,023 | 18,495,267 | 14,295,348 |
| Corn, bu | 9,499,330 | 10,066,855 | 11,103,380 | 9,476,605 |
| Oats, bu | 2,792,711 | 2,264,659 | 2,275,288 | 5,612,114 |
| Rye, bu | 507,949 | 503,163 | 487,117 | 870,357 |
| Barley, bu | 363,236 | 355,275 | 362,825 | 328,280 |

These figures show a decrease during the week of 163,138 bu wheat, 573,525 bu corn, and an increase of 528,052 bu oats, 4,786 bu rye, and 7,961 bu barley.

### GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—There was only a moderate business and prices show little change, buyers seeming disposed to wait and see the outcome of the sales at Elgin. Receipts last week, 4,014,679 lbs; shipments, 3,264,646 lbs. Quotations: Fancy separator goods, 21@22c; fine, 18@20c; good to choice, 14½@16c; fine dairies, 15@17c; medium to fair, 12@14c; packing stock, fresh, at 7@8c; old, 5@6c.

CHEESE—Dealers report but little demand beyond the moderate local trade, but prices are steadily held. Receipts last week, 1,733,622 lbs; shipments, 10,062,106 lbs. Quotations: Full-cream cheddars, 7@7½c; do twins, 8@8⅛c; Young Americas, 9@9½c; 1-lb skims, cheddars, 6½@7c; 1-lb skims, twins, 6⅞@7⅛c; hard skims, flats, 3½@4½c.

EGGS—The receipts were fair, but the demand was about equal to the supply, and prices were steady. Choice fresh candled are quoted at 16@16½c per doz in a jobbing way and held at about 17c in a small way.

GREEN FRUITS—The demand for choice apples was fair and prices were firm. Other fruits were steady, with only a moderate supply. Apples quotable at $2.00@3.75 per brl for poor to choice of fancy varieties. Bananas 75c@$1.50 per bunch, according to size and quality. Blackberries $1.00@1.60 for 16-qt cases of common to choice. Michigan pears $2.25@2.50 per bu basket. Michigan peaches 60@85c for 8-qt baskets. Grapes slow at 40@45c for 10-lb baskets of Southern Illinois, and $4.00@5.00 for 100-l's stands. Blueberries about $1.50@1.75 for 16-qt cases. Lemons slow sale; Maoris, per box, $7.50@8.00; Verdellis, $7.00@7.50; Messina, $7.00.

HIDES—The receipts have been running heavy lately and prices have weakened some. Receipts last week, 2,132,659 lbs; shipments, 5,150,457 lbs. Quotations: Green salted light No. 1, 7½c; heavy do, 7½c; No. 2, 6⅛c; green salted calf No. 1, 8½@9c; No. 2 do, 6⅞@7c.

HAY—The offerings were liberal, demand moderate, but prices steady. Sales include No. 1 timothy at $10.50, mixed at $9.00, and upland prairie at $10.50@11.50, with some very choice at $11.50@12.00. Receipts for the last week, 2,798 tons; shipments, 100 tons.

MELONS—The supply has been reduced some and prices are a shade better on watermelons, which are now quoted at $60.00@90.00 per car. Sales by the 100 at $8.00@12.00 and $1.25@2.00 per doz. Musk melons slow for all descriptions. Southern Illinois about 50@75c for crates of Osage-Japans and Hackensacks and 80c@1.20 for Michigans; gems, 40@50c per basket for good stock.

POTATOES—Receipts were fair, but the demand was reasonably good and prices remain steady. Quotations: New York Early Rose, $3.25@3.60 per brl; home grown, $1.25@1.50 per sack; Michigan Early Rose, $2.75@3.25 per brl; Kansas Early Ohios, choice, $1.05@1.10 per bu; Minnesota Early Ohios, per bu in sacks, 95c@$1.10; Michigan, in bulk, per bu, $1.05@1.15.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice continue in fair supply and steady, with poor stock dull and weak. Jerseys quotable at $5.50@5.75 per brl and Baltimores $4.25@4.75 for fair to choice.

POULTRY—Demand moderate, with receipts ample. Spring poultry slow and will bring but little more than old. Quotations follow: Live hen turkeys, 10c per lb; gobblers and mixed lots, 8½@9c; live chickens, 9@9½c; roosters, 5c; spring chickens, 9½@10c per lb; live ducks, 8½@9c per lb; spring, 9@9½c per lb; geese steady at $4.00@5.00 for fair to choice full feathered.

VEGETABLES—The market was well supplied, the inquiry fair, and prices steady. Tomatoes were in light supply and firm at 90c@$1.00 for 4-basket crates and 80@90c for ⅓-bu boxes; Terre Haute stock, $1.40@1.60 for bu baskets. Home-grown cabbage, $5.00@7.00 per 100 or $2.75@3.00 per crate. Celery slow at 10@15c per doz for common to good and large Grand Haven at 25@35c. Green corn slow at 8@12c per doz. Turnips firm at $1.25@1.50 per brl for white Michigan and $1.50@2.00 for rutabagas. Onions steady at $3.00@3.50 per brl for poor to choice.

WHISKY—Demand fair and prices firm on the basis of $1.13 per gal.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the article headed "Wheat Takes a Jump," is not Dunham or the interviewer off in his figures? Estimating requirement he says the population east of the Rockies will consume 279,000,000 bu of wheat, and adding 50,000,000 bu for seeding purposes makes total requirements 329,000,000 bu. Subtracting requirements from his crop estimate—take 329,000,000 from 395,000,000—leaves a margin of 66,000,000, not 16,000,000—a most important difference. In following the figures you give you first add the 50,000,000 for seeding to the requirements and again deduct the same amount from the crop, which should not be; that 50,000,000 is not wanted twice over. Is this mistake made for a purpose or is it a mere clerical error? Anyhow it is calculated to be misleading. JAS. H. COATES.

[No mistake was made purposely. The reporter reproduced the verbal statement to the best of his ability and had no interest in the matter either way outside of his reportorial duty. It may be well for the correspondent to remember that the only means of estimating requirements is by subtracting the reported exports from the estimated crop and making allowance for the apparent difference between surplus stocks at the close of consecutive years. If crop estimates are in error then the supposed consumption requirements as augmented by increasing population need to be changed too. There is no room to doubt that a big error exists somewhere as between crop estimate for last year and consumption for the following twelve months.]

## LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

| Dates. | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Receipts—* | | | | |
| Monday, Aug. 25 | 17,000 | 800 | 27,500 | 5,000 |
| Monday, Aug. 18 | 22,918 | 549 | 26,973 | 10,584 |
| Total | 77,704 | 3,561 | 132,518 | 49,988 |
| Previous week | 62,622 | 5,610 | 139,266 | 49,015 |
| Same week 1889 | 66,734 | 3,754 | 68,888 | 45,005 |
| *Shipments—* | | | | |
| Monday, Aug. 25 | 4,500 | 200 | 11,000 | 2,000 |
| Monday, Aug. 18 | 4,100 | 50 | 8,205 | 2,568 |
| Total | 22,270 | 765 | 40,989 | 25,876 |
| Previous week | 21,849 | 2,719 | 38,446 | 26,116 |
| Same week 1889 | 24,693 | 1,351 | 30,667 | 20,111 |

Charlie Mallory said: "Hogs are 50c lower than the product and there is considerable money in them for the packers."

The local strike was settled yesterday afternoon in favor of the strikers, and the blockade in Packingtown will be removed at once.

Doud & Keefer paid $5.10 for 29 head of 1,518-lb steers. They go to Stiefel & Co. and Edelmuth & Co., New York. Regenstein & Gillice bought 30 head of 1462-lb steers at $5.00. Eastman paid $4.90 for 190 cattle averaging 1,384 lbs, and $5.00 for nearly 100 head averaging about 1,500 lbs.

Good heavy packing hogs are 20c higher than a year ago, $2.30 lower than two years ago, and $1.25 per 100 lbs lower than three years ago. September lard closed yesterday 30c higher, and January $1.05 higher than a year ago. September short ribs closed 50c higher and January $1.35 higher than a year ago. September pork closed $1.00 higher and January $3.30 higher.

The export demand for cattle last week was comparatively light, only 352 car-loads of live cattle being forwarded to seaboard ports. Within the last few months exporters have forwarded as high as 780 cars of cattle in one week. Last week N. Morris headed the list with 97 cars. Ten firms were engaged in the trade during the week.

Last week 6,331 cars of stock arrived here, against 5,800 the previous week and 4,769 the corresponding week last year. About 25,600 cars will arrive this month, against 21,787 the corresponding month last year.

Nearly 600 cars of "market" cattle were shipped to New York last week. Eastman alone forwarded 209 cars and Schwartschild & S. 196 cars.

Hammond & Co. bought most of the "dressed beef" cattle sold yesterday, Armour & Co. bought some "fat" cattle, and Swift & Co. and N. Morris purchased comparatively few to slaughter here. Morris shipped some live "market" cattle to New York.

S. W. Allerton bought 400 export cattle yesterday at $4.00@4.85, principally at $4.65@4.85. The "drove" averaged about 1,340 lbs. Morris, Rosenthal & Lehman and Williamson & Co. bought export cattle yesterday.

Ten packers bought 14,574 hogs yesterday. Shipments, estimated at 11,000, were the largest for several months past. Boston packers forwarded 4,000 and New York dealers about 3,000. Cudahy Bros. shipped 1,550 to Milwaukee, which cost about $3.93 per 100 lbs.

Yesterday's receipts of hogs included 3,000 consigned to Chicago packers from Kansas City and Omaha and 100 "through" hogs from the West. The latter went to Cleveland and New York.

Receipts of hogs at Chicago and all outstanding points continue on the increase, and the summer packing of the West will be the largest on record. Receipts at Chicago this month, compared with August, 1889, will show over 250,000 increase, and arrivals at the four leading markets about 600,000 increase, compared with a year ago.

Today's (Tuesday's) receipts are estimated at 20,000 cattle, 10,000 hogs, and 9,000 sheep, against 12,093 cattle, 20,000 hogs, and 12,107 sheep one week ago, and 10,893 hogs, 8,841 cattle, and 7,581 sheep a year ago.

Receipts yesterday at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis aggregated 28,200 cattle, 40,900 hogs, and 9,700 sheep, against 36,900 cattle, 39,800 hogs, and 14,900 sheep one week ago, and 20,300 cattle, 16,700 hogs, and 9,400 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—A good shipping and export demand prevailed for desirable native beef cattle, which sold at full former prices, but other grades of natives and other range cattle sold 5@10c lower, owing to the indifferent demand from refrigerator men and other local buyers, who were afraid to take hold with any freedom owing to the local strike, which was not settled up to noon. The outside demand for cattle was brisk and comparatively few remained unsold. Natives sold at $3.20@5.10, bulk at $4.00@4.65. Over 150 cattle sold at $5@5.10. Western range cattle sold at $2.75@4.10—the outside figure being the highest price of the season. A lot of 150 Montanas averaging 1,315 lbs sold at the top price. Texas cattle sold at $2.30@2.90. One lot of 831 head averaging 889 lbs sold at $2.50. Native cows sold principally at $1.75@2.30. Quotations are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Best beeves, 1,400@1,700-lbs | $4.95@5.10 |
| Good to choice, 1,300@1,600-lb steers | 4.50@4.90 |
| Poor to medium steers | 3.30@4.25 |
| Cows | 1.40@3.00 |
| Stockers and feeders | 2.55@3.20 |
| Veal calves | 2.50@4.50 |
| Western rangers | 3.00@4.10 |
| Texas steers | 2.25@3.05 |
| Texas cows | 1.40@2.20 |

HOGS—Light hogs sold a shade higher yesterday. Butcher hogs ruled steady, but other grades were 5c lower than last Saturday's average prices. The market opened slow but was quite active before noon. Only 2,500 remained in the pens. The quality was rather poor. Light sold at $3.65@4.30, largely at $4.10@4.25; heavy, $3.65@4.15, bulk at $3.90@4.05; mixed sold at $3.70@4.30, bulk at $4.00@4.15. Pigs, averaging 80@130 lbs, sold at $3.25@3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts were small and the demand only moderately active. Values ruled firm but not quotably higher. Lambs, averaging 61@75 lbs, sold at $5.00@5.75. Native sheep sold at $3.50@5.25. Westerns, averaging 94@113 lbs, sold at $3.80@4.40. Texas, averaging 60@88 lbs, sold at $2.75@4.20.

### OTHER MARKETS.

**Omaha, Neb.,** Aug. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700; market opened slow on steers, became active, and all sold at steady prices; choice stuff unchanged; fancy 1,350 to 1,600-lb steers, $4.25@4.70; prime 1,250-lb to 1,475-lb steers, $4.10@4.35; good to choice 1,150-lb to 1,350-lb steers, $3.80@4.10; good 1,050-lb to 1,150-lb butchers' steers, $3.70@4.10; fair 900-lb to 1,150-lb steers, $3.50@3.85; common 800-lb to 1,200-lb steers, $3.25@3.70; fair to good cows, $1.50@2.15; good to choice cows, $2.20@3.10; fancy cows, $2.90@3.25; heifers, $2.25@3.25; yearlings, $2.00@3.25; feeders, $2.20@2.85; stockers, $2.00@2.50; canners, $1.00@2.10; bulls, $1.75@3.20; oxen, $2.25@3.20; calves, $2.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,900; opened active and stronger; all sold; early range, $3.65@4.05; light, $3.65@3.85; mixed, $3.65@3.90; heavy, $3.90@4.05.

**Sioux City, Ia.,** Aug. 25.—HOGS—Receipts, 800; market stronger, $3.72½@3.85.

CATTLE—Receipts, 50, market dull, prices steady; quotations unaltered.

**New York,** Aug. 25.—BEEVES—Receipts for two days 5,056 head, including 54 cars for sale. Market strong; 10c per 100 pounds higher. Native steers, $3.75@5.25 per 100 pounds; Texans, $3.00@3.75; bulls and cows, $1.50@3.20; dressed beef steady, 6½@7½c per pound; shipments tomorrow, 475 beeves and 2,920 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts for two days, 1,010 head. Market ½c per pound higher. Veals, 6@8c per 100 pounds; grassers, $3.25@3.50; Westerns, $4.00@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts for two days, 14,914 head. Sheep strong; lambs shade higher. Sheep, $4.00@5.25 per 100 pounds; lambs, $5.75@7.35; dressed mutton firm, 8½@10c per pound; dressed lambs steady, 9½@11c.

HOGS—Receipts for two days, all consigned direct, were 10,199 head. Nominally firm, $4.20@4.80.

**St. Louis, Mo.,** Aug. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,700 head; shipments, 100 head. Market steady; good to fancy native steers, $4.30@4.75; fair to good native, $3.90@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.30@3.40; Texans and Indians, $2.60@3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,300 head; shipments, 1,100 head. Market strong; fair to choice heavy, $4.00@4.15; mixed grades, $3.80@4.00; light to fair best, $4.00@4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 600. Market strong; fair to choice, 4.00@5.00.

**Kansas City, Mo.,** Aug. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 7,530; shipments, 4,500; market steady; weak; steers, $3.25@4.40; cows, $1.50@2.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.15; range steers, $2.20@2.50; range cows, $1.40@1.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,660; shipments, 2,100; market steady; bulk, $3.80@3.90; all grades, $3.80@3.95.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700; shipments none; market steady; lambs, $4.75@5.25; good to choice muttons, $3.75@4.25; stockers and feeders, $3.50@3.75.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

**Liverpool,** Aug. 25.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork is in fair demand; prime mess, Eastern, 56s 6d, firm; do Western, 48s, steady. Lard is in poor demand; spot and August, 32s, firm; September and October, 32s 3d, firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 7s 6½d, firm; do spring, 7s 7d, firm. Flour is in good demand and active: 10s 9d, firm. Corn—Less demand for spot, but good for futures; spot and August, 4s 7½d, strong; September, 4s 7⅞d, strong; October, 4s 8⅛d, strong. Receipts of wheat for the last week from Atlantic ports, 13,300 quarters; Pacific ports, 16,000; other sources, 72,000. Receipts of American corn, 17,300 quarters.

COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand; middling, 6⅜d. Sales, 8,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 7,000 American.

**Buffalo, N. Y.,** Aug. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, dull at $1.21½; No. 1 Northern, $1.18½; No. 2 red, $1.07. Corn—No. 2, 53c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 57,000 bu; corn, 140,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 90,000 bu; corn, 75,000 bu.

**London,** Aug. 25.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: "New English wheat is in demand. Red is quoted at 37s and white at 40s. The sales of English wheat during the last week were only 17,609 quarters at 36s 5d, against 33,670 quarters at 30s 5d during the corresponding week last year. Foreign wheats and flour were quiet until the end of the week, when they became strong. Good reports from Germany, Hungary, Roumania, and Russia checked a rise. Corn was firm. Barley, beans, and peas were steady. Large importations of oats caused a decline of 6d. At today's market first-rate new English wheat sold at 42s. Foreign advanced 6d. Flour rose 6d. American corn advanced 3d. Oats were depressed. Barley was 3d dearer. Beans, peas, and rye were steady. Linseed rose 1s 6d.

**New York,** Aug. 25.—COTTON—The market gave another violent lurch and August fell 31 points, September 25, October and January 9, and November and December 7, with a fair business at the decline. The trading was largely in September. Here on the spot the market was dull and 1-16c lower. Middling uplands, 11 5-16c. No sales today, but latterly 4,446 bales have been sold for export, and 1,158 for home consumption. The receipts at the ports today were 8,674 bales against 1,992 this day last week, and 4,455 last year. The close was weak after sales of 81,400 bales.

COFFEE—Options were dull and unchanged. London was 6d lower on August, but unchanged or 3d higher on other months. Havre was dull, the sales there being only 20,000 bags, but some options were ¼f higher. The receipts at Rio for two days were 15,000 bags, against 12,000 bags for the same day last year. Rio here on spot was steady but quiet. No. 7 undescribed, 18⅞c. Options closed steady after sales of 20,000 bags.

WHEAT—Was ⅜@½c lower and only moderately active on speculation and quiet on the spot. No cash sales confirmed, though 16,000 bu of red, it was rumored, had been sold for export. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.08@1.08⅛. Option sales, 3,400,000 bu.

CORN—Was rather more active at a decline of 1@1⅛c. Cash sales, 130,000 bu. Exporters took 8 loads. No. 2 mixed sold at 56c in elevator and 56¼@57c afloat. Option sales, 1,004,000 bu.

OATS—Were ⅞@1⅛c lower and fairly active. Mixed were firm on the spot. Cash sales, 73,000 bu. No. 2 mixed sold at 43⅛@43⅞c; No. 3 mixed at 41⅛c; No. 2 white at 44@44⅛c; No. 3 do, 43⅛c; No. 2 white, for August, 43c. Option sales, 280,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 23@24c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 8@8⅜c.

EGGS—19c@20½c.

SUGAR—Raw was in fair demand and firm. Fair refining, 5c. Refined was active, with the demand largely from Europe and prices unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Opened strong and moved irregularly through the day, spot oil declining ⅜c, while September option fell ⅜c, and then rallied ⅜c, closing firm. Pennsylvania oil: Opening, 87c; highest, 87c; lowest, 86⅜c; closing, 86⅜c. September option opening, 86⅜c; highest, 87c; lowest, 86⅛c; closing, 87c. Lima oil: Opening, 34½c; highest, 35½c; lowest, 34c; closing, 34½c. Total sales, 269,000 brls.

FLOUR—Receipts, 17,768 pkgs; exports none; 4,217 sacks; dull; lower to sell. Sales, 19,350 brls.

DRY GOODS—The demand continues fair at first hands, orders being chiefly for moderate parcels at a time, but many wants being placed ahead. The movement as a whole represents a good business in supplying the replenishing needs of jobbers, with whom trade is now in its most active stage. The market continues in good shape and under a strong tone. The local jobbing trade was active with the promise of a heavy week, if business is not modified by serious railroad difficulties.

**Duluth, Minn.,** Aug. 25.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat ruled fairly active today, opening at ⅛c off for December and ¼c for September as compared with Saturday's close. The easier opening was due to reports of a far better yield of European crops than was expected. Trading of the session was confined to September and December futures, and was quite active in the latter during the last hour. The close was dull and firm for cash and fairly so for August. All other futures closed on the decline, with bidders numerous, and sellers holding off. On all futures the close of today was from ½c to 2c below that of Saturday. Cash wheat closed with bids at $1.12 for old car lots and $1.08 for new car lots; No. 1 hard, $1.09, and $1.04 for No. 1 Northern and $1.00@98c for No. 2 Northern; August wheat closed without sales at $1.12 bid for old No. 1 hard, and $1.07½ bid for new, and $1.08@1.04 for No. 1 Northern; September No. 1 hard wheat opened at $1.07½, nominal, and reached its highest bid at $1.07½, declined to $1.07¼, the closing figure; September No. 1 Northern sold at $1.02¼, but declined at the close to $1.01⅞ sellers; October wheat closed without transactions at $1.07⅛c bid; December wheat opened at $1.09 bid, and reached its highest point early at $1.09¼, at which the first sale was made. The decline was steady on these prices of actual sales until the close, when a sale of 15,000 bu was made at $1.08⅛. May wheat closed at $1.14⅜ bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,436 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,378 bu.

**Elgin, Ill.,** Aug. 25.—[Special.]—BUTTER—The market closed seady at 24c. Twenty thousand pounds were sold today at these figures, and 15,000 lbs at 23½c.

**Philadelphia, Pa.,** Aug. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat opened steady but declined ⅜@⅜c and closed weak; No. 2 red, August, $1.05¼@1.05⅜; September, $1.05¼@1.06; October, $1.06⅛@1.07; November, $1.07⅛@1.08. Corn—Options declined ⅛c and closed nominal; carlots for local trade weak with a light demand; No. 3 mixed in grain depot, 57c; No. 2 mixed in grain depot, 57½@58c; No. 2 mixed, August, 56@56⅜c; September, 56@56½c; October, 56⅛@56⅛c; November, 56⅛@57⅛. Oats—Car-lots shade weaker; new No. 2 white, 44½c, also at 44c; dull and nominal; No. 2 white, August, 43⅞@44⅛c; September, 42@42⅛c; October, 42@42⅛c; November, 42⅛@42⅜c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,300 bu; corn, 1,600 bu; oats, 5,900 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,300 bu; corn, 10,300 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

**Toledo, O.,** Aug. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat weak, lower; cash and August, $1.02¼; September, $1.03; December, $1.07. Corn—Dull, steady; cash and August, 52c; May, 53⅛c. Oats—Quiet, steady; cash and August, 32c; May, 42c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull, steady; cash, $4.60; October, $4.70; November, $4.75.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 34,931 bu; corn, 68,095 bu; oats, 3,628 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn 25,900 bu.

**Minneapolis, Minn.,** Aug. 25.—WHEAT—The day's receipts were 156 cars and shipments 76 cars. Of 150 total inspected there were 96 cars new wheat. Wheat was held high to begin with as compared with futures, and was out of reach of carriers for elevator charges. There was some complaints of a slow demand for the cash samples early, but with a lower range the offerings went off quite freely. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, $1.12; on track, $1.15. No. 2 Northern, August, $1.03⅞; September, $1.02; December, $1.05¼; on track, $1.07@1.08. No. 2 Northern, August, $1.01; on track, $1.02@1.04.

**Boston, Mass.,** Aug. 25.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 21@22c; fancy, well-known marks, 22@22½c; firsts and extra firsts, 17@20c; extra imitation creamery, 14@15c; others, 8@10c; factory choice, 10@11c; others, 5@8c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 22@23c; extra firsts, 20@21c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 14@20c; low grades, 8@13c; East creamery, good to choice, 16@21c.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 8⅛@8⅜c; Western choice, 7⅞@8c; lower grades as to quality.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 21c; firsts, 19@20c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 21c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, choice, 19c; Prince Edward Island, choice, 19c; Western, choice, 18@18½c; Michigan, choice, 19@20; Canadian, choice, 19c; choice held stock, 17@17½c.

CORN—Fair; high mixed on track nominal, 62½c; steamer yellow, 62@62½c; steamer, 61c; good no grade, 59@60c, with off lots down as to quality.

OATS—Steady; fancy clipped still sell readily at 51c; clipped oats to ship at 50@51c for old and 47½@49c for new, with whites at about 45½@46c; for new; fancy at 51c; clipped at 50@51c for track lots; No. 2 white, 49c for track and elevator lots of old and 47@47½c for new; No. 3 white, 46@46½c for track lots; low grades nominal, 44@45c.

**St. Louis, Mo.,** Aug. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat—A good business was reported and the market was lower. At the opening prices were at a decline of ⅛@⅜c, subsequently improved but later became weak and closed 1⅛@2⅛c below Saturday. No. 2 cash, 99⅛@$1.00⅛; September, 99⅞c nominal; December, $1.05⅞ asked; May $1.11½ asked. Corn—Trading was light except for May, and the feeling weak. The opening was ⅛@⅜c below Saturday and this was only a forerunner of further breaks which were established further on. The market continued to decline and closed ⅝@1⅛c down. No. 2 cash, 44⅛c nominal; September, 45c; May 49⅜@49⅞c bid. Oats—Weak and lower; No. 2 cash, 35c bid; September, 34⅛c; May 38⅞c, seller.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $11.75; lard, $6.00; dry salt meats quiet; shoulders, $6.00; longs, $5.50@5.55; ribs, $5.55@5.60; short clear, $5.65@5.70; shoulders boxed, $6.25; longs and clear ribs boxed, $5.75; short clear boxed, $5.87½@6.00. Bacon easier; box lots sold, shoulders $6.25; longs, $6.05@6.10; clear ribs, $6.10@6.15; short clear, $6.25@6.35.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 70,000 bu; corn, 89,000 bu; oats, 197,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 81,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

**Baltimore, Md.,** Aug. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat, Western easy; No. 2 winter red spot and August, $1.02½@1.03⅛; September, $1.03⅛@1.03⅜; October, $1.04⅛@1.05; December, $1.08¼@1.09⅛. Corn—Western easy; mixed spot, 56c bid; August, 55⅝@55⅜c; September, 55⅛@55⅛c; October, 55⅜@55⅞c. Oats—Very firm; Western white, 42@44c; Western mixed, 40@42c; graded No. 2 white, 44c; do mixed, 42c; new white, 42@44c; do mixed, 41@42c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

**Peoria, Ill.,** Aug. 25.—GRAIN—Corn—Active; No. 2 yellow, 49c; No. 3 yellow, 48½c; No. 2, 49c; No. 3, 48½c; No. 4, 48c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 36½@37½c; No. 3 white, 36@36½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.14; spirits, $1.16.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 156,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 23,600 bu; oats, 80,000 bu.

**Wilmington, N. C.,** Aug. 25.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 38⅛c.

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

### Dangers of La Salle and Randolph.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—With reference to the accident, corner of La Salle and Randolph streets, I think I can suggest a method of preventing any more like it. All cars going east from Randolph street bridge to turn and go south on Fifth avenue to Washington street, east on Washington to State street, north on State to Randolph, and west on Randolph, thus using only the north side of Randolph from State to Fifth avenue, giving the teams on that street a chance to get through. I have also noticed how cars and teams get blocked at Fifth avenue and Madison; therefore I would suggest that all cars going east from Madison street bridge, including the Van Buren and Twelfth street line, go directly east to State street, north on State to Washington street, west on Washington to Fifth avenue, south on Fifth avenue to Madison and west on Madison, the Twelfth street and Van Buren lines continuing south on Fifth avenue to Van Buren street, thus leaving the north side of Madison street clear of cars from Fifth avenue to State. W. E. D.

### Prof. Newman Not an Agnostic.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—On page 25 of last Sunday's TRIBUNE the first prize essayist, who writes on Cardinal Newman, states that Francis Newman, the brother of Cardinal Newman, is an "agnostic." Agnostic is defined by one of the latest and highest authorities as "one who holds that the existence of anything beyond and behind material phenomena is unknown and (as far as can be judged) unknowable, and especially that a first cause and an unseen world are subjects of which we know nothing." This definition is about as applicable to St. Paul or Cardinal John Henry Newman as to Prof. Francis William Newman. How any one who has read even the titles of some of the works of the latter can describe him as an agnostic is inexplicable. He writes in a clear and plain and attractive style which he who runs may read and understand, and can hardly by any possibility misunderstand. One of his most eloquent critics says that "he does not write upon any subject upon which he does not choose to be explicit. Emerson is an oracle, often admitting of a double interpretation; Carlyle is a riddle by the wayside, puzzling all passers-by; but Newman discourses manly wisdom in simple and youthful language." The aged, able, and eminent professor who in "The Soul—Its Sorrows and Its Aspirations" explains agnosticism to be "so hopeless a deficiency in the religious faculty as to preclude further discussion" would be astonished to find himself classed as an agnostic.

I feel sure that THE TRIBUNE will have pleasure in correcting an error of this kind on the part of its contributor. J. CHARLTON.

### A Newsboy Nabob.

"Mose" Jacobs, a noted newsboy of Des Moines, Ia., is visiting in the city on a short vacation. "Mose" is said to be the best known person in the State of Iowa, and has a corner on all the papers from the larger cities in the country. His voice sounds like a steam calliope and it has not been used in vain, as he is now reputed to be worth $10,000, largely in Des Moines real estate. From early youth "Mose" has supported his mother and several brothers and sisters. He has the manners of a gentleman and is highly popular among the citizens of the thriving capital city.—*Denver News.*

**For the best short story of personal experience associated with the Chicago fire of 1871 THE TRIBUNE offers a prize of $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5. No story should exceed 500 words in length. The competition will close Thursday, Aug. 28, at 6 p. m. Stories not awarded a prize may be printed without compensation. No manuscripts preserved or returned.**

# THEY DENY THE CHARGES

## WEST CHICAGO IMPROVEMENT CO. AND OTHERS ANSWER MR. STRENITZ.

**They Explain Some of the Alleged Peculiarities in Complicated Real-Estate Deals—Inside Workings of Transactions in Realty—Important Judgments in the Courts—New Suits Filed Yesterday—The Full Record and Other Notes and Gossip.**

An answer has been filed by Philip Kastler, William D. Trimble, George L. Kaiser, William H. Eberle, and the West Chicago Improvement company to the bill filed a week ago by Ludwig Strenitz, in which he accuses the officers of misappropriating the funds of the company. The defendants admit that a company was formed to purchase seven blocks in William M. Derby's subdivision of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Sec. 15, 39, 13. They say the consideration was $150,000, and not $104,000, as charged by complainant. The alleged collusion between Derby and defendants to secure any difference between $150,000 and a less price is denied, as is also the charge that the sixty-six lots left for distribution are worth $150,000 or anything like it. A contract was made to sell the remaining lots to D. S. Place for $98,000, and this is considered a good price, and it is denied that the contract was made to defraud complainant and other shareholders. A cross-bill was also added to the litigation by William Trimble, who seeks the cancellation of the contract of sale to Place.

## THE RECORD.

### United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,714—Andrew J. Lockie vs. Martin J. Hurd. Infringement; patent No. 228,262, improvement in horse pads. W. S. Bates, solr.

21,715—Edward Chant vs. Thomas Thompson, —— Thompson, William Hendricks, —— Hendricks. O. F. Sherwood, and —— Sherwood. Unknown owners, etc. (B. R. act.) Bill to establish title. C. T. Stratton, atty.

21,716—Third National Bank of Chicago vs. Alex. J. Leith. Asst., $75,000. S. H. Thompson, atty.

### Superior Court—New Suits.

128,737—Village of W. Roseland vs. C. & W. I. R. R. Co. and C. and E. I. R. R. Co. Bill. I. T. Greenacre, solr.

128,738—Charles R. Francis, guard., vs. Joshua F. Smallman. Attach., $740. S. E. Dale, atty.

128,739—Wm. J. Pope et al. vs. C. J. Furer. Attach., $1,037.23. F. A. Riddle, atty.

128,740—Jacob Bergman et al. vs. Samuel E Gross. Asst., $1,000. J. B. Galloway, atty.

128,741—Peter Delp vs. Albert P. and Henry Keist. Conf. judgt., $3,381.50. Goldzier & Rogers, attys.

128,742—Frank Holly et al. vs. Anthony R. and Teresie Pfohl. Same, $170.86. Jones & Lusk, attys.

128,743—Hannah Horner et al. vs. E. M. Lanciot. Same, $98.32. V. I. Ahrenstein, atty.

128,744—Bill. Withheld for service.

128,745—C. B. Flynn et al. vs. Peter S. and Sarah M. De Witt. Conf. judgt., $198.98. F. B. Pease, atty.

128,746—Jesse L. Hallahan vs. Michael J. Walsh, Henry B. Saunders, and Gilbert B. Shaw, recvr. Bill. Sleeper & Starrett, solrs.

128,747—Jacob Rosenberg et al. vs. Lewis Bartels. Attch., $161.60. F. M. Charlton, atty.

128,748—Charlotte E. Lambkin vs. D. T. Corbin. Appl.

128,749—Same vs. Same. Appl.

128,750—William T. Pitney vs. Estella R. Pitney. Bill for div. L. H. Mitchell, solr.

128,751—Charles Ritter vs. Henry Schultz. Asst., $1,500. Bary & Reichman, attys.

128,752—Charles E. Jackisch vs. William Palmer. Asst., $500. Runyan & Runyan, attys.

128,753—Louis Gunzenhauser vs. Joseph Bauer. Eject., $1,000. Same attys.

128,754—Paul Wunderlich vs. John Thompson. Eject., $1,000. Same attys.

Withheld case—128,714—John Davis Co. vs. George Lehman & Sons Co. Asst., $2,000. McMurdy & Job, attys. (Aug. 22.)

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE JAMIESON—123,737, George Hook et al. vs. Galveston City Ry. Co. and Beach Hotel and Seaside Imp. Co. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt. $3,108. Appeal; bond and bill ex. in 30 ds.

JUDGE ANTHONY—128,159, James P. Caruthers vs. Malcom McNiell. By deflt., $1,710.73.

### Circuit Court—New Suits.

83,763—Pa. Oil Co. vs. Standard Oil Co. of Ill. Case, $10,000. F. C. Caldwell, atty.

83,764—Ferdinand Jaschka vs. Fredericka Vogt. Appeal.

83,765—Anna Kacena et al. vs. Mary and Frank Braun, L. Mandl, tr., unknown holder of certain notes, Anton Hrutkovcki, Joseph Kolasa, and Anton Klaus. Bill. Rubens & Mott, solrs.

83,766—George Arnold vs. Pioneer Fire-Proof Construction Co. Case, $3,000. A. Schroeder, atty.

83,767—Stanislow Czahorski vs. Andrew Kokotelwics and John F. Deptulski. Asst., $1,000. M. A. Drezmal, atty.

83,768—A. M. Kimball vs. Patrick McConnell. Attch., $650. E. D. Northam, atty.

83,769—M. C. Bowers vs. William Reisenberg. Appeal.

83,770—H. B. Seeley vs. James L. Campbell. Asst., $600. D. F. Flannery, atty.

83,771—Julia W. Goodell vs. Lyman P. Goodell. Bill for div. C. T. Palmer, solr.

83,772—Louise Holdman vs. Herman Holdman. Same. W. H. Hill solr.

83,773—Bill. Withheld for service.

83,774—Dominique Roy vs. F. W. Jones. Appeal.

83,775—Harry C. Hewitt vs. A. C. McCormick. Appeal.

83,776—T. J. Switzer vs. Samuel L. Brodd. Appl.

83,777—John C. Christman vs. Brink's Chicago City Express Co. Appl.

83,778—Philip Schwarz et al. vs. Moritz Bernstein. Bill. D. J. Wile, solr.

83,779—August J. Moeller vs. Edward S. Dreyer, Edward Koch, Robert Berger, Emily C., Agnes M. Elizabeth, and James J. McCarthy. Tres., $5,000. Dahms & Langworthy, attys.

83,780—Edward H. E. Twining vs. Kimball and Cobb Stone Co. Asst., $1,800. F. P. Read, atty.

83,781—Abram Provincha vs. Dunlap Mfg. Co. and Oliver P. Harford. Case, $10,000. Booth & Booth, attys.

83,782—Althia De Lesh vs. John H. Jett. Appl.

83,783—Charles F. Odin vs. G. Lindstrom et al, Mchs. lien. Miller, Stahl & Lehman, solrs.

83,784—Asst. Withheld for service.

83,785—Same.

83,786—J. F. T. Lecker vs. Benjamin Barnett. Appl.

83,787—Edwin L. Gillette vs. Joseph May. Asst., $500. McClure & Cooledge, attys.

83,788—Amelia Rothschild et al. vs. James Boro. Asst., $600. M. I. Beck, atty.

83,789—Petn. of Charles M. Netterstrom to perpetuate test. H. H. Anderson, solr.

83,790—John H. Johnson vs. Louis Mirzichwsky. Appl.

83,791—F. C. Foster et al. vs. Am. Patentees Promotion Co. Asst., $800. J. L. Allen, McClasson & Butler, attys.

569—B. R.—Allen Bowersax vs. All whom, etc. Petn. to establish title. Lots 40, 54, 55, and 115, Superior ct. partn. in s e ½ 22, 38, 14. W. B. McIlvane, solr.

570—B. R.—Jacob H. Smart vs. Same. Same. Lots 52, 53, 93, 116, same. Same solr.

### The Call.

JUDGE JAMIESON—10 a. m.: Unfinished business.
JUDGE ANTHONY—10 a. m.: Emergency business.
JUDGE GRESHAM—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Urgent business.

### A Reminiscence of '64.

Well, yes, I was a soldier;
I served till the war was done.
Our company mustered out but ten
That 'listed in '61.

'Tis little you young folks know of war,
And I pray you may never know;
It's a terrible, terrible thing at best—
Every "vet" here can tell you so.
And I hold the time is coming
When right will be understood,
And no means used that breaks a law,
For all God's laws are good.

It was my turn on picket
One night in early June,
The air was full of music
My heart had caught its tune,
While pacing in the moonlight
My mind ran too and fro,
To mother, and the dear old home,
To father and brother Joe.

Our parents died, we were 10 years old,
Twin brothers, Joe and me,
A Down-East farmer took me home,
Joe went to Tennessee.
Ten years had passed, we had never met,
But somehow that summer night,
With its shining moon, brought his face again
So plainly to my sight.

I heard a step, "Halt! who goes there?"
The moon shone bright as day,
And through the bushes I saw a man,
And he wore a suit of gray.
I saw his bayonet glisten,
And quicker than I can tell
A flash—a shot—and by the brook
The wounded rebel fell.

I was by him in a moment,
To stop the red blood's flow,
When—my God!—the revelation,
That reb was brother Joe!
"Traitor," you say, "to his country;"
Well, friend, that may be so,
But whether in blue, or whether in gray,
He was still my brother Joe.
—*Eliza Lamb Martyn in Boston Globe.*

### The Ice-Cap of Greenland.

The aspect of these boundless wastes rolling away in scarcely perceptible undulations, and in the distance mingling the gray of their snows with the gray of the skies, at first gave the impression that Greenland was a uniform plateau, a sort of horizontal table. The belief now prevails that the rocky surface of the land is, on the contrary, carved into mountains and hills, valleys and gorges, but that the plastic snows and ice have gradually filled up all the cavities, which now show only in slight sinuosities on the surface. Allowing to the whole mass of the ice-cap an average thickness of 500 feet, it would represent a total volume of 150,000 cubic miles. This sermer suak, or "great ice," of the Greenlanders flows like asphalt or tar, with extreme slowness, seaward, while the surface is gradually leveled by the snow falling during the course of ages and distributed by the winds. In the interior of the country the surface of the ice and snow is as smooth as if it were polished, looking like "the undisturbed surface of a frozen ocean, the long but not high billows of which rolling from east to west are not easily distinguishable to the eye." Nevertheless, the exterior form of the ice-cap has been greatly diversified, at least on its outer edge, where in many places it is difficult to cross, or even quite impassable. The action of lateral pressure, of heat produced by the tremendous friction, of evaporation and filtration, has often broken the surface into innumerable cones a few yards high, in form and color resembling the tents of an encampment.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

**Sunday, Aug. 31, "Namga Doola: A Study in Heredity," by Rudyard Kipling, illustrated by H. Pruett, will appear in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**